"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow, not much change in temperature; fresh and strong northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,136. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

M'CALL OUSTED BY WHITMAN FOR DEFIANCE OF LAW

Public Service Chairman Held Guilty of Owning Stock in Utility Company.

GOVERNOR SCOUTS DEFENSE

"I Do Not Believe a Transfer Within the Meaning of the Law Ever Was Made."

HAYWARD TO HEAD BOARD

Chosen Temporarily, He May Get the Post Permanently — Semple May Fill the Vacancy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Governor Whitman at 7 o'clock tonight removed from office Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District. The charge of which the Governor found Mr. McCall guilty is that he violated Section 9 of the Public Service Commissions law, which forbids a Commissioner to hold stock in a corporation subject to the supervision of the commission. Colonel William Hayward will be designated by the Governor tomorrow to serve as acting Chairman until a Chairman is appointed.

Chairman McCall held 387 shares of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, and his defense was that he transferred this stock to his wife just before he was appointed to the commission. In his opinion Governor Whitman said there was no evidence before him of the transfer except the Commissioner's unsupported statement, and that while he had no desire to question the truth of Mr. McCall's statement he "did not believe that a transfer within the meaning of the law ever was made."

Prison Offense Committed.

The Governor also pointed out that Commissioner McCall could have been imprisoned for six months for failure to affix transfer tax stamps to the certificates of stock, and that the fact he is protected by the statute of limitations has no bearing on the case. The Governor said he was entirely willing to accept the statement that Mr. McCall's carelessness, covering a period of two years, was alone responsible for the compromising situation in which he was placed. Mr. McCall, he added, should have conformed to the spirit of the law as well as to its technical requirements.

The Governor dismissed entirely the other charges made against Chairman McCall by the Thompson Legislative Committee. They comprised six charges and twenty specifications.

Chairman McCall's removal occasioned no surprise here tonight. The Governor had let it be pretty well understood at the close of the hearing last Friday that he considered Mr. McCall had violated the spirit of the Public Service Commissions law in allowing any member of his family to hold the stock, even though he had surrendered possession of it himself. Mr. Whitman worked Saturday and Sunday on his opinion and announced at 5 o'clock this afternoon that he would not complete it until late Tuesday night, although he had promised to make it public today.

Governor Announces Ruling.

The Governor at 6 o'clock sent word to the Secretary of State's office to remain open until the order was filed. This was done at 7 o'clock and Mr. Whitman called the newspaper men to the Executive Mansion and made known his decision. He said that while a copy of the order would be served on Mr. McCall, it was not legally necessary, as the mere filing of it with the Secretary of State was sufficient to make the removal legal.

Tomorrow the Governor will appoint a Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of Mr. McCall, which has about three years yet to run. He would not tell who the new appointee would be, but he said he had the names of two or three men under consideration. It is thought that Oliver C. Semple, an assistant counsel of the commission, will get the place.

The possibility of Commissioner Hayward's being made Chairman is considered excellent. Politicians here believe the Governor has made him temporary Chairman only to feel out public sentiment. There has been considerable criticism already over the suggestion that he would be made Chairman, Democrats contending that his appointment would substantiate the charge that the Governor, in cleaning up the commission, has been acting from political motives. Mr. Whitman's personal opinion is that the Chairmanship should go to Mr. Hayward.

Talk of Minority Report.

Before the Governor's decision regarding Mr. McCall became known it was rumored here that three Democratic members of the Thompson Committee—Senator James J. Foley and Assemblymen Burr and Donohue—would file a minority report with the Governor demanding that charges be filed against Mr. Hayward. Just what acts of Commissioner Hayward the charges could be founded on no one here familiar with the record of the committee would say, but it was intimated that the Commissioner's handling of certain rate cases should be investigated more thoroughly than the Thompson Committee had seen fit to do.

It was rumored also in the afternoon that the Governor was holding up his decision regarding Mr. McCall's removal until the last possible moment in the hope that the Chairman would send along his resignation and obviate the necessity of removing him. At one time the Governor felt sure that the resignation would come. It was known that he had completed his decision on Sunday.

Continued on Page 8.

GERMANY BUYING HERE FOR "AFTER THE WAR"

All Kinds of Supplies to Restore Her Industries Ready to be Rushed to Her Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Herald will print the following tomorrow morning:

"Germany is making great purchases of copper, cotton, wool, lard, wheat, farm machinery, and other products in the markets of the United States. The products are being bought subject to delivery in Germany 'sixty days after the war ends,' or 'on order.' With the exception of purchases of wheat, all products are being stored in close proximity to Atlantic ports, in which are many German merchantmen.

"In farm machinery circles there is an unauthenticated report that an order of small tractor engines, built for farm work, had actually been delivered on shipboard at Newport News and is now in the hold of the boat awaiting transmission.

"Purchases have been carried on with the utmost secrecy by agents of the Imperial Government. Negotiations have been carried on under various guises. Much of the products has been bought 'on margin,' which would involve large banking loans. It is said that the products purchased and stored so far aggregates in value close to $100,000,000. Two Chicago German bankers, when asked to verify this figure, stated cautiously 'that it might amount to that figure.'

'Summed up briefly the purchasing operations of the secret agents so far is reported to have been as follows:

"COPPER—Approximately 50,000,000 pounds, largely of electrolytic copper, have been bought on a 4-cent margin, with the agreement to keep this margin under the market. Much of this has been bought around 18½ to 19 cents.

"COTTON—Best information is that 500,000 bales of this staple have been bought. The buying operations have extended over several months.

"WOOL—Estimates vary greatly as to the number of pounds of wool that has been stored. Operations, however, are said not to have been as heavy as in the cotton market.

"LARD—Purchases have been made with caution until recently, when they became more or less open. As a result there has been a 'bull movement.'

"WHEAT—Purchases, while believed to run into millions of bushels, are of uncertain extent. The operations are on a cash basis. Grain transactions, as well as those in provisions, are being carried on through a brokerage concern having Chicago and New York connections. Large purchases of corn also are reported.

"FARM MACHINERY—Buying started in a small way about six months ago. It has been confined almost exclusively to small plants, particularly those making tractor engines suitable for farm work. In some instances the entire output of plants has been contracted for. Large quantities of farm machinery, as well as machine parts, are now housed at the eastern seaboard.

"Besides the purchases enumerated, large quantities of other products, which will be necessary in the rehabilitation of Germany at the end of the conflict, have been bought and placed in warehouses. In the long list of products are many essential to manufacture, from which Germany has been cut off since the Allies blockaded the seas.

"A prominent German banker, who assisted in the handling of the German war loans, when asked for verification of The Herald's information, said: 'It is a good business proposition, isn't it?'

"Asked regarding the purchase of cotton, wool, and farm machinery, he said, 'Germany isn't overlooking any bargains' and 'the future must be taken care of.' He said he had 'heard' of purchases of lard, but knew nothing of the buying of farm machinery, 'except quite a bit purchased about six months ago.'

"'How can Germany pay for the products she buys here?' he was asked.

"'Germany's credit isn't exhausted in the United States,' he answered.

"Bankers say that were the Atlantic Ocean open, within a week's time practically every German vessel now in port here would be racing toward its home port. They decline to comment as to the meaning of the purchasing that is being carried on, other than to say it is apparently in the nature of 'preparedness for peace.'

"One banker said he was satisfied that plans had been laid so well that, while all of Germany's wants could not be immediately taken care of, products in huge amounts would be found to have been purchased."

SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES $3,000,000 A DAY

$15,000,000 Worth Went from Here in the Five Business Days Last Week.

A compilation of the reports of the New York Custom House by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank shows that for the five business days of last week there was an average shipment from this port of $3,000,000 a day in munitions to the Allies. More than $10,000,000 of this was in explosives, approximately $2,000,000 worth was in empty shells, and about $3,000,000 worth in other war materials. It was a record week in such shipments from this port.

The largest items forming the explosives total were: Smokeless powder, $3,475,535, about equally divided between France and England; loaded projectiles, $2,500,000, all to England; gunpowder, nearly $500,000, divided between England and Italy; trinitro-toluol, about $250,000, divided between England, France, and Italy; guncotton, about $750,000, sent chiefly to France; and about $500,000 worth each of cordite and cartridges, sent chiefly to England.

Nearly all the $2,000,000 worth of empty shells went to England, and nearly all the $500,000 worth of fireams went to Russia. The other materials included about $500,000 worth of commercial automobiles, going chiefly to England, France, and Russia; $500,000 worth of barbed wire, chiefly for Russia, and about $50,000 worth of aeroplanes to England.

15 CONVICTED IN BRUSSELS.

Sentenced to Prison for Hiding Aviators of France.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram sends the following:

"The Algemeen Handelsband says it learns that another court-martial occurred at Brussels on Nov. 12, at which fifteen persons were sentenced to serve terms ranging from two and a half to fifteen years for treasonably hiding and assisting French airmen and supplying the enemy with men liable to military service. Three others, including the wife of one of the condemned, were sentenced to short terms for not having denounced the foregoing crimes."

POPE AGAIN URGES POWERS AT WAR TO MOVE FOR PEACE

In Allocution to Cardinals at Consistory Suggests Exchange of Views.

CONCESSIONS AS BASIS

Aspirations of All the Combatants Should Be Duly Recognized.

NO ONE-SIDED ADVANTAGE

What Is Just and Possible Must Be Taken Into Account to Insure Lasting Peace.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Pope Benedict, in his allocution to the Cardinals today at the opening of the secret consistory again condemned the horrors of war.

"Without doubt," he began, "you are aware of the difficulties which, up to the present, have impeded us from convoking the Sacred College. If finally it has been granted to me today to see you again in goodly numbers it is not because those difficulties have become less, but because we feared that by longer delay the procedure of the Roman Curia might seriously suffer, since during this year and the one just passed not a few are the vacancies which death has caused in the Sacred College.

"If at all times the loss of enlightened councilors and trusted assistants causes sorrow to the Roman Pontiff it is much more so now, having assumed the government of the church.

"In this grave and historic moment before the assembly, notwithstanding the ruin accumulating during the last sixteen months, notwithstanding that the desire for peace grows daily in many hearts and that numberless families in their sorrow long for it, notwithstanding that I have tried every means that might hasten peace or allay discord, nevertheless the fatal war still grows in fury by land and sea and threatens unfortunate Armenia with extreme ruin.

"The letter which on the anniversary of the beginning of the war we addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers, though it received a reverent hearing, by no means produced the beneficent effects that were expected.

"As vicar of Him who is the Peaceful King and the Prince of Peace we cannot be but touched by the misfortunes of so many of our children, we cannot but continually raise our hands in supplication to the God of Mercies, entreating Him with our whole heart that He may deign in His power to put an end to this sanguinary conflict.

"While we seek with all our resources to alleviate the doleful consequences, we feel obliged by our Apostolic office to inculcate anew the only means which can quickly put an end to the tremendous conflagration.

"Prepare for that peace which the whole of humanity ardently wishes for, that is, a peace that is just and lasting—not advantageous to one alone of the belligerent parties.

"The way which can surely lead to this happy result is that which has already been tried and found satisfactory in similar circumstances, and of which we made mention in our last letter. That is, an exchange of ideas, be it direct or indirect, based upon goodwill and calm deliberation and set forth with clearness, duly recognizing the aspirations of all, eliminating the unjust and impossible and taking into account with equal measure what is just and possible.

"Naturally, as in all human controversies which must be settled through the efforts of the contending parties themselves, it is absolutely necessary that concessions be made upon some point by both parties; that some of the hoped-for advantages must be renounced, and that each must make with good grace such concession, even at the cost of some sacrifice, so as not to assume before God and man the enormous responsibility for the continuation of this shedding of blood, of which history records no counterpart, and which, if prolonged further, might mean for Europe the beginning of decadence from the degree of prosperous civilization to which the Christian religion has raised her from nothing."

The consistory, at which new Cardinals are to be named and other important business transacted, began shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the world war, it was preceded and attended with the same pomp as was customary under Pope Leo. The only difference today was the absence of some of the foreign Cardinals, especially those from the United States.

The Cardinals from the belligerent countries were almost all in the group of Cardinal priests, in their order of seniority. The English Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, came first; Cardinal de Cabrières, Bishop of Montpellier, France, second, and Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, third. They were separated by the monk Cardinal Serafini from Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, who was the last of the group.

Cardinal Bullot, who is German born, and Cardinal Gasquet, who was born in London, were in the group of Cardinal Deacons, in which there was no Cardinal of the other belligerent countries.

Pope Benedict looked well and strong. He was full of determination, especially when delivering his allocution.

BRITISH CATHOLICS COLD TO POPE'S APPEAL

Regard It As Utterly Futile—London Keenly Interested In Coming Reichstag Session.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Pope's appeal for speedy peace at today's consistory is recognized by leading English Catholics as utterly futile. They describe it sardonically as an admirable coup d'épée dans l'eau. Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit preacher, in a sermon at Farm Street Church yesterday, said the English Catholics could not lay down the sword until the forces of barbarism and irreligion had been routed, and suggested that any move from whatever source for an inconclusive peace would obtain little hearing.

The reissue by the British Foreign Office of the text of the declaration by the five powers is taken as a reply in ad-

Continued on Page 3.

Constantine Declares His Policy: To Save Greece from Poland's Fate

In Message to America Says That 'What Is Happening in Greece Today May Happen in America Tomorrow'—Would Protect Allies' Retreat from Serbia, but Grant No Further Concessions.

ATHENS, Saturday, Dec. 4, (via Malta and London, Dec. 6,) (by a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, received the correspondent of The Associated Press today and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek Government.

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the King, "for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral, and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict. Both are trying by every honorable means to guard our sovereignty, protect our own people, and stand up for our national interests without sacrificing that neutrality which we recognize as our only salvation.

"America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once, but the battlefield shifted, and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland, or any other neutral country tomorrow if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed."

The interview with the King took place at noon in the smaller palace, which is the King's personal residence, and the audience lasted an hour. The King was dressed in the simple uniform of a Greek General, and he displayed the good-humored, almost youthful candor of the ideal soldier, to whom diplomatic expedients or lack of frankness seemed repugnant or impossible.

From time to time, emphasizing the earnestness and sincerity of what he was saying, he thumped the table soundly with his clenched fist. Despite the seriousness of the message he was delivering, his fine gray eyes occasionally twinkled with raillery.

Greece Unjustly Suspected.

"The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the Entente powers toward Greece today, and the painful situation of my country," said the King, "is the Entente's own assumption, without the slightest reason therefor, that Greece is ready to betray the Entente to Germany at the first favorable opportunity. Is it reasonable to suppose such a thing?

"From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East, Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente powers, for whom we have always felt the keenest sympathy and the deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands occupied by allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack the allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil, from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unmolested, but aided in every way consistent with a sort of neutrality, their fruitless and too long delayed campaign to rescue their ally.

"Finally, I myself have given my personal word that Greek troops will never be used to attack the Franco-British forces in Macedonia merely to allay unjustified suspicions.

"Yet, despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente powers now demand, in a form which is virtually an ultimatum, that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Saloniki, and that means all Macedonia, leaving our population unprotected against raids by Bulgarian comitadjis or all the horrors of war which laid Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven back within our frontiers.

Cites an American Parallel.

"Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as the base for an attack on Canada. What would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your General Staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that the British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across New England, destroying as they went, would you accept the prospect without a struggle?"

"But has not your Majesty German assurance that the integrity of Greek territory will be respected?" the King was asked.

"Of course, and Entente assurance, too."

"And similar assurance from Bulgaria?"

"Germany," said the King, "has given assurance for herself and her allies, but that does not prevent the German-Bulgarian armies, as a measure of military necessity, from pursuing the retiring French and British into Greece, fighting in Greece, and turning Greece into a second Poland. I have that assurance also.

"That the Greek frontiers will be re-erected after the war does not rebuild towns or compensate my people for months, perhaps years, spent in living in misery as fugitives from their own land when their country is not at war and has nothing to gain by risking devastation.

"Why, the Entente Powers treat me as if I were the King of a Central African tribe, to whom the sufferings of his own people were a matter of indifference. I have been through three wars. I know what war is. I do not want any more if it can be honorably avoided. My people do not want any more, and if they and I can help it we shall not have any more."

Venizelos Policy Not the People's.

"Then your Majesty does not believe that the intervention policy of the former Premier, M. Venizelos, really expressed the will of the Greek people."

"I know it did not," replied the King forcefully. "When the people re-elected Venizelos they elected him, not his policy. The great mass of the people of Greece did not, and will not, understand anything about the Venizelos foreign policy. They like him and they elected him, but it would be the maddest folly to assume that because they voted for a man personally popular they therefore voted to throw the country into the whirlpool of the European war. They did no such thing. War is the last thing they want. Ask them; they will tell you so.

"It is said that I have exceeded the Constitution. What I have done is to apply the Constitution. The Constitution gives me the power to dissolve the Chamber to prevent just such disasters as following the Venizelos policy would have proved at this juncture. My duty under the Constitution was to exercise that power. I did exercise it and will continue to exercise it so long as it is necessary to save my people from destruction.

"Another thing I want to make clear: It is said that M. Venizelos, with my assent, invited the allied troops to come to Saloniki. Nothing could be further from the truth. M. Venizelos may have expressed the personal opinion that if the allied troops landed at Saloniki Greece would not resist. How could she resist? But that M. Venizelos ever, as the responsible head of the Greek Government, formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory, is wholly untrue."

Allies' Effort Doomed—His Offer.

"Your Majesty believes that the allied Balkan expedition is loomed to failure?

"Certainly it is doomed to failure if undertaken with no more men than are now there or on the way.

"Great Britain does not seem disposed to send an adequate force, and France cannot do the job alone. The minimum army that can hope to accomplish anything in the Balkans is 400,000 men. As that number is not being sent, that is my proof that it is Greece that must suffer, Greece that must pay for the failure of the allied Balkan venture.

"If the Entente will assure me that when they are driven back into Greek territory they will consider the Balkan game ended, re-embark, and leave Greece, I will guarantee with my whole army to protect their retreat against the Germans, Bulgarians, or anybody else and give them time to embark without being endangered. Then I would be legitimately protecting my frontiers, and it would not involve Greece in further risks. More I cannot do.

"The Entente's demand is too much. They try to drive Greece out of neutrality, they come into Greek territory and waters as though they were theirs. At Nautila they destroyed tanks of petroleum, intended to kill locusts, on the ground that they might be used by German submarines. They stop Greek ships, they ruin Greek commerce—as they have done with American ships, too. They want to seize our railways, and now they demand that we take away the troops guarding the Green frontiers, leaving my country open to invasion or any lawless incursion.

"I will not do it. I am willing to discuss reasonably any fair proposals. But two things I will not concede: Greece shall not be forced or cajoled out of her neutrality, Greece will maintain her sovereignty and her sovereign right to protect herself at need."

If Greece Is Coerced.

"And if that is not satisfactory—if coercive measures are used by the Entente Powers?" the King was asked.

"We shall protest to the whole world that our sovereign rights are violated. We shall resist passively as long as we can being forced by any measures whatsoever into a course which we know will be prejudicial to the liberties and happiness of our people."

"And when you cannot hold out longer?"

"We shall have to demobilize our armies and await the march of events. What else can we do?"

Explains His View of Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—The London Times correspondent at Athens, reporting his interview with King Constantine, says:

"His Majesty desired that the situation should be made quite clear on two points, namely, the Greco-Serbian treaty and the alleged treaty with Bulgaria. The Greco-Serbian treaty, he said, dealt with a Balkan war, and a Balkan war alone. It was only to come into force in case either Greece or Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria alone. Clearly it did not refer, and never was intended to refer, to the case of Serbia being attacked by two of the great military powers of Europe, as well as by Bulgaria. What adequate assistance could Greece have given? The only result would have been the ruin of two countries instead of one. With regard to the rumored treaty with Bulgaria, his Majesty emphatically denied that any such treaty existed. Greece and Bulgaria were hereditary enemies."

England May Detain the Ford Pilgrims; Has a Right to Examine Ship's Cargo

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The official status of Henry Ford's expedition, so far as Great Britain goes, was made clear today in the House of Commons, when Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to Sir E. Cornwall, explained that passports for the party were valid only in neutral countries. The British authorities intend to rest upon the attitude of the American Government in refusing to visé passports for a stop in England.

If, after getting through with their work in Denmark and Holland, any of the peace party try to pop into England the authorities will feel obliged to decline to allow them to come in. All they will have to do is to point to the fact that the passports fail to permit entry into England.

Americans in London were speculating today over the possibility of the Oscar II.'s being held up by the authorities in British waters for inquiry into her cargo and what the ultimate chances might be of the steamer being detained beyond the time for the contemplated peace pow-wow. Inquiry at the American Embassy revealed no word there regarding the character of the Oscar II.'s cargo. It was admitted that British authorities had a perfect right, once the steamer with the pacifists aboard should get into British waters, to board her and investigate her cargo.

If it happens that the Oscar II. carries contraband in her hold, the authorities can run her into a harbor and hold her for a prize court. In that event Mr. Ford and his confreres would be detained at some English port until the Government here decided what to do with them. As their passports wouldn't allow roaming in England, the pilgrims probably would have have to be kept either on the vessel in port or housed in a hotel under polite restraint. Later on the British authorities probably would let them go on with their trip.

While the British Government is not inclined to be captious about the Oscar II., it is freely admitted by the American authorities here that to inquire into the Oscar II.'s cargo is entirely within reason and quite a proper procedure.

FLORIDA—CUBA—BIRMINGHAM
ATLANTA—SAVANNAH—PINEHURST. Southern Pines, Camden. Best service South via Seaboard Air Line's fine steel trains. Resort Booklets, Information, Excursion rates, 1184 B'way, N. Y.—Advt.

GERMANY ASKS US TO EXPLAIN DISMISSALS; LANSING WILL REFUSE THE REQUEST; GRAND JURY SEEKS LABOR PLOTTERS

WE WILL GIVE NO REASON

Nor Divulge Source of Our Information Against German Attaches.

INQUIRY CAUSES SURPRISE

Lansing to Stand on Precedent and Decline to Discuss the Case.

GERARD GIVES BERLIN VIEW

Washington Is Ready to Ask for Safe Conducts for the Dismissed Men.

Berlin Press Knows Nothing of Boy-Ed's and Papen's Recall

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The newspapers of Berlin have no information that the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, German Naval and Military Attachés at Washington, has been asked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—No explanation will be made to Germany by the United States Government setting forth the facts as to the objectionable activities of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, which have rendered them personae non gratae and resulted in the request for their immediate recall.

Nor will the American Government disclose to the German Government the sources of the information on which was based the decision that the two attachés could no longer be considered acceptable to this Government.

Emphatic assurance that this Government had taken this position in the Boy-Ed and von Papen cases was given in an informal but none the less authoritative way tonight.

This followed the receipt from two sources of a request from Germany for a statement of the reasons for the request for the recall of the Attachés. Ambassador von Bernstorff today presented to the State Department a communication asking the reasons, and Secretary Lansing also received from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a cablegram dealing with the same matter.

It is understood that Ambassador Gerard indicated that the German Government did not receive very favorably the request for the recall of the attachés, and wanted a statement of the evidence on which this Government based its declaration that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen had been engaged in objectionable activities in connection with military and naval matters.

According to the position taken by the State Department it is wholly within the province of any Government to request the recall of a diplomat who may be considered persona non grata. It is also held by the United States Government that it is not required under any rules of international relations or practice to state the reason for asking the recall. While it is true that the reasons for requesting that diplomats be recalled are sometimes stated, it is the position of the United States Government, at this time, that the stating of reasons is not required and very often is not warranted.

While the specific reasons for the recall of Dr. Dumba were stated to the Austro-Hungarian Government and a general idea of the reasons for the request for the recall of the German attachés was given to the German Government, this was not done under any requirement of international practice. In the Dumba case the reasons were stated in writing, but in the Boy-Ed and von Papen cases the reasons were given orally by Secretary Lansing to the German Ambassador. It is understood that Mr. Lansing's statement of reasons to Count von Bernstorff was virtually identical with the informal statement made by Secretary Lansing to the press.

No Formal Charges Made.

It was made plain in State Department circles today that in asking the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen the American Government has preferred no charge against them to their Government. The position of this Government is that the term "persona non grata" is a phrase that expresses the "mental attitude" of a Government in determining whether diplomats to be accredited or already accredited are acceptable, and that this mental attitude is influenced by the personality, temperament, or acts of the diplomat in question.

In the case of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen the mental attitude of the United States was based on their activities, but as to the extent or character of these activities or the sources of the information on which the Government was led to take this attitude toward the attachés, this Government has decided it will disclose nothing to the German Government or the press, holding that as it made a general statement of the reasons, there is nothing

Continued on Page 2.

GOLF EVERY DAY—BRACING AIR At Asheville, Aiken and Augusta. Hunting and motoring. Reached by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. N. Y. daily 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Minister Whitlock Plans to Return to Brussels

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—Minister Brand Whitlock expects to return to Brussels on Dec. 28. He said this evening that he had received no orders to the contrary.

He declined to discuss reports that the German Government would not acknowledge him in Belgium on account of the dismissal of the German Embassy attachés by this country.

Minister Whitlock was royally welcomed home this evening. With Mrs. Whitlock and the latter's mother he motored over from Pittsburgh. They arrived here at 4.

He was the central figure at a big mass meeting held here tonight in the Coliseum, where more than 4,000 men and women stood and cheered the mention of his name. The warmth of their greeting was even greater when he appeared before them bowing his acknowledgments.

Toledo was in gala attire to welcome Mr. Whitlock.

SEIZED AS PLOTTER IN HIS LABORATORY

Young Austrian Suspected of Kirkoswald Fire Bomb and Munitions Plant Conspiracies.

Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, accompanied by William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, and other detectives, yesterday arrested Anton F. Mente, an Austro-Hungarian, on the third floor of the Model Tenement at 508 East Seventy-eighth Street. After seizing the contents of Mente's laboratory, where he is alleged to have manufactured nigh explosives and chlorine gase, such as are used in trench warfare in Europe, the police took the prisoner to Police Headquarters.

The police say they have "reasonable cause to believe that Mente was implicated in placing liquid bombs on board the steamship Kirkoswald on May 2, 1915. The ship was then under charter by the French Line. Mente is also accused of having explosives in his possession, in violation of the tenement house law.

The police for a time detained Eugene Kluger, a typesetter, and his wife, from whom Mente had rented a room. They were released, however, as soon as the police had satisfied themselves that they had no connection with the matter.

Chief Flynn's men late last night picked up a suspect whom they are investigating in connection with the arrest of Mente. The Chief refused to tell anything about the new prisoner, but indicated that the man was not yet actually under arrest. It is expected that more arrests will follow immediately.

Munitions Plant Threatened.

It is alleged that Mente in confidence told certain employes in the Crocker-Wheeler Company at Ampere, N. J., where he was employed, that the plant would be blown up or destroyed by fire; that if necessary he would take it upon himself to destroy the place. This alleged threat was conveyed to Chief Flynn, who immediately set his men to work. The Crocker-Wheeler Company is engaged in the manufacture of shells for the Allies.

The fact became known here on July 10, when the Kirkoswald returned from Marseilles, France, that four fire bombs had been placed in her cargo of sugar when she left this port in May. The bombs were not of a highly explosive character, but were composed of a material calculated to burst into flames in the heat of the steamship's hold.

After several weeks of trailing Mente about to his many haunts, the Secret Service agents, through Chief Flynn, called in Detectives Tunney, Barnitz, Sterret, Fennelly, Frank Granbury, and Jerry Murphy of the New York Police Department under instructions from Deputy Scull.

Mente was discharged from the Crocker-Wheeler concern last Thursday. From that time on the New York detectives, with the Secret Service men, including two named Burke and Savage, never left his trail. The raid took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning while the Seventy-eighth Street house was surrounded, as was Mente's home residence at 150 Court Street, Newark, N. J., which he says is his legal residence.

When the police rushed into the house in Seventy-eighth Street they found Mente in a room adjoining his laboratory. It is said that he admitted that he had been making chlorine gas and experimenting" with high explosives. He did not seem to realize the peril to the tenants of the house.

Picked Up Knowledge of Chemicals.

The Government has learned that Mente came to this country when he was 15 years old—he is 24 now—that he never went to school, but that he attended evening lectures in certain institutions in and around New York, where he gained some knowledge about chemistry and physics, and that after each lecture he would experiment at home with the information learned.

Mente told the police that he never was in the Austrian Army, but that his brother, on the firing line with the Hungarian troops, lost a leg three weeks ago. Further investigation showed that Mente had been an electrician and had had a small business at 271 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., in the neighborhood where Lieutenant" Fay and the other alleged bomb plotters accused with him had resided. He denied that he knew Fay or ever had seen him. He explained that he had had the laboratory in Seventy-eighth Street only since last September.

Inspector Leo Lieberman of the Bureau of Combustibles, who examined

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

SAYS STRIKES WERE BOUGHT

'Peace Council' Used by von Rintelen, District Attorney Declares.

CALLS LAMAR GO-BETWEEN

Labor Troubles in Munitions Plants Stirred Up on Money from German Emissary.

INDICTMENTS LOOKED FOR

Fowler Denies Marshall's Statements—Buchanan Says He Courts Investigation.

The United States Government, through the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, has begun an investigation of the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, of which Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois was for a time the head, other persons connected in one way or other with the organization being ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, Herman Schultzis, Henry B. Martin, David Lamar, known as "the Wolf of Wall Street," and Franz von Rintelen, said to be a friend of the Kaiser, who came to this country, it is alleged, to take part in German activities against the Allies.

Announcement that the Grand Jury had begun the investigation was made by United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Marshall did not mention any men officially identified with the organization, but he did say that von Rintelen was the financial agent benind the alleged conspiracy, and that the go-between was Lamar. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Marshall said, had energetically opposed the organization, whose principal work was what Mr. Marshall termed the "purchase of strikes" to tie up plants manufacturing munitions of war.

Mr. Marshall's Statement.

"In view," said Mr. Marshall, "of the publicity given in the morning newspapers of today to the story concerning Labor's National Peace Council, I will state that for some time past I have had information that this organization was financed with money furnished by Franz von Rintelen through David Lamar.

"A part of the activities of Labor's National Peace Council consisted in stirring up strikes in various plants engaged in the manufacture of war munitions. I do not at the present moment wish to mention the location of any of the plants in which these strikes were instigated.

"In each case in which a strike was purchased there was considerable opposition to the strike among those members of the labor element who strongly disapproved of strikes that are bought. The activities of the organization came to the notice of Samuel Gompers, who absolutely disapproved the plan that was being carried out.

"I do not at the present time wish to mention the names of any of the officers of this organization who are shown to have been concerned in these transactions. Franz von Rintelen was in the United States from about April until Aug. 3 of this year. After he left the country and ceased supplying money the activities of Labor's National Peace Council dwindled and came to an end.

"I would not have made this statement at this time except for the fact that in some way some of the facts were disclosed to and published in this morning's papers. I determined that it was best to make this statement for the reason that so much of the truth already had been printed in the newspapers. This affair is now the subject of inquiry before this afternoon's Grand Jury, which up to this time has not concluded its examination of the evidence."

No statement could be obtained from any official in the District Attorney's office as to whether indictments were to be expected. The general opinion, however, was that several indictments would be returned today or tomorrow.

Chicago Witnesses Arrive.

The Grand Jury activities followed the arrival in New York of C. H. Canode and William F. Kramer, who, according to a Chicago dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, came here in obedience to a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury. The two men conferred with agents of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, but it was not as to what developed as a result of that conference was forthcoming. Neiter was it confirmed from any official source that Canode or Kramer was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon.

Kramer is an official of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, while Canode is a Chicago printer who filled some printing contracts for Labor's National Peace Council. Both are understood to be familiar with many of the activities financed by von Rintelen.

Canode and Kramer are not the only men who stand ready to aid the Government to get to the bottom of the munitions conspiracies, and the understanding is that at least half a dozen other men, some of them prominent in labor circles, men who bitterly opposed the activities of the council, are in calling distance and ready to tell all they know to the Grand Jury.

It was stated yesterday by a man in close touch with the investigation that President Wilson was thoroughly in accord with what was being done to expose the conspiracy and to bring the conspirators to trial. Every other de-

partment of the Government in a position to render aid in the investigation is co-operating with the Department of Justice, and there is reason to believe that perhaps by the end of the present week the public will know officially the identity of the men who instigated the numerous strikes of recent months and the manner in which the work was done.

Defends "Labor's Peace Council."

The President of the Peace Council at present is Jacob C. Taylor of 208 Grove Street, East Orange, N. J. He is a former member of the Orange Board of Education and has been active in labor organizations for many years. Two years ago he was the Progressive candidate in his district for the New Jersey Assembly.

When seen in East Orange yesterday Mr. Taylor said that he welcomed a Federal investigation of the Council's activities; that such an investigation would bring to light facts that would tend to show that the Council had been a factor in keeping the United States out of the European war.

"Labor's National Peace Council," he said, "came into existence last June for the purpose of preventing the United States from going to war, either on the side of the Allies or on the side of the Central Powers, and I think that we have succeeded. It is absolutely untrue that Captain Boy-Ed ever made a contribution to the organization. Of course, the Council gained the enmity of the ammunition trust and of the papers subsidized by the trust."

Mr. Taylor said that Congressman Buchanan resigned as President of the organization as the result of a nervous breakdown. He spoke of the fact that last Summer Mr. Buchanan tried to make an appointment for an interview with President Wilson, but was unsuccessful. He wanted to lay before the President the protest of the council against the manufacture of war munitions for the belligerents. Mr. Taylor did not mention von Rintelen or David Lamar in his statement.

District Attorney Marshall's statement yesterday was the first official confirmation given to the public concerning the alleged activities of the German agent Franz von Rintelen. Several weeks ago it became known that von Rintelen, who is now a prisoner in the Tower of London, was one of the directing spirits in the German activities in this country, and that his part principally had to do with the efforts made to tie up war munitions plants and the alleged conspiracy to embroil this country with Mexico and in that way stop the flow of munitions to the Allies, the theory being that if the United States should clash with Mexico it would need for the army all the munitions that could be manufactured in this country.

Von Rintelen's Activities.

Whether von Rintelen will be extradited is a question no official of the Government has seen fit to answer up to this time. The British Government is understood to be ready to return him to this country if Washington wants him. Von Rintelen when in New York occupied an office in the same building as the Transatlantic Trust Company, and enjoyed the courtesies of some of the leading clubs of New York. The name von Rintelen is said to be assumed, and the understanding is that he is a member of one of the best-known families of the German nobility. He used several aliases while in New York, one of them being Hansen. It was as Mr. Hansen that the Treasurer of a New York trust company introduced him to one of Francisco Villa's agents in New York. The conspiracy to tie up the munition plants with strikes and the Mexican conspiracy are alleged to have been organized shortly after the arrival in this country of von Rintelen.

The organization of Labor's National Peace Council was announced from Washington last June. Headquarters were established in Chicago, with Congressman Buchanan as President and ex-Congressman Fowler as general counsel. Associated with Buchanan in the Chicago headquarters were Herman Schulties and Henry B. Martin, attorney and Secretary, respectively, of the Anti-Trust League. Buchanan was indicted. To become the head of the organization, it is said, at the solicitation of Martin, who went to Chicago and tendered him the position.

Buchanan served only a month, and in a statement tendering his resignation gave as a reason that he did not have the time to give to the council that its business demanded. The collapse of the activities of the council followed a denunciation of the council as "a spurious labor organization" by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. It has been hinted that other German agents besides von Rintelen were concerned in the organization of the council, and that among these foreigners was one who holds one of the highest positions in the United States. On Aug. 3, von Rintelen quit the country, after having obtained a fraudulent passport made out in the name of Gache. On his arrival in England he was arrested and ever since he has been in the Tower of London. One of his intimates in Germany is said to have been Prince Henry of Prussia.

FAY REINDICTED; MAY GET 18 YEARS

Conspiracy to Murder Now Charged Against Alleged Plot Leader and Companions.

"Lieutenant" Robert Fay, the leader of the alleged conspiracy to blow up at sea ships laden with munitions of war, and the five men accused with him were reindicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. Inaictments containing five counts, alleging offenses ranging from conspiracy to commit murder to conspiracy to blow up ships bound from the United States to Europe, were returned. Should the men be convicted on all five counts it might mean, in the discretion of the Judge, a sentence of eighteen years in the penitentiary for each man.

The men indicted, in addition to Fay, are Max Breitung, a nephew of Edward N. Breitung; Walter Scholz, a brother-in-law of Fay; Dr. Herbert Kienzle, a son of the famous German clock manufacturer; Englebert Bronkhorst, and Paul Daeche. Breitung and Kienzle are at liberty under $25,000 bail each. Fay, Scholz, and Bronkhorst are in the Tombs, while Daeche, who is in New Jersey, awaiting the outcome of the extradition proceedings, is at liberty under $2,500 bail. Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood said the men probably would be brought to trial early in January.

The new indictments charge, in addition to conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracies to assault, to destroy foreign-owned as well as American vessels and their cargoes, to injure the same and to defraud the underwriters of the ships and cargoes. They charge that the six defendants "unlawfully, willfully, knowingly and feloniously did conspire among themselves and with each other to make an assault upon and kill and murder the human beings aforesaid, and each of them, who should be upon the vessels aforesaid as officers, crew or passengers by the means and in the manner following."

The wires that the Government says were designed to be attached to the rudders or sides of ships and which were to be exploded by a clock mechanism when the vessels had reached the open sea are then described, the descriptions being the same as those in the original indictment, which charged only two offenses—to destroy the ships and to defraud the underwriters. The mines or explosive machines that the alleged conspirators intended using were to be loaded, the indictment states, with "dynamite, trinitrate of toluol and other explosives."

The indictments further recite that the under the laws of the various States of whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or to corporations created by and under the laws of the varius States of the United States."

The original indictments against the six men were returned on Nov. 8 last. The five in this jurisdiction were arraigned. All pleaded not guilty, and Judge Howe fixed bail in $25,000 for each.

BUCHANAN COURTS INQUIRY.

Intimates "Grafters in High Places" Inspired Present Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Positive information was given today at the Department of Justice of the investigation of Labor's National Peace Council, and sensational developments are expected. This is the organization formed in Washington with Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois and ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of that State as its most active spirits. Confidence was expressed by high officials of the department that within a short time, possibly a few days, one or more prominent men would be indicted for conspiracy in connection with strikes last Summer supposed to have been instigated by persons connected with the Peace Council at that time.

Congressman Buchanan is a member of the Structural Iron Workers' Union. He resigned as President of the Peace Council last August after he had been subjected to some criticism by labor leaders.

"I am perfectly willing," he said today, "for the Government to investigate my activities in connection with Labor's National Peace Council or anything else that the grafters in high places may desire the Government to investigate. They can investigate me as President of the Peace Council, as a member of Congress, as a private citizen, or in any other capacity, past or present. I resigned as President of the Peace Council because I differed with the members of the Executive Committee of the organization as to methods to be pursued. I had hoped to bring about an embargo on ammunition and death-dealing supplies to the belligerents. That was all, and that was neither unlawful or without honor and merit. I have given that up now because it seems to me that both sides are so exhausted that the war will be all over before an embargo could have any effect on them."

Associated with Buchanan and Fowler in the Peace Council were David Lamar, Henry D. Martin, and Herman Schultels. It was understood that all these men, with the exception of Buchanan, have been, or will be, subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York.

FUNDS FROM CONGRESSMEN.

Kramer Tells How He Understood Peace Council Was Supported.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—That Congressman Frank Buchanan of Chicago and ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Elizabethtown, Ill., informed him that they were to be the source of funds to support Labor's National Peace Council was stated tonight by William F. Kramer, formerly a Vice President of the organization, who was interviewed following his return from New York, where he testified before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the alleged connection between the Peace Council and pro-German plots.

"I am bound not to reveal my testimony," he said, "but I will say that it concerned my connection with the Peace Council. A good share of the inquiry, so far as I was questioned, had to do with the organization's finances. I did not receive a cent in salary."

"It has been publicly stated that James A. Short and I. J. Cundiff, reported here to be now testifying before the Federal Grand Jury in New York, received weekly salaries of $150 apiece for their work as organizers for the council. Is that true?" Mr. Kramer was asked.

"It is absolutely untrue. Their salaries were $50 a week each," he replied.

"Do you know how and where funds for the organization were raised?"

"All I know about that is that Mr. Fowler told me he had a year's salary at Washington that he hadn't received and that he intended drawing on that for funds for the council. Congressman Buchanan also said he intended drawing on his private funds to carry on the work of the council. When the Chicago office of the council was started the funds needed here for necessary expenses were to be asked for from Mr. Boehm, the Treasurer in New York. During August Mr. Boehm was called on for money to pay the rent and other expenses here. He replied that there were no funds available. Believing that the work would not be carried on as planned, I resigned from the vice presidency."

"I believe the charges that money was paid to start strikes to be absolutely false. It is possible that the persons responsible for such war plots are endeavoring to use the Peace Council as a blind."

Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the Congressman, said she regarded the linking of her husband's name with alleged war plots as a subterfuge to "get him" on the part of certain interests "who have been after him" for some time.

"But they won't get Frank," she added. "He's too wise for them."

ALL FALSE, SAYS FOWLER.

Contradicts Marshall and Denies Talk About von Rintelen and Lamar.

Ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, general counsel for Labor's National Peace Council, is at the Hotel Knickerbocker. District Attorney Marshall's statement was read to him there last night.

"That statement," said Mr. Fowler, "is false from start to finish. There is not a word of truth in it. I never met an agent of either Germany or Austria-Hungary, or even Bulgaria, and I never saw this man von Rintelen, and I can tell you David Lamar never had anything whatever to do with Labor's National Peace Council."

"Is the council pro-German?" Mr. Fowler was asked.

"Yes, and also pro-English, pro-French, pro-Russian, and above all pro-American," he answered.

"What are the real objects of the organization?"

"The objects for which Labor's National Peace Council was organized," he replied, "were twofold. First, for the purpose of preserving the neutrality of America and preventing her from being drawn into the Eastern whirlpool of human slaughter; second, to aid and assist in every way possible in bringing about a cessation of hostilities in the warring nations.

"Since its organization in June, it has openly and actively pursued these two objects on a high patriotic plane, sparing neither the war trust, the private citizen, nor the public official, who have sought to drag our country into the war. This organization has persistently endeavored to aid in the enforcement of both national and international law, and never for the violation thereof.

"The assaults of the subsidized press upon this organization on the very day of the opening of the Sixty-fourth Congress raise a very important inquiry. Is the war trust and the armor trust afraid of the activities of this organization against its well-known schemes to commit America to militarism? Do they fear the Congressional investigation of their criminal conspiracies against the Treasury of the United States and the frauds which they have perpetrated upon our country which the members of Labor's National Peace Council have been actively demanding for months past and which the members of Congress now propose to carry into effect? And do they hope to weaken the influence of this organization by an effort to discredit it through the columns of their subsidized press? If this be the object we accept the challenge and now declare to the public that neither the intimidation of the wealth of the armor trust and the war trust, nor the public slander of their subsidized press, will in any wise deter us or save them from the exposure of their criminal looting of the public treasury. Our mission is to aid in the struggle now going on for economic and political liberty."

Henry B. Martin, Secretary of the council, who was with Mr. Fowler, said he indorsed every word Mr. Fowler said. Both said they probably would have something more to say today.

WANT STRAUBE AS WITNESS.

"Labor Council" Organizer, Returning from Coast, Awaited in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Uncertainty as to the whereabouts of L. F. Straube, an expelled member of the Stereotypers' Union, who is said to have been one of the moving spirits in an attempt to organize a Chicago branch of Labor's National Peace Council, is bothering local Federal investigators. Straube, who was supposed to be in San Francisco with Mrs. Straube three days ago, has left the Pacific Coast for Chicago, according to report. At his home, 2,748 Osgood Street, it was said last night that no word had been received from him since he left the Coast, and nothing was known as to his present whereabouts. Federal agents are seeking to send him to New York to appear before the Federal Grand Jury.

Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chief of the local Federal Bureau of Investigation, admitted tonight that the disclosures already made in the case of Labor's National Peace Council were only the beginning of what promised to be one of the most sensational cases the United States Government had handled in a long time. Several other Chicagoans, he said, may be subpoenaed to appear before the New York Grand Jury. Most of these men have knowledge chiefly regarding the source of the funds used in propagating the alleged plot against munition plants.

Mr. Clabaugh declined to divulge any of the evidence gathered by the local office.

HINDENBURG SEES NO EARLY PEACE

Enemy Is Not Yet Weakened Enough, He Tells an Austrian Interviewer.

AMAZED AT BRITAIN'S ALLIES

Why Cannot They See That They Are Only Sacrificing Themselves for Her Benefit?

IS SEVERE TOWARD ITALY

Her "Destructive Defeat" Would Please Him, but England and Serbia Must Be Punished, Too.

VIENNA, Dec. 6, (Via London.)—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with Field Marshal von Hindenburg at his quarters, which are described as being "in one of the most important points of the line of defense which Russia had established against Germany."

The Field Marshal began, in reply to a remark concerning his popularity and his eventual triumphal entry into Berlin, by saying laughingly:

"I am already frightened about it. If I could have my way I would not enter Berlin at all, but would wear civilian clothing and leave the train at Kottbus. I do not like to be feted. Cincinnatus, who returned to the plough, is a beautiful figure. However, my entry into Berlin will not come so quickly.

"At present the enemy won't make peace. They are not yet weakened enough. We must therefore keep it up further."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg criticised the French demands, particularly those relating to Alsace-Lorraine. "If they want it," he said, "they should come and get it.

"The British," he continued, "appear also to have decided to continue the war. It is true that reports come from India that ought to dampen the British desire for war somewhat, but one must wait and see whether these reports are corroborated. Great Britain has her Achilles tendon. I am not referring alone to India.

"In Russia also, the Emperor and Government plainly desire the continuation of the war. The most remarkable thing is that all these nations do not see that they are only sacrificing themselves for Great Britain. It does not look like peace, and so Germany cannot sheathe her sword."

The Field Marshal said that every German would rejoice if an end were put to the terrible blood-letting, but that Germany must carry on the war which had been forced on her.

Questioned concerning the military situation, he said:

"Our tactical position is excellent. Especially in the East the German Army has reached the most favorable strategic position conceivable."

He asserted that the Russian human material was much poorer than in the first year of the war, that Russia could fill the gaps with the reserves now mustered, but could not form new armies. The lack of officers, he said, was also a hindrance.

The Russian assertions that their defeats in July and August were due to lack of ammunition were only poor excuses, said the Field Marshal, who added:

"There are no signs that the demoralization of the Russian Army observed then has been overcome."

He said he did not expect another Russian offensive, but was ready for one; the nature of the warfare had made the war one of ammunition. The extension of warfare all over Europe was a danger for Napoleon and the reason of his fall, said the German commander, but it played no rôle in the present conflict in view of modern railroad facilities. He concluded by saying:

"I should be especially pleased at the destructive defeat of the Italians. This war must not end without the three principal sinners, Great Britain, Serbia, and Italy, receiving just punishment."

ITALIAN INFANTRY ACTIVE.

Gains Some Advantages in the Carso —Austrian Assaults Checked.

ROME, Dec. 6, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

There have been artillery actions along the whole front, despite unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Our artillery has destroyed enemy shelters in the Volaia zone of Carniola and dispersed a detachment of troops in the Seebach Valley.

Enemy artillery bombarded Paularo, on the Upper Chavizo, and Monfalcone, causing some damage. Enemy detachments, which were favored by the mist, attempted to break into our lines at various points, but were everywhere repulsed, and in the Globua zone of the Middle Isonzo were counterattacked and put to flight.

Short but dashing advances by our infantry have given us some advantage in the Carso region.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED 49,874 IN OCTOBER

Among Them 674 German Officers—Checked Yesterday's Attacks in Volhynia.

GENEVA, Dec. 6, (via Paris.)—The Russian Legation at Berne today issued the following statement:

"In the month of October the German official communications greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoners. October was an especially successful month for the Russians, who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, twenty-one large cannon, 1,118 machine guns, and three searchlights."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 6, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Western Front. (Russia.)—In the Dvinsk region last night the Germans for a quarter of an hour maintained a heavy bombardment of our trenches on a front extending from Borskoy Village, on the Western Dvina, to Illuxt, but without result.

South of the town of Rafalowka, on the Styr, the Germans took the offensive again in the cemetery near Kozlinitchi Village, but were stopped by our artillery fire.

There is no change in the situation at other points.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The War Office issues this report of the fighting on the Russian front:

At daybreak yesterday a Russian attack southwest of Lake Babit, west of Riga, broke down before our lines, with severe losses to the enemy.

A German aeroplane which had been hit by Russian artillery fire coming from the direction of the sea was captured with its occupants near Markgrafen, on the Courland coast.

TURKISH DESTROYER SUNK BY BRITISH

Supply Vessel and Four Sailing Ships Also Destroyed—German Airmen Aid Turks.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it is announced in a British official statement this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels were also destroyed by the submarine on Dec. 4. The statement is as follows:

A report has been received from one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora describing her recent activities.

On Dec. 2 she fired into and damager a train on the Ismid Railway.

On Dec. 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew and placed them on board a sailing vessel.

On Dec. 4 she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons off Panderma by gunfire and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6, (via London.)—German airmen are operating with the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and two of them are reported in today's official statement from Turkish Headquarters to have dropped bombs on a hostile monitor, which ceased firing after being struck. The statement says:

On the Dardanelles front our artillery, after energetically replying to the enemy fire from sea and land, successfully attacked enemy infantry and artillery positions.

There were minor engagements near Ari Burnu.

On Dec. 4, near Seddul-Bahr, enemy mines were destroyed, whereupon the enemy vigorously bombarded the Turkish positions, assisted by a monitor and an armored cruiser.

Two German airmen dropped bombs on the enemy monitor, which ceased firing.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The French War Office reports today in regard to the expeditionary corps at the Dardanelles:

During the day of Dec. 4 there was great activity on the part of both artilleries. Our artillery took under its fire enemy workers at the mouth of the Kereves Dere.

Our aviators dropped numerous bombs on the Turkish encampments.

The Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at the Creusot Works in France. She was 184 feet long, had 19.7 feet beam, and 9.5 feet draught. Her armament consisted of one six-pounder, six three-pounders, and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots.

ESCAPES U-BOAT ATTACK.

British Steamer Shelled for Five and a Half Hours.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British steamship Japanese Prince recently was attacked by a German submarine, but succeeded in escaping from the undersea craft. The following unofficial account of the incident was placed at the disposal of the press today:

"The steamer Japanese Prince of the Prince Line, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a large crew and a considerable number of passengers, recently encountered a German submarine. For five and one-half hours she struggled to get clear, being heavily shelled during the greater portion of that time.

"The Captain stood pluckily at his post and handled the vessel with conspicuous ability and judgment. As a result of his efforts, with the heart yo-operation of his crew, the Japanese Prince was ultimately able to elude the submarine, and was brought into port with all on board safe and sound.

"As an evidence of their appreciation of his gallantry and ability, the Directors of the Prince Line awarded Captain Jenkins the sum of $2,500, and have directed that a similar sum be divided among the vessel's crew."

Recent movements of the Japanese Prince are not listed in available shipping records. The steamer is of 4,876 tons gross and was built in 1911.

WARNING AGAINST FORD.

Paris Newspaper Suggests He May Become Dangerous.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The French newspapers publish details of the Ford peace trip, some of them commenting on it. The Journal des Debats devotes its first page to an article entitled "The Dreadnought of Peace," and discusses in a facetious and ironical vein the voyage and the various interpretations that may be placed on the visit of the peace band to Europe.

"In any case," says the paper, "Mr. Ford has all the requisite qualities entitling him not to be received by the public and powers of the various States of Europe. He merits special watching, for he is possessed of extraordinary originality of mind and can always become dangerous."

WAR COUNCIL HELD BY ALL THE ALLIES

Joffre Presides at Meeting in Paris of Military Envoys of Six Nations.

GREECE NEAR AGREEMENT

London Encouraged and Looks for Important Campaign Move.

SERBS JOIN FRENCH LINE

Will Now Fight Under Orders of General Sarrail—Pillage by Albanians.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—Of far greater interest to the British public than peace talk from any quarter is news of the joint war council of all the Allies, which has been formed and which held its first meeting in Paris today under the Presidency of the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, and hope from this that the war is to be prosecuted more energetically and that efforts are to be made to clear up the diplomatic difficulties which face the Quadruple Entente in the Balkans. At the conference Russia was represented by General Gilinsky, aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas; Italy by General Porro, second in command of the Italian army, and Serbia by Colonel Stefanovitch. The names of the British and Belgian representatives present were not made public.

Where and when the Allies will attempt the stroke which they expect to start and turn the tide only the conferees know, and they are not likely to take the public into their confidence. There is evidence, however, of some change in the Balkans, where the British and French have been beating off Bulgarian attacks, and, despite rumors of withdrawal to Saloniki, owing to the Greek attitude, is contemplated, more troops are being landed.

There are signs that the Greek situation is righting itself, and dispatches from Athens report that a modus vivendi has been arrived at with regard to military operations which is awaiting settlement, and that Greek officers have gone to Saloniki to bring it into force.

In a dispatch from Athens, Reuter's correspondent says:

"It is announced that the latest communication of the Entente diplomatists regarding the military question at issue with Greece will contain bases for an understanding with the Greek Government. It will propose the dispatch of Entente and Greek Military Commissions to Saloniki to clearly formulate the respective demands and discuss the possibilities of the situation on the spot. It is stated that the Greek Commission will include Colonel Frantzis, Military Attaché at Constantinople."

The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following under date of Sunday:

"According to news from Saloniki the Serbian troops retiring from Monastir arrived at Gievgeli yesterday and will fight under the orders of General Sarrail (Commander in Chief of the French Army in the Orient) in conjunction with the French troops.

"A band of Turkish and Bulgarian irregulars is reported to be between Monastir and Kavadar, seeking to harass the French at Kavadar."

Another dispatch from Athens says:

"The Bulgarians have made a violent attack on the Anglo-French front in the Valandovo sector,' says the Embros' Saloniki correspondent. 'An artillery duel at Demurkapou and Valandovo between the Bulgarians and the second French division under General Baillioud continues.'

"The Saloniki correspondent of the Patris says the Bulgarians with the cooperation of Germans are concentrating important forces at Strumitza.

"According to other news sources, when the Bulgarians occupied Prilarend the Serbian and Albanian inhabitants abandoned the town, having previously destroyed the greater part of their property.

"The newspaper Kairi says the Germans and Bulgar cavalry which entered Monastir has been withdrawn and that order is now being maintained there by a civil guard."

Fighting between strong bands of Albanians and the Montenegrin and Serbian troops is reported in a dispatch from Cettinje, Montenegro, to the Havas Agency. The message says these bands are believed to have been organized to co-operate with the Austrians, but that they are terrorizing the civilian population, pillaging their homes, and assassinating Christians. They also are making frequent attacks on the Serbian and Montenegrin armed forces.

One of these bands is reported to have attacked the convent at Detchani, Serbia, on Dec. 1, attempting to burn it, but being prevented by the arrival of troops.

The following report of the operations in the Balkans was issued by the Austrian War Office:

Our troops have now entered Montenegrin territory west and southwest of Novibazar and on the road from Mitrovitza to Ipek. On the sector of Pestera the Montenegrin advance troops were thrown back on their main forces.

East of Ipek we repulsed the Serbian rear guard. Our advance troops are approaching Ipek. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting exceeded 2,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Teutonic columns pursuing their operations against the Serbians across the Montenegrin border have defeated Serbian detachments south of Sienica and northeast of Ipek in eastern Montenegro, German Army Headquarters announced today.

SAYS SERBS WILL RETURN.

Retirement Forced Because Allies Were Not Ready, Envoy Says.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—"Better days for Serbia are coming soon," says Dr. M. R. Yesnitch, former Serbian Minister at Paris, and recently appointed Serbian Minister of Finance, in an interview in the Temps today. "Our army, which has been retiring for two full months without respite, is reforming.

"This retirement was forced because the Allies were ready with sufficient troops in the Balkans. These troops are now landing. They will have the co-operation of the Serbian Army of 200,000—I do not exaggerate—200,000. We shall again and again have victories such as those of last December."

RUMANIA CLOSES DANUBE.

Austrian Monitors at Rustchuk Want to Shell Reni.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—"Four Austrian monitors are prepared to leave Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, to bombard Reni, a Danube port in Bessarabia, where a Russian army has assembled," says the Bucharast correspondent of the Temps.

"Information to this effect was received here today and in consequence the Rumanian Government has decided to close all foreign navigation on the part of the Danube which flows through Rumanian territory."

ALLIES AND GREECE AGREED?

Report from Athens That an Understanding Has Been Reached.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn that Greece and the allied powers are on the eve of a complete understanding. Officers have been sent to Saloniki to study, in conjunction with General Sarrail and the allied staff, the technical details of the proposals submitted by the Allies, which aim solely at the preservation of the inviolability of Greek neutrality.

Austrian Submarine Stops Greek Steamer.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Journal from Messina, Italy, says that the Greek steamship Spetzai, from Piraeus, was stopped Saturday afternoon at the entrance to the Adriatic by a submarine flying the Austrian flag.

Milo —the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift could there be than a box of—say—100 of these perfect cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

MANY MINES EXPLODED ON THE WESTERN FRONT

British and German Trenches Damaged—British Aviators Bombard Don Near La Bassee.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A series of mine explosions on four successive days, resulting in the destruction of a few yards of British trenches and the damaging of some of the German defenses, is reported in a dispatch from Field Marshal Sir John French, who also tells of a British air raid on the railway station and other buildings of Don, to the east of La Bassée. Otherwise, with the exception of stiff artillery actions at various points along the western front, there was little of importance reported from that theatre of war today. Two British aeroplanes were shot down near Bapaume and their occupants killed.

The following official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French was made public tonight:

On the 2d an air raid was carried out against Don station and buildings in its vicinity. An ammunition store is believed to have been blown up, and the railway was hit near the station. Some fires were observed in Don after the raid. All the machines returned safely, although several hostile machines were met and engaged.

Our artillery has continued to bombard enemy trenches with satisfactory results. On the 2d, in retaliation for hostile shelling, trenches south of Epinette were bombarded. Many gaps were made in the parapets, and a bomb store was blown up.

On the 3d the enemy's artillery was active, but our fire checked it. On the 4th and 5th the enemy's parapets were again breached in several places and their wires cut.

Mining activity continues on both sides. We blew up a mine west of Fricourt on the 4th, and the enemy one on the 5th. The latter did no damage. The same day two more mines were blown up near the same place.

Near Frelinghin a mine was blown up by us destroying a gallery in which the enemy was working. The enemy replied with another mine near the same place, destroying about twenty-five yards of our trenches.

Since my last report the weather has been very wet and stormy.

Tonight's official Paris report says:

In the course of the day there was rather intense artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, as wel las between the Somme and the Oise, where our batteries reached some convoys from Faye and took under their fire troops moving back from the front near Hattoncourt and Laucourt.

The cannonading likewise has been very sustained in Champagne from the region of St. Souplet as far as Massiges, and in the Argonne at Haute Gevuchée.

"There is nothing to add to the preceding communication," the War Office announced this afternoon.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There has been no infantry action on the Belgian front. Our batteries carried out on divers occasions an effective shelling of groups of German soldiers, especially in the direction of Schoorbach and Woumen. The German artillery displayed some activity this afternoon and we successfully counter-shelled it.

Following is the Berlin official report:

There were artillery duels, mine explosions and hand grenade engagements at various places. In the region of Bapaume two English aeroplanes were shot down during an aerial flight and their occupants killed.

RETREATING BRITISH REACH KUT-EL-AMARA

No Further Fighting, Says London Dispatch—Turks Say They Took Another Vessel.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British army in Mesopotamia, which has been in retreat following its defeat before Bagdad, has reached Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, 105 miles below Bagdad, without further fighting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6, (via London.)—The capture of another British vessel on the Tigris by the Turks in following up the British retreat from before Bagdad is reported by the Turkish War Office in an official statement issued today.

The British were further harassed in their retreat before reaching their prepared position at Kut-el-Amara, according to the statement, which says:

On Dec. 5, on the Irak front, the enemy was concentrating near Kut-el-Amara in a position fortified beforehand.

On Dec. 3 our troops approached within two hours' march of Kut-el-Amara, pressing the enemy from the west and north, and thereby forcing enemy troops, which were on the bank of the river opposite Kut-el-Amara, to take refuge on board their vessels.

Between Kut-el-Amara and Bagh-Kaleh we captured an enemy vessel laden with ammunition and several prisoners.

GOLTZ GOING TO MESOPOTAMIA

Famous Field Marshal to Command the Turkish Troops There.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—The German Field Marshal, Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, has been appointed commander of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Journal de Genève, which has been received here.

Field Marshal von der Goltz has recently been Commander in Chief of the First Turkish Army. He was for a long time the instructor of the Turkish troops.

PLOT TO KILL FERDINAND.

Three Bulgarian Students Said to Have Been Executed at Sofia.

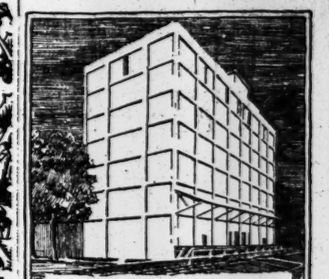
LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Geneva says three Bulgarian students have been executed at Sofia for connection with a plot against the life of King Ferdinand.

BRITISH FREIGHTS SOARING.

River Plate Rate on Baltic Exchange Reaches 115 Shillings.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Freights soared to an unprecedented height today on the Baltic Exchange because of scarcity of tonnage, the most notable rise being in connection with River Plate traffic. The rate thence to the United Kingdom was reported at 115 shillings.

For rice from Burma to Great Britain or the Continent 120 shillings was paid.



Hygeia Refrigerating Co., Elmira, N. Y. 7 stories and basement, 54x138.

"Turner for Concrete"

It took only 5 months to build this building.

Plants of this kind can sometimes be built for as little as $1.10 a square foot.

TURNER Construction Co

LANSING TO DENY BERLIN REQUEST

Continued from Page 1.

for Germany to do but respond by recalling the attachés.

It is stated that the German Government also thinks it incumbent upon the American Government to return the attachés in safety to German territory and bring their successors here. This position is also contrary to the view of this Government. It is not thought to be one duty to obtain safe conduct for returning diplomats. While it is true that a safe conduct was sought by this Government for Dr. Bernard Dernberg, and later for Dr. Dumba, this Government does not because requests were made in behalf of these men. Unless the German Government itself asks for safe conducts for Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen this Government, it is said, will not ask Great Britain or France to grant such safe passages. It is reported that no such request will be made under any circumstances.

The State Department, it is understood, holds that a diplomatic officer is immune when going to or returning from his post, and that Military and Naval Attachés are to be regarded as diplomatic officers and so treated. In quarters close to the German Government it is felt that the British Government may not share this opinion, and, once Captain Boy-Ed and von Papen were beyond the three-mile limit, that British cruisers would search the vessel on which they sailed and hold them as prisoners of war because officers of the army and navy.

Germany's action in asking for reasons for the request for the withdrawal of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen came as a surprise to the State Department. It is said that Count von Bernstorff takes the ground that as a result of the action of the United States Government the Attachés have been placed before the bar of public opinion under circumstances that might give the impression that they were identified with activities in connection with the German propaganda, with which, it is contended at the embassy, the Attachés had no concern.

The embassy is represented as feeling that the circumstances of the request for recall have attached to the attachés a stigma, which should be removed by the issuance of a specific statement by this Government. On the other hand, it is known that Secretary Lansing thinks that Count von Bernstorff might have drawn an inference as to what rendered the attachés objectionable from the conversation, when the Secretary informed him that the officers were no longer acceptable to the United States.

May Yet Contest Withdrawal.

It is broadly intimated that if the United States has based its action upon anything else than the developments of the Hamburg-American Line conspiracy trial in New York or the case of James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent, who secretly carried papers

SEIZED AS PLOTTER IN HIS LABORATORY

Continued from Page 1.

Mente's laboratory, gave a list of the chemicals found. There were forty-one bottles of different sizes containing acids, including a half gallon each of nitric and sulphuric acid, used for making picric acid, the essential in the manufacture of gunpowder. There were also two bottles of hydro-fluoric acid. Death is sure from inhaling the fumes of this acid, and a drop on the skin will produce an obstinate sore.

There was also a glass retort containing chlorine gas. There were benzine, lead, iron oxide, acetic acid, carbolic acid, glass crucibles, test tubes, a gasoline torch, a large quantity of thin green wires with the ends tipped with a chemically treated paper which is very inflammable, several dismantled clocks, a Bunsen burner, a large electric switch, a soldering iron, four red seal batteries, and other essentials in the manufacture of explosives and infernal machines, including charcoal, used in making smokeless powder.

Pro-German Literature.

A large suit case contained literature of the American Truth Society, of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is organizer and President. One pamphlet was entitled, "What American Neutrality Should Mean." Another was, "The German in America." There were two copies of "The Fatherland."

A notebook was found in the suit case. It contained these lines:

"Notations—explodes. It takes fire, smoky, and explodes in the air."

There was also what was thought to be a code, as follows:

"A—my answer B. AB—a big job. ABC—quick as you. ABCD—job wait."

Underneath this code was the name George Menyer.

The book also contained a penciled drawing of Bouck White, the I. W. W. leader. There were also pencil drawings of a hand gripping a revolver pointed at the head of a man. There were lines of vision drawn from the supposed eye of the holder of the revolver toward the eye of the man at which the revolver was pointed.

There were a number of postcards and letters from places in this country or Europe. There was a life insurance policy in the National Accident Society of 320 Broadway, made out by Mente in favor of his mother, whose address was given as Lazio, Hungary. There were pamphlets containing formulas for the manufacture of dynamite and guncotton, and pamphlets with Greek and Latin words inscribed upon the pages. One postcard had a printed picture of the Hazleton Furnace at Youngstown, Ohio, where munitions are manufactured.

Mente told Chief Flynn that he never said he would destroy the Crocker-Wheeler plant. When asked by the chief why he had visited the Austrian Consulate at 24 State Street, he said:

"Friends suggested that I register there so that, if there was any chance, I might be informed and go back to fight for my country."

Raid on Mente's Newark Home.

When the Secret Service agents, accompanied by Detective Hummel of the Newark police, visited Mente's boarding place at 150 Court Street, Newark, they found some letters, postcards, and pamphlets which they gathered up and brought to New York.

They learned there that Mente boarded with Stephen Ranga and Peter Kowach, both employed at the Crocker-Wheeler plant in the munitions department. Kowach, who works on the night shift, was asleep when the detectives arrived, and they were compelled to enter the apartment by climbing the rear fire escape and going through a bedroom window. Kowaek told the police that Mente left Newark yesterday for New York and had not returned.

Eugene Kluger, lessee of the house in which Mente was arrested, said he believed some friend of the prisoner had been perpetrating a practical joke by telling the police of the alleged bomb plot. Kluger explained that Mente never slept in the room, but had it fitted up solely for laboratory purposes.

Edmond Gottesman, another Hungarian lodger in the Kluger house, expressed f

CONGRESS OPENS ITS WAR SESSION

Organizes for Preparedness Legislation and Will Hear President Today.

MONTHS OF WORK AHEAD

House Re-elects Clark and Welcomes as Prodigals Its "Come-Back Republicans."

SKIRMISH OVER THE RULES

First Clash of Session an Indication of the Bitter Debates to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress opened at noon today. Both houses organized in preparation for work which, it is predicted, will make the present body memorable. Preparedness will be the great subject of debate.

Both houses, after sending a joint committee to the White House to give official notice of the opening of Congress, adjourned until tomorrow, when the real business of the session begins with President Wilson's address to a joint session in the hall of the House at 12:30 o'clock.

There was little of the dramatic about the opening of the session. There had been promise of a lively outbreak in the Senate over an effort to adopt a cloture rule, but this was obviated by the defeat of the proposal in the Democratic caucus last week, and the only echo of the contest in today's proceedings was found in a promise of Senator Walsh of Montana that he might ask at some future time that the rules be amended.

In both houses the galleries were crowded, except those reserved for the President and the members of his Cabinet and their families and the boxes assigned to the Diplomatic Corps. The House was in a cheering mood. Champ Clark was re-elected Speaker over James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader. In the Senate James P. Clarke of Arkansas was elected President pro tempore without any recurrence of the bitterness that had marked the contest over choosing him in the Democratic caucus.

Even though it was only a field day, one for making new acquaintances and renewing old ones, the Congressional air was charged with the seriousness of the business of the months ahead, the business of legislating for a nation at peace in a world aflame with war and surrounded with almost endless possibilities.

In the stream of bills and resolutions that poured into the hopper were plans for military preparedness and bills proposing investigation of the motives of men and organizations who champion national defense. Notice was given that in the Senate demands would be made for a showing of what the United States had accomplished against Great Britain's interference with American commerce abroad. The entire fabric of the American Government's delicate relation to the conflict across the seas probably will be brought to the edge of Congressional discussion.

After the President has delivered his address tomorrow, both Houses will proceed to perfect their organizations. Until the working committees are fully formed, no legislation can be undertaken. While the House Democrats are organized the Republican assignments will not be made before the end of the week. The Senate Democratic assignments will be announced later in the week. The Republicans began their part of the organization work today by reelecting Senator Gallinger their floor leader and Chairman of their conference, although some of the principal bills upon which the Administration forces will be concentrated will be introduced soon, none of them can be taken up until the committee organizations are complete.

SENATE INSTALLS CLARKE.

Galleries Are Crowded—Quick Recognition of Wadsworth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the Senate filled early with a crowd made up mostly of Senators' families and friends. There was a vague expectation that the hopeless fight for the cloture might be precipitated at the start and that had its allurement for the spectators. Nothing, however, happened out of the ordinary, and the only reference to cloture was a brief statement from Mr. Walsh of Montana, a member of the special Democratic committee that recommended limiting debate, in which he said that some Senators believed the old rules were no longer effective, but that, while he reserved the right to raise the question at a later date, he saw no reason why the old procedure should not continue meanwhile.

Vice President Marshall was absent on account of his wife's illness, and the term of Senator Clarke of Arkansas, as President pro tempore, had expired last March with his Senatorial term, so James M. Baker, Secretary of the Senate, called the body to order, and while the Senators stood in their places and the little pages stood at attention, each before a Senator's desk in a semi-circle facing the Vice President's table, the Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, the Senate's Chaplain, offered a prayer for harmony, wisdom and peace.

Ignoring the rule requiring the immediate election of a President pro tempore on the first absence of the Vice President, Mr. Kern of Indiana, the majority leader, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Martin of Virginia, who was majority leader a few years ago, take the chair temporarily, on the ground that he was the oldest Senator in point of service. Mr. Martin then occupied the chair during the brief ceremony of electing Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, and the swearing in of the ninety Senators present.

There were two reminders of the bitter fight within the Democratic Party against Mr. Clarke in the ceremony today. Mr. Kern offered a resolution naming him President pro tempore, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered the perfunctory amendment of the minority substituting the name of Mr. Gallinger. This amendment was rejected viva voce, and the vote came on the resolution naming Mr. Clarke. The Democrats voted loudly in the affirmative, but as is customary in the Senate when a fight is lost, the Republicans did not reply in the negative. Their silence made plainly audible the "noes" murmured jocularly by a few Democrats. Mr. Clarke heard them and joined in the laughter that followed.

The other reminder of the party fight came in Mr. Clarke's speech of acceptance. He was led to the Vice President's desk by Mr. Kern and by his defeated rival, Mr. Gallinger, and after shaking hands with them and taking the oath, he spoke for about three minutes, pledging himself to impartial rulings and soliciting the friendly co-operation of both parties. He closed with the remark that the honor came to him under "circumstances which made it particularly agreeable." Those who recalled Mr. Clarke's excited canvass for votes exchanged smiles.

Eight new Senators will sit in the upper chamber this session, and they took the oath today with the older members, each advancing to the President Pro Tempore on the arm of his colleague. They are Mr. Phelan of California, Mr. Beckham of Kentucky, Mr. Husting of Wisconsin, Mr. Broussard of Louisiana, Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, and Mr. Underwood of Alabama, Democrats, and Mr. Harding of Ohio, Mr. Wadsworth of New York, and Mr. Curtis of Kansas, Republicans. Mr. Curtis returns to the Senate after an absence of four years. He was one of the trusted whips of the old guard and he will probably resume his old duties.

The Republican conference this morning gave quick recognition to Mr. Wadsworth as the Republican member from New York. Mr. Gallinger was reelected Chairman of the conference and Mr. Wadsworth was elected Secretary. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts was made Chairman of the Committee on Committees, and the other members will be announced shortly. The Democratic list of committee changes will be made public on Thursday.

Though Mr. Smith of Georgia had intended to present a resolution referring adversely to the British blockade, he found that the practice of the Senate on the day of convening gave him no opportunity. He will tomorrow introduce the following resolution, which is milder than supporters of the Administration had looked for:

Whereas, The Executive Department through the Secretary of State has protested the legality of the order of Great Britain, virtually blockading the neutral ports of Northern Europe, and

Whereas, The responsibility for the preservation of commercial rights of the citizens of the United States rests upon Congress as well as upon the executive departments, therefore,

Be It resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to investigate the subject and to suggest to the Senate the action, if any, they may deem advisable.

"There is no limit to what Congress can do to meet this blockade," said Mr. Smith, in discussing his resolution.

"Would you go so far as to advocate an embargo against Great Britain," Mr. Smith was asked.

"I am not saying that," he replied, "but I repeat there is no limit to what we can do to protect the industries of the United States."

Mr. Smith's resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it will remain as long as the Administration desires.

HOUSE GREETS PRODIGALS.

Gives Warm Reception to Its Republican Come-Backs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—This was come-back day in the House of Representatives—a day largely given to ovations in honor of such returning prodigal sons as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, "Nick" Longworth, Ebenezer Hill, Cy Sulloway and other Republican veterans who are in legislative harness again after temporary retirement.

The opening of the House session was reflective of the customary scenes—crowded galleries, moving-picture operators about the Capitol, handshaking in the corridors and lobbies, the renewing of acquaintances on the floor and general enthusiasm and opening-day harmony.

The favorite actors in the legislative drama, however, were the "comebacks." Even some of the Democrats applauded the return of their old colleagues, and the latter were as jubilant as boys at play.

Speaker Clark, whose election was a foregone conclusion, and Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, shared in the applause of the day, but "Uncle Joe" Cannon and his coterie of associate "come-backs" carried off the honors in the handshaking and cheering.

Mr. Clark was elected Speaker on a party vote. The Republicans and two Progressives, Copley of Illinois and Stephens of California, voted for Mr. Mann. The remaining Progressives were paired or did not vote. The vote for Speaker was 221 to 194. Representative Meyer London of New York, Socialist, and Representative Kent of California, Independent, did not vote.

A forecast of bitter debates ahead was foreseen in the brief skirmish over the adoption of the rules. Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee brought in a resolution to make the rules of the past Congress the rules of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Partisan attacks were immediately launched against the rules by Representatives Lenroot and Cooper of Wisconsin, and other Republicans. The rules were adopted by a vote of 209 to 192.

By unanimous consent an additional place was provided on the Ways and Means Committee and on the Labor Committee. This will permit Mr. Mann to designate both Representative Hill of Connecticut and Representative Longworth of Ohio to their old placed on the tariff-making body. The additional place on the Labor Committee will be given Mr. London, the only Socialist in the House.

Woman suffragists were prominent in the gallery crowds, their presence being incidental to the introductions of resolutions for a Constitutional amendment giving the franchise to women.

More than one thousand bills and resolutions were introduced. New and old members came forward with pet measures covering almost every legislative topic. Representative Dale of New York introduced measures for enlarging the New York Navy Yard so that it will build battleships, and proposing the construction of an armor plate factory at that yard, after an investigation of the availability of the site. A bill prohibiting railroad companies from owning or leasing coal lands was introduced by Representative Cullop, an Indiana Democrat.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, offered a resolution to repeal the free sugar clause of the Underwood-Simmons bill, and Representatives Longworth of Ohio, Republican, and Sabath of Illinois, Democrat, introduced bills for a tariff commission.

A "Jim Crow" law, applying to the street cars of the District of Columbia, was offered by Representative Harrison of Mississippi.

A 2 per cent. revenue tax on the sales of mail order houses is proposed in a bill by Representative Roberts of Nevada, the father-in-law of Washington's star pitcher, Walter Johnson.

FORMS NEW STEEL CONCERN

Donner of Cambria Announces Formation of Another Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Announcement was made today by William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, that a new corporation had been formed with $5,000,000 capital to take over the business and plant of the New York State Steel Company of Buffalo. The property of this company was recently purchased by Donner for $2,750,000. The new company is incorporated under the laws of New York. There will be equal issues of common and preferred stock.

It is believed here that Mr. Donner will merge this company with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in which he recently bought a large interest. He is now negotiating for the controlling interest. This would mean his retirement as President of the Cambria Steel Company.

The impression is held here that control of Cambria is now entirely in the hands of Drexel & Co., who are backing the so-called syndicate formed by R. L. Replogle and his associates.

It was learned last night that a projected merger of the Cambria Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company had encountered obstacles, and that negotiations had terminated. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was head of the syndicate which sought to effect the consolidation of these companies.

"The merger was discussed in this city," said one of the men interested in the projected deal last night, "but we didn't get far. I can say that it is all off now, and I know of no other steel mergers which may grow out of our negotiations."

One difficulty which was met, it is understood, was that the holders of the Cambria stock wanted too much for their holdings. The complicated stock ownership of the Cambria and the Maryland companies was another obstacle. William H. Donner, owns one large block of Cambria stock, the Mellen and Drexel interests own another large block, and the minority stock is scattered. As matters stand there is no majority interest to deal with. In the case of the Maryland Steel Company a large block is also owned by Mr. Donner, it is believed, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, through its control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, is credited with still holding a majority of the stock. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company is a close corporation. J. A. Campbell, head of this corporation, which has one of the model industrial plants of the country, was in this city recently and took part in the fruitless negotiations.

ASK $1,285,857,808 FOR NEEDS OF NATION

Administration's Estimates Sent to Congress Show an Increase of $195,000,000.

MILITARY EXPENSES LEAP

Increase Over Current Year Exceeds $114,000,000—Provision Made for Big Ammunition Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The estimates of appropriations proposed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury today present the recommendations of the Administration for a total volume of appropriations amounting to $1,285,857,808, as compared with $1,090,775,134 last year, an increase of $195,082,674. The increases appear mainly in the items concerned with military preparedness.

Increases appear elsewhere for the various Government departments, but they are inconsiderable compared with the large sums for the army and navy. The Department of Agriculture recommends an increase of $2,000,000, the grand total of estimates for this branch of the Government being $24,159,000. For foreign expenses under the State Department, because of emergencies arising from war conditions, an increase of $2,500,000 is asked. For Indian affairs $1,000,000 more is asked. The cost of work on the Panama Canal is raised from the appropriation of $19,588,000 for the present year to $27,000,000 for next year. An increase of $3,000,000 is proposed for postal expenditures. Pensions fall off by $4,000,000.

The two great items of increase are in the military and naval establishments. The naval appropriation for the present fiscal year is $146,619,003. The proposed appropriation for the navy for the next fiscal year is $211,518,074. The appropriation for the army this year is $102,938,798, and the proposed expenditure recommended in the estimates is $152,354,250. The increase recommended for the naval establishment is $64,899,071 and for the army $49,415,461, or a total increase for military preparedness of $114,314,532.

Some of the Army Increases.

Running through the army estimates it is to be noted that the first increase appears in raising the present allowance for the Signal Corps from $600,000 to $4,641,624. Under this item is worked out the general plan for improved aeroplanes, for which it is expected eventually to expend $3,728,000, to be used partly in getting new types of motors, and in developing a strong force of skilled and expertly trained aviators.

Under the head of "Pay of the Army" there are many increases, due to the general plan for increasing the number of enlisted men and officers to obtain the strength regarded as necessary in any view of the near future. For example, there is an estimate for 177,436 private soldiers. This number is 33,000 in excess of the number proposed in Secretary Garrison's plan for the increase of the army. For the pay of the enlisted personnel, with all items of additional pay for officers and the various additions for non-commissioned officers, the total estimate is $26,131,000.

The grand total of the estimated amount required for pay of the army is increased this year over last from $49,366,000 to $61,706,000. Corresponding increases, based on the increase in strength, appear in the items of subsistence, transportation, and all the various lines of expenditure for the military establishment.

The army ordnance estimates show an increase in harmony with the general preparedness plan. The appropriation this year for small arms ammunition for the reserve supply is only $100,000. The item for next year is raised to $3,383,000. The appropriation for ammunition for target practice with small arms is increased from $800,000 to $1,515,000. The small arms and rifle item is increased from $250,000 this year to $1,012,000. For overhauling ordnance stores at all arsenals and posts and the equipment of cavalry and field artillery, the item which is $1,000,000 this year is raised to $4,757,000.

For automatic machine rifles, the weapon that has done such effective service along the line of trenches in France, it is proposed to spend $1,400,000. This year the item was $150,000. For armored motor cars, the value of which has been demonstrated in Europe, the item of $150,000 is proposed. For camps of instruction for the militia of the States it is recommended that $4,300,000 be appropriated. The expenditure this year under that head was only $250,000.

Aid for the Militia.

Ample provision is made for the development and maintenance of the militia as a reserve. In this connection the estimates dovetail into the appropriations made last Winter of $5,000,000 to organize, develop and equip the field artillery of the militia. An appropriation of $500,000 is proposed to provide for the inspection and instruction of the militia and a like amount for the necessary equipment for field service of the new organizations of the auxiliary troops required to complete the twelve divisions of the organized militia; seventy-four batteries of field artillery, three companies of Signal Corps, seventeen companies of engineers, thirty ambulance companies, eight field hospitals, eleven machine gun troops, seventy-three machine gun companies, and upon the completion of the twelve divisions, to meet the expenses necessary to keep all the troops supplied with serviceable field equipment.

New legislation is proposed under which expenditures of money for the equipment of the militia or for supplies shall be made in the ratio of the annual expenditure by each State for militia purposes, and it is urged that a law be enacted for the appointment by the Governor of each State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, of an officer of the organized militia of the State, who shall be regarded as property and disbursing officer of the United States. He is to be required to receipt and account for all property belonging to the United States in possession of the militia of his State, and make such returns as may be required by the Secretary of War. This officer is to give a bond to the United States and practically become a disbursing officer of the Federal Government.

For Increase of the Navy.

The items under the head of the naval establishment show a regular uniformity with the appropriations of the current year until the pages devoted to "Increase of the Navy" are reached, and then decided advances appear. For the hulls and outfits and machinery of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship, and one fuel oil ship, in the Navy Department's proposed building program for 1917, an appropriation of $27,647,000 is asked. That item this year was $7,200,000. For the hulls and outfits of five fleet submarines and twenty-five coast submarines, in the Navy Department's proposed building program for 1917, an appropriation of $7,675,000 is called for, where this year $4,880,000 is to be expended.

Instead of $1,000,000 allowed this year for aviation, an appropriation of $2,000,000 is asked for next year. A new item of $5,000,000 for reserve ammunition is asked. For armament and armor for the vessels to be authorized an appropriation of $21,681,000 is desired. This year the Government is spending $9,957,000 for that purpose.

The increases for the Panama Canal are mainly in the line of defenses and ammunition, mines, ordnance, and similar items. The increase for construction is less than $2,000,000. The increases as to fortifications are in no wise new matters, but are regular parts of the program for several years. The item of $4,911,000 is submitted for construction of quarters and building of roads and trails for the troops stationed on the Isthmus. The total expenditure proposed for fortifications on the Isthmus and the various approaches to the terminals is $8,234,000.

One new feature of the estimates is the incorporation of a proposal for a Government monopoly of telephone and telegraph service in Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands. It is proposed that the wires in these territories be acquired for the Post Office Department by proper proceedings after appraisal by the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that they may be actually taken over by July 1, 1916. The Postmaster General would be authorized to license private parties to construct and operate lines, but with the reservation that the Government might buy them. The sum of $300,000 is asked for the purpose.

ASKS INVESTIGATION OF DEFENSE CRUSADE

Gardner Wants House Inquiry to Refute or Prove Charges of Corrupt Motives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner introduced in the House today a resolution providing that a select House committee of five members shall inquire into "the organization, membership, expenditures, receipts, and sources thereof of the Navy League, the National Security League, the American Defense Society, and Labor's National Peace Council."

Mr. Gardner said he was taking the pacifist and propagandist bulls by the horns. He added:

"I am getting a little tired of insinuations, and even allegations, that my motives are corrupt. If we national defense advocates are a parcel of crooks the sooner the country knows it the better. If we are honest men the time has come to call our calumniators to account. I believe the House, in addition to investigating organizations, ought to investigate the activities of public men, including myself, on both sides of this question to see whether, directly or indirectly, by dividends, addresses, writings, or otherwise, we are making money or trying to make money out of our propaganda, either for ourselves or others."

LACOMBE TO RETIRE JAN. 29.

Will Be 70 Years Old, and Entitled to Pension After 29 Years in Court.

Judge Emil Henry Lacombe, senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court in this district, has sent his resignation to Attorney General Gregory. It will take effect Jan. 29, when he has passed his seventieth birthday, and has consequently become eligible for a judicial pension. Judge Lacombe said last night that he did not intend to retire from active life, but had made no plans for the future. He expects, however, to make a long tour in the Western and Southern States and in the West Indies.

Judge Lacombe has been a familiar figure in the Federal Courts for twenty-nine years. Tall and slim, with old-fashioned side whiskers, he may be seen slipping quietly from his room to court or the elevator, speaking to no one and seeming to seek to avoid notice. Generally he wears light clothing of a cut that ignores the dictates of fashion. As a Judge he has been engaged for years in the deepest and most involved of corporation cases.

Mr. Lacombe played a prominent part in the acquisition by the city of the control of the sources of its water supply by condemnation proceedings, and in 1883 he drew the Aqueduct act, which has been considered a model of its kind. He became Corporation Counsel in 1884 and three years later was appointed to the Federal bench.

This was by President Cleveland in his first term, so that Judge Lacombe far outranks in point of seniority his colleagues in the Circuit Court, none of whom date back beyond President Roosevelt, and as senior Judge he has wielded an unusual authority. Among the famous cases which have come before him have been the 80-cent gas case, the Metropolitan receivership and the Tobacco trust dissolution. In the first he showed the natural conservatism of his mind by restraining the Attorney General and the District Attorney from trying to enforce the penalties against the Consolidated Gas Company under the 80-cent law, and he also attracted a good deal of criticism by taking the handling of the street car situation of the city from the Public Service Commission through the appointment of Federal receivers for the old New York City Railway Company. His resignation comes just as Judge Lacombe has almost wound up the protracted reaction litigation, and he will probably have signed the last order in it before he steps from the bench.

DENIAL BY SPRING-RICE.

Tells State Department he Did Not Accuse Swedish Minister.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, today addressed a formal communication to Secretary Lansing denying published reports that the embassy had made representations to the American Government which alleged that W. F. Ekengren, the Minister from Sweden here, had been transmitting communications from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to the Berlin Foreign Office.

The published report said the British authorities had discovered that the Swedish Minister had forwarded dispatches in cable code, and later in his diplomatic pouch. The British Ambassador's representations denied the allegations entirely, and at the Swedish Legation a similar denial was made.

'CRUSH THE HYPHEN.'

Naturalized Citizens, in Patriotic Organization, to Petition Congress.

As an outgrowth of the "war on the hyphen" which was started some time ago by William Lustgarten of 68 William Street and a handful of associates, Congress is soon to receive an unusual petition. It will be from persons whose foreign-sounding names would indicate that they would themselves be among the ones most directly affected if Congress acted upon it as requested. The movement is organized under the name "Loyal American League."

"We who are behind this movement to eliminate the hyphen, and the dual loyalty for which it stands, are no longer content with merely announcing ourselves as faithful citizens of the United States," Mr. Lustgarten said yesterday. "The time has come when it is necessary for us to prove our allegiance. As the first step we propose to urge Congress to take action which, to those of us who have been humiliated by the recent performances of some of the hyphenated foreigners, seems extremely necessary at the present time.

"Those who have followed closely the amazing disclosures of plots will agree with us, I think, that the most stringent laws and greater powers are needed by the United States Government.

The Loyal American League began an advertising campaign yesterday for new members. Under the heading, "Are you an American-Minded American?" the pledge of allegiance which all of the members have signed was inserted in a daily newspaper in this city, and the same notice. Mr. Lustgarten said, would be inserted in other papers throughout the country. The pledge reads:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, to whom the idea of dual citizenship is abhorrent, solemnly protest against any acts by American citizens that subordinate loyalty to the United States to allegiance to any foreign Prince or power; and hereby approve appropriate action to voice such protest and to denounce and repudiate any act of propaganda, whether conducted by avowed agents of foreign powers or under cloak of American citizenship, designed to corrupt the allegiance of citizens of the United States.

The Loyal American League started with twenty-five signers of the above pledge. Mr. Lustgarten said yesterday that up to that time there were 10,000 signers, from all over the country.

SAYS WEST POINT IS NOT ANTI-SEMITIC

Garrison Answers an Inquiry Made by Representative W. M. Chandler.

DENIAL FROM THE ACADEMY

Reports "Absolutely False," Says the Superintendent—Secretary Pledges Fairness to Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A denial of charges that there is discrimination against Jews at the West Point Military Academy is made in a letter written by Secretary Garrison to Representative Walter M. Chandler of New York, which Mr. Chandler will print in The Congressional Record tomorrow.

Several days ago Mr. Chandler wrote the Secretary of War asserting there was a belief prevalent among the Jews of New York that an anti-semitic policy was in force at West Point, and that Jewish cadets were socially ostracized. He asked Secretary Garrison if it were the policy of this Government to permit such discrimination, if it existed.

Secretary Garrison, under date of Dec. 3, says he has received a report from the Superintendent of the academy saying that the conditions complained of do not exist, and Mr. Garrison adds that they will not exist so long as he remains Secretary of War.

The correspondence between Representative Chandler and Secretary Garrison was due to the fact that there are few applicants of the Jewish faith in Mr. Chandler's district for appointments to the Military Academy, and the New York member investigated the cause of the lack of Jewish interest in a military career.

Representative Chandler wrote Secretary Garrison as follows:

"At least 40 per cent. of the people of my district are Jews. It is needless to say that they are entitled to the free exercise and full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges as American citizens, and it is my duty as a representative to see that these rights and privileges are not denied them.

"During my term of office as Congressman I have held several preliminary competitive examinations after due notice to all the people of my district to fill vacancies at West Point and Annapolis. Very few Jews have taken part in these examinations. In this connection it has been repeatedly brought to my attention by correspondence and by personal interview that there is a belief prevalent among the people of this race that it is difficult for a Jew to gain admission to West Point or Annapolis; that if he does succeed in entering he is met by race discrimination and social ostracism, more or less severe, and that, furthermore, if he succeeds in graduating the same race discrimination and social ostracism follow him into active service.

"I am writing to ask if there is any real foundation for this belief. Will you kindly inform me whether there are at present any Jewish cadets at West Point, and if so, how many? Will you also let me know whether there have been any well authenticated cases of race discrimination against the Jews at West Point?

"History records that in every age the Jews have furnished able officers and brave soldiers to all the armies of the world, and it is a matter of personal and official interest to me to learn whether our great and free republic is being denied the benefit of their military services on account of a race discrimination that violates at once the letter of our laws and the spirit of our best and noblest traditions."

In reply Secretary Garrison wrote that the selection of candidates for cadetships was made by members of Congress, and that the candidate so selected first came under the jurisdiction of the military authorities at the time of their admission to the Academy, after having passed a regular examination.

Secretary Garrison quoted these passages from the report made to him by the Superintendent of West Point:

"No consideration of any kind is given at West Point regarding religious faith or belief of any candidate for the Academy, nor is any such consideration given in acting on the case of any cadet at the Academy. In my more than ten years' personal connection with the Academy I have never observed or heard of a case of social ostracism at West Point because a cadet was a Jew or of any other religious faith.

"No record of any kind is made at these headquarters as to the religious faith of any cadet, and I cannot say whether or not there is one Jew or many Jews in the corps of cadets. In the social relation between cadets, I do not believe that the question of religious faith ever enters in the slightest degree. It is purely a question of personal character and the elements of agreeable fellowship that social relations are intimate, cordial, or unfriendly."

Secretary Garrison says he believes this report fairly represents conditions at West Point. He says that in 1899 articles appeared in the newspapers asserting that cadets of the Jewish faith were being hazed and ostracized, and adds that the Superintendent investigated and reported that the statements were "absolutely false." Accompanying the report was a statement by a cadet to which he said:

"I am of Jewish faith, and my relations with my classmates and the members of other classes indicate that this fact has nothing whatever to do with a cadet's standing in the eyes of the other cadets."

Mr. Garrison says that in 1901 a select committee of the House, which investigated hazing at West Point, reported that "your committee feels convinced that Hebrews are usually treated with respect, and this conviction is strengthened from the fact that there are two Hebrews now at the academy, both of whom testify that they have never been subjected to any maltreatment whatever on account of their race or religion."

Secretary Garrison concludes:

"The Jewish race has undoubtedly furnished many able officers and many brave soldiers to all the armies of the world, and I am satisfied that many such are now in our army. In justice to them and the military service of our country generally, it will be a matter of gratification to me if you will take some means to dispel and discourage the erroneous impression to which you refer, for I assure you that so far as I am aware no such discrimination or ostracism now exists in the army, and such discrimination or ostracism will be permitted."

WILSON MEETS SHIBUSAWA.

Welcomes Japanese Financier, Who Also Pays Visit to Lansing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Baron Shibusawa, the noted Japanese financier, was introduced to President Wilson today by Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador. The President welcomed the Baron to the United States and told him how deeply he was interested in the friendly relations with Japan. The Baron expressed to the President his deep interest in this country.

When the Baron came from the President's office those in his party who did the interpreting for him, represented his view as being that the United States would take a leading part in restoring the peace of the world. It was said for him that he was in the United States only as a private citizen and not on any mission.

After leaving the White House the Baron and his party went to call on Secretary Lansing. Several social functions are being given in his honor during his stay here.

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RAMESES

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In tens, twenties and week-end tins. Rameses Large Size for Banquet, Club, and Dinner.

POPE AGAIN URGES PEACE ON POWERS

Continued from Page 1.

vance to any peace overtures that may be set afoot.

Keen interest is felt here in the coming discussion in the Reichstag. The Imperial Chancellor is expected on Thursday next to reply to the Socialist interpellation on Germany's peace terms. Even more important than the Chancellor's statement, perhaps, will be the debate. At any rate, some frank speaking is not unlikely if signs are not altogether misleading. But will there be a proper report? Already the Vorwaerts has complained of the censoring of reports of this session of the Imperial Reichstag. A similar censorship obtains over the State Parliaments, for the Vorwaerts publishes a protest by the Saxon Socialists against the unconstitutional action of the Government of Saxony in forbidding reports of discussion in the Landtag.

The Socialist interpellation puts the question whether the Imperial Chancellor is in position to inform the House as to the conditions under which he would be inclined to start negotiations for peace. It will be moved by Herr Scheidemann.

Already quite a storm has been caused by this Socialist action. The reactionary press unanimously denounce the interpellation. More significant is the fact that the great Liberal papers are not at all hostile. The Berliner Tageblatt, which is the great middle-class and business organ of the German Empire almost welcomes it. "For our part," it says, "we can see no real reason why such an important question should not be put to the Imperial Chancellor, nor why the Imperial Chancellor should not answer it. Can it be objected that any such pronouncement might be interpreted in enemy countries as a sign of weakness? The military position of Germany and her allies is so strong that it is all one what the Entente press might say."

Meanwhile, in anticipation of Thursday's declaration, every one is going back to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag in August last. Certain passages in that famous speech referred to Germany's aims in the war, and by implication to her peace terms, particularly his reference to Polish national independence and the rights of small nationalities generally. Equally significant was the Chancellor's complete scheme on that occasion about Belgium and France. His chief point was that Germany must be guaranteed in future against attack.

The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that the objects of the war, as defined by the Chancellor in his speech of August last, have been attained, and it insists on the necessity for fulfilling his pledge regarding small nationalities. The Vorwaerts cordially approves the Frankfurter's attitude. It certainly is a rare spectacle to find the chief Socialist and principal capitalist organs in Germany in such close community.

The probability seems to be, however, that Bethmann-Hollweg will virtually confine himself to a repetition of the vague generalities of his August speech. This at least is urged by the Conservative journals, and it is not unlikely that if any modification in the Government's attitude has taken place meantime it will have been for the worse.

For many weeks past the tone of the Conservative newspapers toward the Poles has been growing more and more hostile and rancorous. The Chancellor's cordial references to the Polish nation have evidently become out of date. The reactionary talk is now exclusively about the Chancellor's strong guarantees for Germany's security. One of the guarantees suggested is the sheer annexation of Poland up to the Vistula and the erection of a strong chain of fortresses along that river, of course, is quite inconsistent with the unity or autonomy of Poland and would amount in fact to a new partition.

CRITICISES POPE'S ADDRESS.

London Paper Says It Is Profoundly to be Regretted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning says:

"We regret very much the address which the Pope delivered yesterday. The Papacy is always liable to the suspicion that it sides with the Central Powers, since the greatest strength of Roman Catholicism is in Austria-Hungary and Germany. Unless the Pope really wants to encourage this suspicion and strain the allegiance of all those many Catholics in France, Belgium, Italy, the British Isles, and neutral countries, who feel deeply the crimes committed by the Central Powers against humanity and civilization, it is strange he does not act differently.

"The expressions he has employed in interviews given to German journalists already have required much explaining away. What he did yesterday was to throw the Papal cloak over the hypocrises of German peace talk and indorse the attempt of the central powers to represent what manifestly is their side's interest as the interest of the world. That he should have done so just at this time, when the German Government is stage-managing a full dress peace movement from Berlin and the Reichstag performance next week can take full advantage of the Papal limelight, is, we repeat, profoundly to be regretted."

NAMES FRENCH PEACE TERMS.

Albert Thomas, Cabinet Member, Tells Government's Attitude.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored, and "German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection," Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War, said yesterday. The declaration of M. Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the first statements from a responsible Cabinet official concerning the attitude of the Government in regard to peace.

The statements of M. Thomas were made in an address to a large crowd assembled last evening in memory of the dead of the war of 1870. He said:

"There will be no peace until our Alsace and Lorraine are definitely re-established as part of the French unity.

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence.

"There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection.

"There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the Allies, and supported by the free adherence of neutrals, has abolished forever the violence of war.

"Whatever may be the sacrifices, France, united, will go steadily forward to accomplish this end. Today, before the terrible obstacle which confronts them, justice and liberty have only one road—that which our nation in arms opens to them with the machine gun and cannon."

The declaration of M. Thomas derives added significance from the fact that, in addition to his connection with the Cabinet, he is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party.

PEACE RESOLUTION BY GERMAN RADICALS

Protests Against "Unjustified Pretensions of Our Enemies to Prescribe Terms for Us."

BERLIN, Dec. 6, (via London, Dec. 7.)—The Executive Committee of the Radical Party, which next to the Socialists is regarded as strongest in the support of any peace movement, has adopted the following resolution applying to the coming debates in the Reichstag:

"The Executive Committee of the Radical Party regards with pride and gratitude the great successes which Germany and her allies have won in the world war, and, conscious of the power, self-sacrificing spirit and untiring will of the German nation and army, expresses confidence that success in bringing about peace, for which the world is longing, will soon be attained.

"The committee lays a protest against the unjustified pretensions of our enemies to prescribe the terms of peace for us, and is convinced that these terms will not impose upon the German Empire, at best, the restoration of the status quo ante, as our enemies seem to think, but rather permanent protection against outside attacks and a permanent increase in its strength and prosperity, and, so far as its safety requires, its territory as well."

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WEST SAYS SETON IS NOT A PATRIOT

Asserts Former Chief of Boy Scouts Is in Harmony with Anarchists' Views.

OTHERS JOIN IN PROTEST

Committee to Raise $200,000 With-a Week Collects $14,707 the First Day.

Ernest Thompson Seton, who said on Sunday that he resigned as Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America because James E. West, the Chief Scout Executive, had robbed the movement of its spirituality and introduced purely material meanings to it, was answered yesterday in a statement issued by Mr. West, who said, in part:

As stated by Dr. William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Society, in the appeal in the present campaign, "The Boy Scouts movement is a great national antidote for the devilish spirit of anarchy to the States and nation that is now cropping up like rank and poisonous weeds all along the path of our nation's progress." When it was discovered that Mr. Seton was in harmony with the views of anarchists and radical socialists on the question as to whether the Boy Scouts of America should stand for patriotism and good citizenship, no time was lost in developing the issue.

Mr. Seton was given a reasonable, fair opportunity to make himself clear on this subject, but he hedged and stated that he could not make a definite promise that he would ever become a citizen of the United States.

Indeed, he went further and repeated his objection to the Boy Scout Handbook, including a chapter on "Patriotism," and contended that the Boy Scouts of America should not undertake to have boys pledge allegiance to their country, but should leave them free to support our country when they thought our country was right and to damn it when they thought it was wrong. He personally made clear that he damned our country for most of its past history. This is the real and only reason that Mr. Seton is not now Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America.

Seton Resents Criticism.

When shown this statement Mr. Seton said:

"You notice that Mr. West does not reply to any of my statements, but contents himself with calling me an anarchist and Socialist. It is quite the first time in my life that any one has taken such a view of me. Not long ago West accused me of being a 'monarchist,' and said I was too 'autocratic.' If the Boy Scout Board will look up my letter they will find that in the same paragraph in which I criticise America for the Mexican wars I was still more severe on England for the Chinese opium war. In other words, I was denouncing all aggressive warfare. I am sorry to learn that the Chief Scout Executive approves such things.

"The case is very clear. First, I am not in sympathy with the present trend of the Boy Scout movement; second, I think I have a national message to deliver; and third, I can deliver that message best through the Woodcraft League. Henceforth I shall focus my activities on that work."

In addition to Mr. Seton, the Boy Scouts of America have been criticised by Max Heidelberg, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, and Dr. James P. Warbasse, who, it was learned yesterday, appeared before Acting Mayor McAneny on Saturday and opposed the appointment of a Mayor's committee to co-operate with the Scout campaign on the ground that the movement fostered militarism. Mr. McAneny did not decide upon the issue, saying that he would leave the question open for Mayor Mitchel.

$14,707 FOR BOY SCOUTS.

Canvassers Start Day Ahead of Time in $200,000 Campaign.

Despite opposition to their project as being too militaristic, the leaders of the Boy Scouts yesterday made a fair start of their campaign to raise $200,000 in a week. Their canvass brought in a total of $14,707.25. Although small in comparison to the amount required to increase the organization to a membership of 30,000 boys and maintain it for three years, yesterday's collection was not significant of what might be done, because most of the solicitors thought their work was not to begin until today.

The amounts repofted by the different boroughs were as follows: Brooklyn, $5,908; Manhattan and the Bronx, $767; Richmond, $1,321.25; Queens, $1,361. In addition to the above subscriptions, Chief Scout West reported that $5,350 had been received by the Executive Committee from the following: Edward Stewart Hoyt, $2,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, $1,000; Francis P. Dodge, $1,000; Mortimer L. Schiff, $1,000; J. S. Bache, $250; Herbert L. Satterlee, $100. W. B. Holcombe, Scout Executive for Brooklyn, reported a subscription of $100 from Edmund H. Driggs, father of the Princeton football player, who is himself a scout enthusiast.

While the teams were busy collecting yesterday, a message from Acting Mayor McAneny was communicated, by wig wagging Boy Scouts on the tops of tall buildings, to the headquarters of the organization. The message was:

Congratulations on splendid prospects for the success of your campaign to finance Boy Scout Movement in New York City for the next three years.

It is expected by scout leaders that the returns today will be much larger than those of yesterday.

SUBPOENA FOR BRYAN.

Will Be Asked If Secrets of Fire Control Were Disclosed.

Unless William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State and now ardent peace advocate, wilfully disregards or finds other means of avoiding the order issued by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, he will appear in Part II., Special Term, on Saturday morning and be asked if it is true that he gave the former Greek Minister, Agamemnon Schliemann, the secrets of fire control or aiming of the guns of the old Mississippi and Idaho, now known as the Kilkis and Lemnos, which were sold to the Greek Government a year ago.

His testimony is to be taken in the suits for libel brought against the Greek daily newspaper, Atlantis, and its proprietors, Solon J. and Demetrius J. Vlasto, by Petros P. Tatanis, head of the Pan-Hellenic Union, and the agent for Caracanda Brothers of Alexandria, Egypt, coffee merchants, with offices at 90 Wall Street. The suits were based on two articles printed last year.

Mr. Bryan was served with the order to appear, it was learned yesterday, while he was stopping at the Hotel Biltmore, on his recent trip here to say farewell to Henry Ford, who was then starting for Europe on his peace ark.

Tatanis sues for $50,000 in both cases, but it is only with one of the suits that Mr. Bryan is concerned. The first suit has to do with statements about the purchase of coal for the Greek Government. The second has to do with the two old battleships.

PROTEST BRITISH SEIZURES.

Ambassador Page Files Objections with Foreign Office in London.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ambassador W. H. Page advised the State Department today that he had filed a vigorous protest with the British Foreign Office against requisitioning vessels of the American Transatlantic Company without the formality of prize court procedure.

The dispatch did not contain the text of the protest or state the intentions of the British Government. It was assumed at the State Department, however, that the Hocking, now at Halifax, and the Genesee, at St. Lucia, were among the vessels covered by the protest.

In a message of instructions the Ambassador was told to inquire whether the British Government intended to requisition the ships, and, if so, to make a vigorous protest. He was also told to insist that the cases of various vessels, now held for prize court, be settled at the earliest possible moment.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—Application was made in the Admiralty Court today, as a result of a cable message from Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have the cases of the American steamer Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamborn transferred to England. Judge Drysdale continued the matter two weeks. Application for an appeal to the Privy Council in the case of the Hamborn was allowed.

The Hocking, owned by the American Transatlantic Company, and the Hamborn were seized by British cruisers and brought here by prize crews. Great Britain contending both vessels were owned by Germans.

MRS. DUNPHY GETS WRIT.

Kingsbury Must Reinstate Her or Show Cause Why He Doesn't.

Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court issued an alternative writ of mandamus yesterday, requiring Charities Commissioner Kingsbury to reinstate Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy as Superintendent of the Children's Hospitals and Schools or show cause why she should not be reinstated. Mrs. Dunphy had been in the city's employ since Aug. 30, 1866.

Her petition to the court said that her dismissal deprived her of the right to draw a pension of $1,500 a year, and that her removal was largely due to the fact that, though her work was the care of children, many derelicts had been forced upon her by the financial policy of the city.

Justice Erlanger said that there were allegations in Mrs. Dunphy's petition of a preconceived intention to remove her, and that, upon the facts alleged, the inference was permissible that hearing the petitioner's explanation was no more than a formal act on the part of the Commissioner or his deputy. Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland are Mrs. Dunphy's attorneys.

FIND SUGAR SHIP FIRE CLUE.

Marshal Brophy Has Partly Burned Sack from Vessel's Hold.

The Police and Fire Departments yesterday began an investigation to determine the origin of the suspicious fire Sunday on the ship Tyninghane, loaded with sugar for the English Government, at the Long Pier in the Erie Basin.

Fire Marshal Brophy visited the vessel and remained there most of the day. He watched carefully the removal of the cargo from Hold 4, in which the fire started. What he learned he would not discuss, except to say he discovered evidence that the fire started at the bottom of the hold. That evidence was a burlap bag which had been partly destroyed by fire, but of which enough was left, it is said, to make it a valuable clue. What the bag contained, or had contained, the authorities will not say. Near the bag was found an empty beer bottle and one that had been smashed.

SCIENTISTS TO FIND THE CANAL TROUBLE

President Appoints a Commission of Ten Eminent Men, Who Sail Saturday.

EARTHQUAKE EXPERTS TO GO

Also Geologists, Civil Engineers, and an Authority of the Hydrography of the Isthmus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Wilson is determined to ascertain the facts with respect to the slides in the Gaillard Cut that have put the Panama Canal out of commission for the commerce of the world and prevented the use of the Canal by the American Navy for an indefinite period. With this object in view, announcement was made at the War Department today that a commission of ten eminent engineers, geologists, and scientists had been designated to go to the Isthmus of Panama immediately to investigate the "entire subject of the slides on the Panama Canal and to submit a report to the President thereon."

The commission will sail for the Isthmus next Saturday, and will include some of the ablest scientists of the country. In appointing the commission, it is announced that the President is not dissatisfied with the Engineers at the Isthmus, but nevertheless desires to have the work of Major General Goethals and the army engineers intrusted with the treatment of the slides problem "based upon the best scientific suggestions available." Several of the experts designated as members of the commission are specialists on the subject of earthquakes, and by some this is considered significant.

Before designating the members of the Special Slides Investigation Commission the President called upon the National Academy of Sciences to nominate the members of the body. The commission will consist of the following:

Charles Richard Van Hise of Madison, Wis., Chairman, an eminent geologist, President of the University of Wisconsin.

Brig. Gen. Henry Larcom Abbot of Cambridge, Mass., who designed the mine defense system of the United States, was a member of the Technical Commission, and consulting engineer of the New Panama Canal Company from 1897 to 1904, a member of the board of engineers to advise as to the plan for the Panama Canal, and is considered a very eminent hydraulic engineer.

John Casper Branner, geologist, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, who was a member of the California Earthquake Commission of 1906-7, and connected with a scientific expedition to Brazil in 1911.

Whitman Cross of Washington, D. C., a geologist, who is chief of the Section of Petrology of the United States Geological Survey and an expert on igneous rocks.

John Fillmore Hayford, civil engineer, of Evanston, Ill., director of the College of Engineering of the Northwestern University since 1909 and formerly connected with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Harry Fielding Reid of Baltimore, geologist, special expert in charge of the earthquake records of the United States Geological Survey since 1902; Professor of Dynamical Geology at Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott of Washington, D. C., President of the Smithsonian Institution, formerly director of the United States Geological Survey.

Rollin Clinton Carpenter of Ithaca, N. Y., Professor of Engineering at Cornell University since 1905 and an authority on cement and cement construction.

Arthur Powell Davis of the United States Reclamation Service, an authority on the hydrography of the Isthmus, who was hydrographer in charge during the examination of the Panama and Nicaragua routes from 1898 to 1901 and was consulting engineer of the Panama Canal in 1905.

John Ripley Freeman of Providence, R. I., civil and mechanical engineer, also a specialist in hydraulics, who was consulting engineer for the Isthmian Canal dams and locks from 1907 to 1909 and is consulting engineer to the Canadian Government on water power conservation.

The character of the personnel of the Canal Slides Commission is in itself a guarantee of the importance of the mission with which these scientists and engineers are intrusted. The appointment of the commission came as a complete surprise and was conveyed in a brief announcement by Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, which gave the names of the Commissioners and contained this explanation:

In compliance with the request from the President, the National Academy of Sciences has designated a commission from that body to investigate the entire subject of the slides on the Panama Canal and to submit a report to the President thereon. It is understood that in executing the commission of the President this commission will sail for the Isthmus about Dec. 11. In appointing this commission the President has pointed out that it is being done not because of any dissatisfaction with the engineers at the Isthmus, but because it is his desire to have their work based upon the best scientific suggestions available.

OUR REQUEST TO ALFONSO.

Ask Him to Name a Referee in the Disputed Panama Land Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—King Alfonso of Spain has been asked to name a referee to decide those portions of the Panama land claim cases upon which the joint United States Panamanian Commission has been unable to reach an agreement. The invitation was extended to the King several weeks ago, is under consideration by him, and the American and Panama Governments are awaiting his response. He has not yet indicated whether he will agree to name the referee.

The invitation was a joint one extended by Secretary of State Lansing, representing the Government of the United States, and by Dr. Don Eusebio A. Morales, the Panama Minister at Washington, representing the Government of Panama.

Under the treaty between Panama and the United States all damages caused to the owners of private lands or private property of any kind by reason of the construction of the canal were to be appraised and settled by a joint commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and Panama, consisting of two persons named by each Government, and in case of disagreement between the Commissioners an umpire was to be appointed.

The Commissioners have agreed on some of the land claims, and disagreed on others, and it is as to the latter claims that the King of Spain has been asked to appoint a referee.

GET SHIPS, SHAW TELLS US.

Would Have America Build 32 Dreadnoughts Instead of 16.

A letter from George Bernard Shaw in this month's issue of The Intercollegiate Socialist, published yesterday, says:

"I have no intention of visiting the United States this year. If I did, I am afraid you would hesitate to welcome me on your platform. I should strenuously recommend the United States to build thirty-two new dreadnoughts instead of sixteen, and to spend two billion dollars on its armament program instead of one. This would cost only a fraction of the money you are wasting every year in demoralizing luxury, a good deal of it having been in the past scattered over the continental countries which are now using what they saved out of it to slaughter one another.

"If the United States wishes to stop war as an institution—that is, to undertake the policing of the world—it will need a very big club for the purpose. It is possible, however, now that the belligerents are bleeding to death so rapidly that the only question to be decided is which side will be first exhausted, that the United States might not only induce them to state the terms on which they will consent to make peace, but even to co-operate in establishing supernational institutions which will provide an alternative to war and even deal with war as a crime."

"Until then, the United States can decline to enter the race for the biggest armament only at the risk of finding itself where Britain would have been today if it had refused to keep ahead of the German fleet. It is true that at present the pacifism of America is the hope of the world; but it is because America is powerful as well as pacific that she will be listened to.

"If I were an American statesman, I should tell the country flatly that it should maintain a Pacific navy capable of resisting an attack from Japan and an Atlantic navy capable of resisting an attack from England, with Zeppelins on the same scale, a proportionate land equipment of siege guns, and so forth. And until the nations see the suicidal folly of staking everything in the last instance on the ordeal of battle, no other advice will be honest advice."

TO MAKE WOOL CONTRABAND

Agitation in France to Prevent Germany's Getting Supplies.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The question of taking measures to limit the importation of wool by Germany is being discussed here. It is even suggested that the Entente Allies should consider whether it ought not to be declared contraband of war.

The increase in the price of wool at Buenos Aires is said to be due to the activity of Germans in buying up the supply, and the stocks in neutral countries will, it is believed here, likewise be bought, as it is considered indispensable for the clothing of the German troops this Winter. The Germans have already made large requisitions upon the wool in Belgium, Northern France, and Russia.

FRANCE'S SPIRIT TYPIFIED IN JOFFRE

Generalissimo Is Calm, Self-Possessed, and Unworried, Says Whitney Warren.

ARMY DETERMINED TO WIN

French Our Friends, but Wonder at Our Forbearance at Work of Germans Here.

The French people are our friends, but in the matter of German intrigue in the United States they think we are long suffering and our actions in this regard are not understandable to them. This is the opinion of Whitney Warren, the architect, who has been studying conditions in France since just after the declaration of war. Mr. Warren returned yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Lafayette. He spent most of his time abroad in France, and he had opportunity for learning not only official thought, but he saw the men in the trenches and the wounded in the hospitals.

The war will, he believes, continue two years more, and when it is ended old boundaries will have been restored—the Rhine will divide France from Germany and the Alps will be the dividing line between Austria and Italy.

"Contrary to some of the things that have been said, the French people are our friends," he said. "They are grateful for our kindness and the assistance given through relief work. The American Ambulance Hospital outside Paris is a monument to that work and the entire people appreciate what we have done. Questions like our failure to protest when Belgium was violated they regard as being governmental.

"What do they think of German activities here and the burning and destruction of munition plants?" Mr. Warren was asked.

"They do not know many of the facts, for they do not get through, but they do think over there that we are long suffering, especially in regard to our forbearance with the behavior of Mr. Bernstorff & Co. To them it is not understandable."

During the week before he sailed Mr. Warren had interviews with President Poincaré, President of the Council Briand, General Joffre, and the present Minister of War, General Galliéni. The latter and General Joffre, he said, made an excellent team, the former in administrative work and the latter as commander of the armies of the Allies.

"The thing that impressed me was the absolute confidence of these men and their faith in success," he said. "Another thing that struck me was the unity and co-ordination among the Allies. This confidence is reflected in the people. Paris is dignified, quiet, and more charming than ever. To walk the streets of that city one would not imagine that war was going on within a few miles of Paris. What would bring this fact home to the person who knows Paris, however, is the general demeanor of the people. The French have lost all superficial frivolity, though they still retain their gayety and their high spirits. This is because they retain an abiding faith and with it the tendency always to look upon everything from the best possible point of view. You can see this spirit typified in General Joffre. He is calm, self-possessed, and unworried.

"Peace is not being discussed in France and the people look upon it as preposterous. It is an impossibility. The French, morally, physically, and financially, are in the finest condition and are improving all the time. Peace talk of others is completely ignored.

"A month ago I was in Rheims and the destruction there is beyond all description. It is terrific and unimaginable. The great cathedral stands a monument to destruction. Its usefulness is gone along with its beauty. To me the ruin is pitiable. The best way to describe it would be to liken it to a beautiful woman whose beauty has been disfigured by vitrol. The cathedral can never be restored. It would not only be unwise to attempt it but it would be dangerous. The surface has disintegrated.

"One-fourth of the city of Rheims is absolutely gone. At Ypres and Arras conditions are worse than at Rheims. It is destruction unwarranted, pitiable, and unnecessary, for it served no purpose."

Speaking of scenes at the front Mr. Warren said: "I saw the fighting men at the front and they are splendid. Their moral and physical condition is wonderful, and though there is suffering and discomfort you do not hear a complaint. They have a work to do and with bravery and faith the army has set out to do that work. It will be completed. All the atrocities, including the murder of Miss Cavell, the English nurse, could be summed up in the words of General Castelnau to me: 'What troubles me,' said the General, 'is to know how to fight such people (the Germans.) They seem to have no decency, no mercy, and no honor.'

"I visited England and I found the same confidence there. Just think what England is doing. She is holding the oceans of the world. This is a wonderful task."

Mr. Warren was asked what was the thing that most impressed him during the year and a half he was abroad and he replied:

"What impressed me more than all else and remains most deeply carved on my mind is the absolute wholesouledness of the French and their determination to finish this war once and for all."

Mr. Warren would not discuss the need for preparedness in this country, nor would he discuss the opinions in France regarding President Wilson or the acts of his Administration.

NO MORE LOGWOOD FOR US.

England Cuts Off Exports from Jamaica—Blow to Textile Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 6.—The Government, on instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has prohibited the export of logwood, except to Great Britain.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The export of logwood to the United States from Jamaica, the principal source of the world's supply, has been stopped by an embargo declared by the British Government, according to information received by the American Dyewood Company here today.

Manufacturers in this city, who have been obtaining dyes from these woods since the supply of aniline dyes from Germany was cut off by the war, said the blow was a serious one to textile industries.

"The Thoughtful Gift."

for the baby — Knitted Set

Finest wool zephyr; trimmed with inset rows of blue, pink or white silk.

Sacque, Cap, Bootees and Thumbless Mittens. Nicely packed in ribbon tied gift box. Complete, Special **$2.35**

Hundreds of other gifts for infants and small children, at prices fully 25% lower than elsewhere.

Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

"His" Gift At Macy's!

She gives twice who gives economically. There's no disguising the fact that fine furnishings for men cost less at this "ready cash" store. To you this must mean not that "his" gift should cost less, but that it should be a better one than the money you intend spending usually buys. Here's just a hint:

Neckwear

Cravats carefully selected—patterns sufficiently elegant and appropriate to defy wrong choosing. The prices are ordinary but the cravats are all that "he" could wish for. Prices range from **48c, 59c** and **94c** to **$3.29.**

The very newest neckwear styles and effects included. There are Persians, Mogadors, fine Poplins in regimental stripes, plain shades, hosts of navy blues, blacks and whites, simple, conservative cravats or ones with a dash of "life," but nothing "loud" or "offish."

Reefers, Scarfs

A beautiful showing of Men's dress reefers and Motor Scarfs:

Pure white silk, knitted.

All black silk, knitted.

Plain pearl silk, knitted.

White, black and pearl, with contrasting borders.

Best domestic and imported grades. Prices run like this: **$1.98, $2.97, $3.96, $4.89** and **$5.94** up to **$9.89.**

P. S.—For very cold weather we imported a complete collection of Scotch pure wool motor scarfs. In real mannish colorings—Heather greens, Oxfords, plain shades, striped border effects. **Prices $1.24, $1.89, $2.69**

Belts

Belts with sterling silver buckles, **$1.44.**

Better grades in regular stock from **$1.69** to **$3.89.**

By the way—a complete showing of men's fine French bordered handkerchiefs at **69c** to **$1.69.**

Shirts

Silk shirts in all their glory, beautiful new 1916 stripings and colors. Priced at **$2.89, $3.89, $4.89** and **$5.89.**

Woven madras shirts, pleated bosom or plain negligee with laundered cuffs; soft negligees with soft cuffs at **$1.44** and **$1.89** Dress shirts. We lay special stress on our custom stock dress shirts made in our own workrooms. Any size neckband to match and length sleeve, and vice versa. Bosoms and cuffs of Irish linen, body of fine long-cloth. Hand made buttonholes. Sizes 14 to 18; sleeves 34, 35 and 36. At **$1.98.**

Other Dress Shirts priced at **94c** and **$1.44.**

And So Forth

Blanket Robes, either robe or coat style, at **$3.96, $4.96** and **$5.94.** Others in Australian wool up to **$15.74,**

Dressing Gowns of two faced materials at **$7.48, $8.48, $9.74** up to **$21.74.**

Silk Dressing Gowns, silk or linen lined. At **$17.48** & **$24.74.**

Japanese Silk Robes at **$7.48.**

Fur Caps for Winter blasts, **$1.98, $2.74** and **$4.96,** and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Caps priced at **$8.74.**

Skating Caps of pure worsted, imported from Scotland, in heather, tan and gray, **$1.98.**

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor.

Men's umbrellas, canes, leather goods, house slippers and a hundred other gift ideas scattered throughout the store.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats, $39.75

These coats are from an early purchase and are not marked according to the present valuation of furs.

Made of black kersey shell, lined with natural muskrat. Persian lamb collar. Cut large and roomy. Has excellent wear and durability possibilities.

Others range in prices from **$42.50** up to **$375.00.**

Full Dress

Coats and Trousers at

$23.50

Black unfinished worsted, silk lined body and sleeves. Cuffs and collar finished with silk galloon binding. Trousers have braided side seams. Strictly hand tailored and possessed of splendid style.

If you want evening dress "individuality" at a sensible price, this is it.

Tuxedo Coats to match at $17.75, with silk galloon binding on sleeve and collar.

Macy's—Men's Clothes Store, Fifth Floor. Elevator Entrance, 35th and Broadway.

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of

WOMEN'S & MISSES'

FURS & FUR GARMENTS

in the latest fashions for Winter

will be held to-day (Tuesday).

This Sale presents for selection a wonderful variety of the choicest Furs

at remarkable price concessions

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Announce for To-morrow, Wednesday, an Unusually Important Sale of

High Grade Furs and Fur Garments

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT EXCEPTIONAL PRICE ECONOMIES

Included are Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Muffs, Neckpieces and Separate Skins, very appropriate for Christmas gifts.

Details will be published in this evening's papers

Choice Pieces Furniture

Consisting of Upholstered Chairs and Sofas—a few Tables and Desks, very suitable for Christmas Gifts, offered at

25%
less than now sold

McGIBBON & CO.
LINENS—DECORATIONS
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Preparedness Against the Weather

Men's Rain Coats

$7.75

Usual Selling Price $12.50 to $15.00

As we hurry to press, the weather man forecasts "cloudy weather" tomorrow. This may mean rain! Whether or not this prediction shall be fulfilled should not alter your determination to be wet-weather-proof on this or another day.

We bought these splendid raincoats on a bright sunshiny day when the makers, one of America's largest raincoat manufacturers, decided that they had anticipated more wet weather than we were likely to have.

The price we resell them for is a little more than the cost to make. A price so little as to afford every man one raincoat in his office and another at home.

Every Coat Is Rain Proof

and made of cantons, tweeds and cheviots, some with silk yoke lining. Sleeves regular or raglan. All sizes.

Fourth Floor.

MACMONNIES PLANS TO TURN PAINTER

Sculptor Announces He Will Take No More Public Commissions for Large Works.

TO BE FANCY FREE 3 YEARS

Will Develop Some Original Ideas with the Brush, and Will Use His Old Art Only for Pleasure.

Frederick W. MacMonnies, the sculptor, whose works adorn many American cities, has decided he will accept no more large public commissions.

He is just completing his fountain for the New York Public Library, and it will soon be delivered in the marble.

In a studio at 108 East Fifty-first Street, which was occupied until recently by A. Phimster Proctor, Mr. MacMonnies is working on his fountain for the City Hall Park, and is preparing studies for the Battle Monument at Princeton, N. J.

After that he will follow his own inclinations in art. He will do only such work as pleases him, and without thought as to whether anybody will care to buy it or not. He will spend much of his time in painting, and will also do some work in the plastic art.

"It is interesting and it is good discipline," said Mr. MacMonnies at the Hotel Gotham last night, "to take up the problem which is presented by a large public commission, but, after all, one finds that his ideas in such work are rather circumscribed. It is not well to do one thing all the time.

"First of all, I shall paint. One does not care to announce in advance what he expects to do, but I shall develop some ideas which I have long had in mind. I shall do some sculpture work, but only along such lines as appeal to me, and none of it is to be in the form of commissions. I shall be working for myself. That is, I shall not consider anything from any other point of view than that of expressing my own ideals. I expect to work in that way for three years."

Mr. MacMonnies came to this city several months ago after a sojourn of many years in France. He had a studio in Paris and another at Giverny-Vernon, which is near the French capital. Mr. MacMonnies was born in Brooklyn in 1863, and although he has lived much abroad is in temperament and in his conception of art thoroughly American. He began his student life in the atelier of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and studied also in the schools of the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. His genius was further developed in the schools of Munich and Paris.

How indefatigable the sculptor has been in creating important works of art for public uses may be judged by examining only an incomplete list of his achievements. The splendid quadriga put over the Soldiers and Sailors' monument at the entrance of Prospect Park in Brooklyn, the statue of Nathan Hale in City Hall Park, two pediments for the Bowery Bank, four spandrils for the Washington Arch, the figure of Victory for the Battle Monument at West Point, the equestrian statue of General Slocum in Brooklyn, the pioneer fountain for Denver, and important equestrian statues are among his works.

One of the best known of his sculptures is the Bacchante, which may be seen both at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and in Luxembourg Gallery in Paris, although it shocked the sensibilities of Boston.

$5,067 FOR OLD WEDGWOOD.

A Teapot Brings $200, and "Medusa's Head" $175 at Crowley Sale.

An interesting collection sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon was Timothy F. Crowley's fine lot of old Wedgwood and other ceramics. A beautiful Wedgwood teapot, urn-shaped, with a circular base, blue and white jasper, the design showing Lady Templeton's "Maternity" and "Domestic Employment," on the rare granulated ground, went to George Winthrop for $200.

Other prices were $90, paid by W. D. Breaker for a violet copper lustre pitcher with faceted surface; a seventeenth century Delft platter from well-known collections, the design a lady, a monkey, cavalier, and amorino went to Henry Symons & Co. for $110; a Wedge plaque, the Turner plaque, peacock blue and white jasper, "Bacchanalian Boys and Goat," modeled by Lady Diana Beauclerk, went to Chelsea for $75, and to the same buyer went a 3¾-inch high Wedgwood medallion, blue and white waxen jasper, figure of "Omphale in the Lion's Skin," modeled by Flaxman, 1775, for $155.

The Wedgwood plaque, "Medusa's Head," went to Mrs. Joseph E. Davis for $175. This piece, modeled by Flaxman from an antique marble, was one of the famous pieces of the collection. A pair of old Wedgwood and Bentley crystalline vases, 1770, with green marbled bodies and satyr head handles, went to Seaman, agent, for $80. A set of six old Wedgwood plates, shaped as shells, went to Mrs. J. E. Davis for $81; Seaman, agent, paid $100 for a black terra cotta Wedgwood vase with handles, 10 inches high, and James C. Green gave $85 for the Wedgwood statuette, "Infant Hercules Strangling the Serpent." An interesting old Spanish banquera, sixteenth century, with pierced and gold wrought iron panels, backed by red velvet, fitted with curious old hasps and locks, went to James A. Goldsmith for $150.

The returns for the sale were $5,067.

F. P. FAIRBANKS CHOSEN.

Elected President of Alumni of American Academy in Rome.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association of the Alumni of the American Academy in Rome took place last night at the Salmagundi Club and was attended by a majority of the men who since the founding of the academy by Charles F. McKim in 1904 have had the advantages of studying architecture, painting and sculpture in Rome.

The association elected the following officers and members of its council, all to serve for one year: President, Frank P. Fairbanks, Fellow of the Academy in Painting; First Vice President, Charles Keck, Fellow of the Academy in Sculpture; Second Vice President, Lucian E. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, F. Livingston Pell, McKim Fellow in Architecture, and the following members, who with the officers, constitute the council: Lionel Moses, Architect; George W. Breck, F. A. A. R. Painter; Paul Manship, F. A. A. R. Sculptor; Hermon A. MacNeil, F. A. A. R. Sculptor.

The following members of the Board of Trustees of the academy were guests at the dinner: Edwin H. Blashfield, Daniel C. French, William A. Boring, Herbert Adams, C. Grant La Farge, William M. Kendall, Edward K. Rand, Dr. John B. Pine, Charles D. Norton, Dean Andrew F. West, and the President of the academy, William Rutherford Mead; also the Director of the academy, Jesse Benedict Carter, who is visiting America from the academy. He told of the work of fourteen resident Fellows of the academy now studying in Rome.

Lionel Moses told of the results of the efforts of the association to raise an endowment fund of $25,000 to found a McKim Fellwship in Architecture of the academy.

ADMIRAL LUDLOW STRICKEN.

Retired Officer Found Helpless from Apoplexy in the Hotel Gotham.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., who was retired on Nov. 1, 1899, after thirty-six years' service, was stricken with apoplexy in his apartments in the Hotel Gotham yesterday morning. His condition last night was said to be dangerous.

Employes of the hotel noticed that Admiral Ludlow was not in his usual chair in the lobby of the hotel yesterday afternoon, and notified the assistant manager. He found the Admiral lying helpless upon the floor. Dr. I. L. Hill of 616 Madison Avenue, who was called at once, said that the attack would have been fatal if the Admiral had not received almost immediate attention. Admiral Ludlow is a member of the University Club.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts

ARE NOW HOLDING—IMPORTANT

Value-giving Events

IN

Fashionable Apparel

Suitable for Christmas Gifts—or personal wear—and doubly attractive now—on account of MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

Street & Calling Suits

At $45, $65, $95—formerly $65 to $125

Richly trimmed with fur

Fur-trimmed Coats

At $35, $55, $75—formerly $50 to $110

For Afternoon, Street and Motor wear

Matinee & Calling Gowns

At $45, $65, $95—formerly $65 to $150

Very handsome styles, grouped for prompt disposal

Exquisite Wraps

At $75, $95, $125—formerly $95 to $200

Handsome styles in silk, velvet and brocades

Blouses at $8 and $10. Formerly $15 to $25

Millinery $5, $10, $15

Street and semi-dress style—Usually $18 to $30

OSTRICH-TRIMMED HATS—formerly $35 and $45—**$20**

Also featuring—Unusual Values in

Christmas Furs

emphasizing

Coats—At $145—$195—$245—$295—$495

Of Caracul, Seal and Mole—*Usually $195 to $575*

Sets—At $50—$75—$95—$145—$395

Of Natural Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Dyed Blue Fox, Steel Fox, Red Fox, White Fox, Skunk, Mole and Black Fox—*Usually $75 to $495*

GIMBELS—Hosiery Hints

THE only thing needed to popularize the almost universal use of silk hose for everyday wear was *durability*.

That feature is attained in

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

which meets the highest standards for quality and appearance, and is also wonderfully *serviceable*.

Made of pure dye thread silk of the finest grade, it is soft, lustrous, exquisitely woven and gives invariably good service.

We show complete lines of this luxurious hosiery in all the correct weights and shades for the Winter season.

Men's, 50c to $1.50 pair
Women's, 75c to $2 pair

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Broadway at 33d Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

NOTICE

The item below was part of our advertisement in The New York Times of Sunday, December 5th, in which the price $7.95 appeared indistinctly.

Velveteen Boudoir Gowns

In rose, Copen, maroon, wistaria or green; figured or brocaded Velveteen; lined throughout with China Silk. *Heretofore $9.75* **7.95**

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you*? And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Cut loose from all this nonsense—try one more good man-sized dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and other first-class grocers.—Advt.

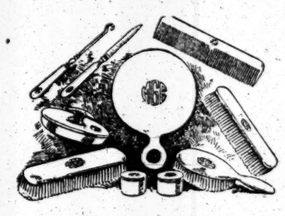
GIMBELS—"The Christmas Store Of a Million Gifts"

Broadway and 33d Street

Just Arrived from Paris!

2556 French Imperial Ivory Toilet Articles

EXTREMELY popular for Christmas gift giving. Made exclusively for GIMBEL BROTHERS by Dehamme-Delettre of Cauvigny, France.



Ten-Piece Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, $22.50. Monogrammed without charge.
Three-Piece Comb, Brush and Mirror Set, $10. Monogrammed without charge.

French Imperial Ivory Military Brushes. Monogrammed without charge; pair **$6.25**

Hat Brushes, $1.50
Hair Brushes, $2.50 to $6.
Hair Receivers, $1.25 and $3.50.
Cold Cream Jars, 50c to $2.50.
Manicure Articles, 65c and 85c.
Glove Stretchers, $1.50.

Distinctive Gifts in Sterling Silver

For Women—

Mesh Bags of fine reversed mesh, at $15 to $35. Other styles at $50 to $100.

Vanity Cases in three new thin models, fitted, $7.50. Others at $15 to $22.50.

Young Girls' Vanity Cases, $4.50 to $7.50.

Pencils for Purses or Card Cases, 50c.

Purses of fine reversed mesh, $5.75 to $13.50.

Dorine Powder Boxes, plain, engraved and engine turned, $1.25 to $4.75.

Smelling Salts Bottles and Bon Bon Boxes, $1 to $3.

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags, gate top, $18.50.

For Men—

Cigarette Cases, in thin models, for double rows of cigarettes, $5.50 to $10.50. Others up to $39.50.

Safety Match Boxes, engine turned and engraved $2.50 to $3.50.

Cigar Cutters, flat and other models, $1 to $2.50.

Pocket Knives, some with scissors, 75c to $6.50.

Pencils, plain, engraved and engine turned, 50c to $3.50.

Cigarette Holders, with real amber mouth pieces, $4 to $6.50.

Key Rings, 50c to $1.50.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Stationery and Engraving

Order Your Personal Holiday Greetings

ADD distinction to your Christmas and New Year's Cards by having them either printed or engraved with your name.

Cards with Greetings and design with your name printed on same at

To Order, 35c to 50c a dozen

Personal Greeting Cards engraved from your own plate; there are several books of samples to select from.

$1.80 a dozen to $9.65 a Hundred

This includes printing from your plate.
We also have a large selection of

Christmas Cards and Booklets 10c doz. to 25c each

It is better to leave orders now, as they will receive better attention. Later we will have to take a longer time to fill orders.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

A Sale of New Lingerie Blouses, at $1 to $2

These Prices are absurdly little for Blouses in New Styles and of Excellent Materials.

Every Blouse is of Voile—plain or embroidered, or with woven stripes in fancy designs. Real Irish Lace adorns Blouses at both $1 and $2.

Many fanciful models trimmed with Venise lace, filet lace, wide and narrow Valenciennes lace. New button-in-the-back Blouses, also Blouses with high necks or with the incomparable Two-in-One Collar.

Note—*These prices—$1 and $2—are possible because we had the Blouses made during the manufacturers' dull season in the late Autumn.*

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Special Note:—Since we purchased the Crepe de Chine for this Annua Christmas Sale, raw silk has advanced 50 per cent.

$1 to $2 Crepe de Chine

68c Yd. 36 *inches wide* **95c Yd.** 40 *inches wide.* **$1.25 Yd.** 40 *inches wide.*

As many ingenious women make Christmas Gifts of Crepe de Chine, we held our Winter Sale of this always-wanted Silk at this time.

A tremendous quantity of the Crepe de Chine is in white and flesh color, for blouses, negligees, petticoats and fancy work.

As many dress lengths of Crepe de Chine are given for gifts, we have it in the new costume colors, including dark brown, green and gray, also in the pastel colors for evening wear, also in black.

For women who do not wish to make their gifts we have assembled ready-made garments and costumes for this *Occasion*—including:

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, $2.95 to $4.95

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, $3.95 *to* $7.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, $2.95
Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine, $1.75
Crepe de Chine Underbodices, $1
"De Bevoise" Brassieres of Crepe de Chine, $1.50

Crepe de Chine Blouses at $2.95

Young Women's Crepe de Chine Frocks, $13.75 *and* $18.50
Crepe de Chine Scarfs, $1
Boudoir Caps of Crepe de Chine, 50c
Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, 15c

GIMBELS—Second and Third Floors

Pictures Make Fine Christmas Gifts

THIS year we probably have a finer collection than ever—and the Picture Salons and floor space have been much enlarged to receive it. Here are examples:

$1.50 to $15 Mirrors now $1 to $10

In a variety, too wide to attempt to list or describe. All French Panels with and without pictures at the top.

$1 to $8.50 Etchings, etc., 75c to $5

Appropriately framed etchings, artotypes, mezzotypes, water colors and fac-similes.

$10 to $50 Oil Paintings, $7.50 to $35

Charming little Pictures by A. Fletcher and F. Duessel.

$2 to $3.50 Framed Mezzoprints, $1 to $2
$4 to $12 Carbon Photographs, $3 to $9

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

The Furs That Lead This Season

FASHIONED in the new Scarfs, Collars and Muffs, are especially featured at ½ less than regularly in our

Christmas Sale of Furs

Beaver
Scarfs, $10 to $19.50.
Muffs, $13.50 to $22.50.

Moleskin
Scarfs, $7.50 and $15.
Muffs, $17.50 and $25.

Skunk
Scarfs, $10 to $25.
Muffs, $19.50 to $25.

Black Lynx
Scarfs, $14 to $25.
Muffs, $19.50 to $29.50.

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Scarfs, $7.50 to $10. **Coats $95 to $145** Muffs, $10 to $15.

Furriers Since 1842.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"Blue Bird" China—The Appreciated Christmas Gift

"BLUE BIRDS" are the emblem of Love, Good Luck and Happiness in the home—as made famous by Maeterlinck in his fairy tale.

Prices range from 10c to $1.50

Included are candlesticks, jam jars, fruit bowls, pot-pourri jars, lavender jars, baby plates, sugar and creamers, teapots, plates, trays, dishes, casseroles, etc.

Bronze Book Ends and Door Stops

At $5 **At $6 & $7.50** **At $8 to $12**

Almost unlimited choice as to subjects and treatment. Among the Door Stops are the following:

Dog Door Stops, in Gold Bronze, each $8.50.
Other Door Stops, in a great variety of colors and subjects, $2 to $10.

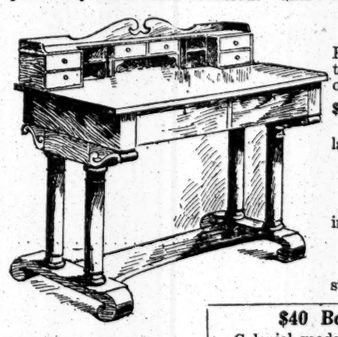
Miniature Busts of Dante, in Gold Bronze, at $2.
Buddha, in Gold Bronze; splendid as a door porter; each $15.

Egyptian Cat Book Ends, in Gold Bronze. Miniature size for Children's Books; pair $4.

GIMBELS—5th Floor

A Gift—This $95 Colonial Desk at $55

IMAGINE the delight of any one who receives this superb piece as a Christmas present. It is of solid mahogany, splendidly made and finished. Here are other gift suggestions:



Boys' Desks, $14

Width 30 inches; golden oak. Practical and lasting construction; equal to that of regular office desks.

$12 Reception Rockers, $8.50

Mahogany finish, with inlaid panel back; damask seat.

$40 Mahogany Library Table, $30

Colonial model; top 30x40 inches. "Cowan" make.

$40 Chaise Longue, $25

Old ivory enamel. Upholstered in cretonne.

$40 Bookcases. $32.50

Colonial model, in mahogany. Has two sections, with adjustable shelves.

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Christmas Gift Lounging Cushions from $1.50 to $16

ALMOST endless assortments, with coverings of velvets, velours, and other such rich fabrics, both plain and figured.

Lounging Cushions of Silk $3.50 to $16.

The new style shaped, round, shirred; some plain, some piped and some finished with ruching.

English Lounging Cushions $11.50 to $18.50.

Some produced by Liberty & Co. and others of other London makers.

Interesting Small Pieces for Gifts

Appropriate for use as table tops, scarfs, cushion slips; made of leather, tapestry, velour, velvet; some plain, figured, embossed, embroidered and others showing tinsel embroidery, galloons and fringes, and all at very moderate prices.

A Fine Showing of Bedspreads

For single or double beds. Colorings are white, cream or ecru; styles filet, cluny and embroidery combinations, or Marie Antoinette and lacet Arabian. Prices ranging from $4.95 in lace and net and filet at $6.95 and $10.75.

In the real filet we have about 50 to offer, ranging in price from $23.25 up to $50.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Special Sale Christmas Handkerchiefs for Men

French Colored Handkerchiefs, 75c to $1.50

MANY of them are colored all over. There are some with colored borders. French colors are incomparable.

Handkerchiefs with Tape Border, 50c to 75c

The most fastidious men prefer these handkerchiefs. Pure linen and all white.

Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 50c

Every one of these handkerchiefs has a beautifully embroidered initial in the corner. All white.

Initial Linen Handkerchiefs, 75c to $3 a half dozen

Excellent quality of Irish linen, with neat embroidered initials, in elongated, block and fancy designs.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

GIMBEL Christmas Gifts

The Leather Goods Shop is one of the most attractive sections at GIMBELS—the Store of A Million Gifts.

A few of its many moderately priced gifts are illustrated.

Leather and Wicker Sewing Basket, $3.95

This handsome wicker basket is lined with silk and is 12½ by 15 and 3½ inches high. It is fitted with one dozen spools of thread and sixteen other articles essential to sewing.

Chiffon Velvet Hand Bag, $3.95

Even the frame is covered with the velvet; enameled catch, inner frame and pockets, with small oval mirror; in black and colors.

Black Morocco Manicure Roll, $5

Soft morocco leather, lined with silk and banded with black silk tape to hold the 12 ivory-finished fittings in place.

Imported Hand-Made Beaded Bag, $5

Very fashionable is this quaint draw-string Bag, also very scarce. In an effective floral or conventional design of artistically blended beads. Larger bags in the same designs are priced up to $25.

Woman's Leather Pullman Case, $10

In a fine long-grain leather and lined with moire silk; fitted with eleven ivory-finished toilet articles.

Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway & 33d Street

TAFT ANSWERS GARRISON ATTACK

Styles the Secretary's Defense of Philippine Administration "Special Pleading."

REITERATES MANY CHARGES

Frank Carpenter Not Promoted, He Says — Other Changes Laid to Filipino Politics.

ASSAILS GARRISON'S FIGURES

And Quotes Ex-Governor Forbes and Professor Blayney as to Demoralization in the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 6.—Ex-President William H. Taft issued the following statement tonight in answer to Secretary Garrison's defense of the Philippines policy of the National Administration, given out on Wednesday in Washington:

"I earnestly and sincerely hope that the American people will not be prevented from realizing the truth concerning the present Administration's policy and its effect in the Philippines by what I must call the special pleading with which Mr. Garrison seeks to convince himself that it can be justified. His defense of the Harrison régime in the islands, when the truth permeates the local atmosphere, will only awaken ridicule and surprise that he could so deceive himself.

"There has been no partisanship in the policy, it is said. Mr. Harrison is reported by Mr. Garrison to have denied, and I accept the denial, that he said in the public press at Honolulu that he took a sardonic pleasure in removing Republicans. Yet his first act when he reached the islands was to force the resignation of Colonel H. B. McCoy, who had served the Government since 1898, first as a soldier, and then in various positions in the civil service until he won his way to be Collector of Customs, the highest fiscal position in the islands short of membership in the commission. He was most efficient. No charge is made against him of lack of efficiency, loyalty, or integrity.

"He was removed because he held the largely nominal position of National Republican Committeeman in the Philippines. There were no elections in the Islands for him to take an interest in. There was no opportunity to become an offensive partisan or to neglect his office in politics. It was not a violation of any Civil Service regulation. Except for the partisan motive, the act is not explained. If Mr. Harrison had wished to retain for the public service a highly trained veteran and had really thought his holding an official relation to a political party was improper, the mere suggestion would have led to its severance.

"If Mr. Garrison seeks to fasten on to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and myself responsibility for the course of the present Administration in the islands in removing Americans and replacing them with Filipinos and in enlarging the power of Filipino politicians by insisting that it is only a continuance of our avowed policy—if that were so, why was it necessary to make a clean sweep of the commission of trained Americans with no politics and substitute partisan and active Democrats and one Progressive? If the policy was to be the same, what is there in the argument that the executive officers of a colonial service, trained by years of experience and faithful service, are like Cabinet officers at home, and should be felled by one blow of the political axe? Such Commissioners, it goes without saying, were much more competent to continue such a policy than mere tyros who had never been in the islands and did not know the language of the people. Importance of continuity in a colonial service is shown by all the great world successes in this field, and such a sudden sweep as Mr. Garrison seeks to justify is conclusive proof of the partisanship that prompted it.

"As a make-weight in his defense of the clean-sweep, Mr. Garrison says that Vice-Governor Gilbert and Mr. Worcester resigned. Does he mean to intimate that they would not have been forced out, if they had not resigned and that it was not a deliberate purpose to make a clean sweep of them as well as the others?

Questions of Partisanship.

"Let us not be confused as to partisanship and its meaning in this connection. There is the partisanship in a Democrat with power of removal, which prompts him to dimisss trained Republican officeholders without regard to the injury to the public service. That kind we have just been considering.

"Then there is shown another kind of partisanship even more injurious. That is the making of vacancies by forcing resignations of competent and trained American civil servants for the purpose of giving patronage to Mr. Quezon and his group of Filipino politicians and enabling them to secure official berths for their henchmen in Filipino politics.

"Then there is partisanship in removing competent Filipinos from office for the same purpose. There were three Filipinos, members of the commission, one of them the Secretary of Finance and Justice, Araneta, all faithful, loyal, public servants of years of training, whose heads were demanded because they had been in the previous Administration. After Arellano, Chief Justice, Araneta is the ablest Filipino in the islands. Why did these men have to be sacrificed but for partisanship? Why should the public lose the value of their services to gratify the political revenge and plans of Mr. Quezon except for motives of partisanship?

"Let us now come to the next removal, that of Captain Sleeper, from the Land Office. I have explained the importance of the office in the sale of the Friars' Lands and in the settlement of land titles generally in the islands. With Sleeper's organization the sinking fund for the Friars' Fund Lands of $7,000,000 was growing successfully. With his organization and a competent and trained land court of five Judges there had been settled and recorded thousands of land titles. The uncertainty of tenure and titles was reached the great evils of the islands. Sleeper had conducted accurate surveys and increased the land registration to 60,000 in his last year.

"What did this new nonpartisan régime do? They removed Sleeper as soon as Mr. Harrison reached the islands, and his assistant, Wilson, later. If the record shows that Wilson voluntarily resigned, so much the worse for the record.

"So humorous have the records as evidence in this regard become in the islands that the word 'resigned' with quotation marks is a recognized term in the vernacular. In the copy of a record sent me by Mr. Worcester I find McCoy, Sleeper, Wilson, Leech, Hogsette, all as having resigned after satisfactory service.

As to Court Reorganization.

"The work of registering the land titles in the islands has thus been halted and the record of 60,000 cases for a year under Sleeper is a dream of the past, and the reorganization of the courts greatly contributed to such a halt.

"Mr. Garrison defends the reorganization of the courts as follows:

> The facts are, as shown by the report of Acting Governor General Gilbert, dated Sept. 2, 1913, that it was well recognized that a reorganization and strengthening of the courts was necessary. It was begun under the previous administration, but was not completed until after Governor General Harrison was in office.

"The words of Mr. Gilbert are as follows:

> The administration of justice has been carried on during the year without friction or obstruction of consequence. The personnel of the courts of first instance has long been somewhat insufficient for the speedy accomplishment of all the work devolving upon them, and that of the court of land registration is entirely too small if progress in the registration of title to all the occupied real estate in the islands is to be made under the new cadastral act at the desired rate.

"There is nothing in this that indicates that a reorganization of the courts is necessary. The fact is the Filipino politicians had for years been desirous of changing the judicial system, increasing the number of Judges, so that there should be one in each province, an utterly illogical arrangement, as can be seen by study of the populations in the different provinces, the idea apparently being to make positions for Filipinos. The American Commission had fought this off. The most important thing was to strengthen the Land Court. Instead of strengthening it, it was abolished.

"Mr. Harrison declined to conform to the whole plan of the Filipino politicians, which involved leaving out tried American Judges, and thus evoked Mr. Worcester's approval, to which Mr. Garrison refers, but he consented to the abolition of the Land Court and to the provision by which every province was given a Judge, although there are many with so little business and population that the Judges will have only a sinecure. In this way some eight or more Filipinos were given judicial berths.

"Mr. Garrison says this was legislation. Does he thus seek to escape responsibility for himself with the veto power, and for Mr. Harrison with full power to block such reorganization in the commission? This is an instance of what I mean when I call his defense special pleading.

Captain Sleeper's Successor.

"But let us return to Captain Sleeper and to the Land Office. Mr. Garrison defends Mr. Tinio's appointment to this most important bureau by saying that he had been in a bureau of equal rank for some years. He had been at the head of the Bureau of Labor, with a salary of $3,500, with very simple duties of dealing with Filipino labor leaders. To repeat, he was totally unfit, either by profession or experience, for the expert duties of the head of the Land Office, the salary of which was $6,000. I said that the arrearages under Tinio, due to the changes, had reached to more than 500,000 pesos. Mr. Garrison seeks to meet this by referring to an estimate of 500,000 pesos arrearages for the ensuing year, previously made by Captain Sleeper. Vice Governor Gilbert advised me by letter, written in the Fall of 1914, that the arrearages had reached more than a million pesos, and in a letter, written by John R. Wilson, former Assistant Land Commissioner, that in December, 1914, the arrearages had reached 1,500,000 pesos. I submit that my statement as to the result of the removal of Sleeper and Wilson and the appointment of Tinio was an understatement of its injury to the public service.

"But in the exigency Mr. Garrison says that Captain Sleeper was removed by Mr. Harrison because of certain charges that had been made against him by the Congress, of which Mr. Harrison was a member. I like the frank avowal of removing McCoy because he was a Republican Committeeman much better than I do this.

"The charges against Captain Sleeper and others were twice investigated, once by a committee of Congress and once by Secretary Dickinson, while in the islands, and they were completely and triumphanty exonerated. The vote of exoneration in Congress was by twelve Republicans and five Democrats. General McIntyre, then, as now, Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, made a report to the Secretary of War in which, referring to this vindication of Captain Sleeper and the others charged, he used this language:

> Unfortunately the committee did not go to the origin of the charges made or to the animus behind them. While this was doubtless proper under its instructions, it resulted in the complete exoneration of the officials against whom charges were made and left the distinct impression that certain persons permitted, in part to remain anonymous, had for improper reasons maliciously and falsely attributed wrongdoing to faithful, hard-working officials.

"In view of these facts I submit that it would have been fairer and Mr. Harrison would be in a better position to have avowed that Sleeper was removed in order to make way for a Filipino and obey the behest of Filipino politicians. We may understand and palliate partisan removals, but when they are sought to be explained by insinuations against the faithful public servants, shown by record to have been completely refuted, the defense is worse than the charge.

The Case of Carpenter.

"Now let us come to the third conspicuous removal among the trained experienced veterans, who gave the highest tone to the Philippine Civil Service as this Administration found it. I mean the removal of Frank Carpenter and his transfer to the Governorship of the Moro Territory. Mr. Garrison pays him a high and deserved compliment as a public servant, although he was charged at the same time as Captain Sleeper and was exonerated by the same Congressional committee.

"The office of Executive Secretary is the most important bureau office in the islands. He stands next to the head of a department and to the commission. In the report of General McIntyre, who is now the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to which I have already referred, the office is described as follows:

> The Executive Secretary, acting for the Governor General, exercises general supervision of the details of matters regarding all Christian provincial and municipal governments, excepting the City of Manila, including the investigation of complaints, and charges local officers, and the supervisory control and direction of the provincial treasurers and their deputies, the municipal treasurers, and of the final revision of land assessments.
>
> In practice, through his official relations with the Treasurers and personal relations with the elective officials, the Executive Secretary is an advisory of provincial and municipal governments in regard to their financial legislation, particularly with respect to public improvements.
>
> The Executive Secretaries in the islands have been Arthur W. Fergusson, July 16, 1901, to Jan. 30, 1908, when he died, and Frank W. Carpenter, from February, 1908, until the coming of Mr Harrison to the islands. Mr. Carpenter has been Assistant under Mr. Fergusson.
>
> I need not say, after this review of the duties of the Executive Secretary, that they require a man who speaks the Spanish language, as Mr. Fergusson did, and are greatly helped by having a man, who speaks not only the Spanish language, but also the native dialect, as Mr. Carpenter does. By his long experience he had become intimately acquainted with the circumstances and local officers of each province and each municipality in all the Christian part of the Archipelago. Upon him really fell the duty of helping the Filipinos to learn the practical lesson of self-government in the provinces and municipalities.
>
> Now what was done with Mr. Carpenter? He was invited to leave the Executive Secretaryship and become Governor of the Moro Province. Why was he thus invited? Was it because he had not properly discharged his difficult, important, and peculiar duties as Executive Secretary?
>
> Mr. Garrison does not say so. What does Mr. Garrison say? Mr. Garrison says that his transfer to be Governor of the Moro Province was a promotion and whether he intended so or not, he has left the impression that this was the cause of Mr. Carpenter's transfer.
>
> Now what are the facts? The Governorship of the Moro Province was not a promotion, for Mr. Carpenter. It was a position, while important, of much less importance than that of the Executive Secretaryship and much easier to fill. It was a position for which the salary was $8,000 a year. The salary, as Executive Secretary, was $9,000 a year, and in order to induce Mr. Carpenter to accept the Moro Governorship, and to make the forced transfer as palatable as the Administration could, the commission raised the salary, in spite of the necessity for economy, from $6,000 to $9,000.
>
> The transfer was not agreeable to Mr. Carpenter, as I am advised, because his health is delicate, his home was in Manila, and he had been for sixteen years, and a removal to Zamboanga, 300 or 400 miles away in the southern part of the Archipelago, must have been distasteful to him. He had no familiarity with the duties of the Governorship other than that of having been in the islands and having general Governmental experience, and there was no one in or out of the Islands as capable of filling the difficult position of Executive Secretary as he was.

Charges Partisan Motive.

"Now, what was the motive? The motive was that of making a place for a Filipino in accord with the plan of Mr. Quezon and his political group, a place furnishing an opportunity for most powerful political influence and manipulation throughout the Christian part of the islands, if properly improved. They selected for this purpose a Filipino, named Villamor, who had been Attorney General, and had not rendered very effective service, as Governor Forbes advises me. He was appointed Executive Secretary.

"What has been the result? Mr. Villamor has ceased to be Executive Secretary, presumably because Mr. Harrison found him unfitted for the place, and, therefore, he has been promoted to be what? To be President of the University of the Philippines. This is an institution founded by the Philippine Government "to provide advanced instruction in literature, philosophy, science, and art, and to give professional and technical training." In it there have been established the following colleges and schools: College of Medicine and Surgery, College of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Science, College of Law, College of Liberal Arts, College of Engineering, and School of Fine Arts. This is a college in which English is the language spoken, and all instruction and lectures are given in English.

"The qualifications of Mr. Villamor to preside over an institution of this sort, having an enrollment of 1,400 students under ten professors, seventeen associate professors, ten assistant professors, thirty-two instructors, nineteen lecturers, and ten assistants, nearly all of whom are English, does not appear. When I was in the islands, Mr. Villamor had very great difficulty in understanding and speaking English. I submit that this promotion to be President of such a university is grotesque and can only be explained by the political necessity of retaining him in office, and the official necessity of removing him from the Executive Secretaryship.

Discharge of Mr. Welch.

"Difficult as the duties as Executive Secretary were, one would suppose that even if Mr. Carpenter was to go to another field, his assistant of long experience and faithful service, Mr. Welch, would be retained, but the political axe fell upon his neck, and he was among the 'resigned,' because it is said that under the previous Administration he had not properly conducted an investigation of the Chief of Police. Mr. Forbes found no occasion to criticise him for this, but Mr. Harrison seems to have been better advised.

"What was done with the vacancy made by Mr. Welch's removal? It was filled by Mr. Stephen Bonsal, whom Mr. Harrison brought with him to the Philippines, and who, as Mr. Garrison vouchsafes to us, is a Democrat. Mr. Forbes advises me that Mr. Bonsal was brought out to the Philippines at the expense of the City of Manila, and was then transferred to the payroll of the Government of the Islands. He had no familiarity with the delicate duties of the office of Assistant Executive Secretary. This was soon apparent by his transfer to a newly created Public Utilities Board, where he was able to give the Government and the public the benefit of his eminent fitness as a professional journalist.

"The Executive Secretary's office at the last accounts was vacant. The duties, so far as they are performed, are being carried on by the private secretary of the Governor and the Governor himself. I need not say that the inevitable result of all this political juggling with the most important bureau office in the islands must be to withdraw from the provinces and municipalities of the Christian Philippines wise supervision and a helpful stimulation to better things which they had under Carpenter and Welch. Demoralization, if it has not already come to the finances of provinces and municipalities in a lax or ineffective administration of this office, is bound to come.

"The promotion of Mr. Villamor to be President of an English university is of a piece with the designation as Acting Librarian of a great public library of 200,000 volumes, many of them English, of a Filipino assistant who did not speak English and was not a trained librarian. The designation was made against the protest of Mr. Robertson, the librarian, a librarian by profession, who was leaving for a long vacation and who is now out of the service.

"Mr. Garrison seems to think that if any one is charged and acquitted, as Mr. Harding was, and as Captain Sleeper was, it is sufficient to meet the counter-charge of partisanship in their removal by Mr. Harrison, that there was some reason in the charges for their removal, although acquittal had followed. Mr. Leech and Mr. Hogsette were discharged, although most competent officials, because they objected to a reduction of wages in their department, which they thought would interfere with its efficacy, and appealed to Washington for the purpose. I am not defending their action for such a breach of propriety, but I am saying that if Mr. Harrison had not had a partisan desire to find excuses for the removal of efficient officers he never would have removed men who had built up one of the prides of the Philippine service, the printing plant, which not only did the best printing work in the Orient, but which was a fine example of a practical industrial printing trade school that I have known in my experience.

Says Harrison Looked for Dismissal.

"The number of cases like those I have cited justifies the conclusion that Mr. Harrison was looking for dismissals and seizing any pretence for making them. All this is explained by the circumstance that Mr. Harrison's policy was the result of a series of long consultation with Mr. Quezon, the Delegate, on their trip together across the Pacific, whom he confessed to be his creator, and who was thus enabled to secure rich patronage for his political group. In some instances the vacancies made by the removal of bureau chiefs were filled by American assistants lower down, but in such case the oportunity for vacancies below for Filipinos, of course, followed.

"Now it is said that Mr. Harrison, after the removal of McCoy and Sleeper, published an announcement that he did not intend to make any more removals or force any more resignations. That was a very curious announcement to make, if all that he had done was to remove persons for cause. Why was it necessary to make such an announcement? It is the most convincing evidence that everybody conceived that the political axe had been sharpened, that it had fallen on certain men, and that it was seeking other victims; and that this had created a panic in the whole civil service. It was to stay the flight, which would inevitably follow the continuance of such a policy, of all the Americans in the service. The announcement was not followed, however, and the removals continued.

"Mr. Garrison seeks to explain the withdrawal of the ablest and most experienced public servants in the islands voluntarily, on the ground that we have always had difficulty of such withdrawal in the islands. It is true that the men in the service were generally so well equipped that from year to year some of them found what they regarded as better opportunities and did withdraw because of the absence of a pension system and because it was thought salaries were not high enough. To compare that kind of a loss, however, with the complete demoralization of the present service by the withdrawal of so many competent heads of bureaus and assistants, all at once shown in the list which I have already given, and which is by no means a full one, is only another bit of special pleading.

Filipinos' Ability to Work.

"Mr. Harrison seeks to justify the wide employment of Filipinos in the Internal Revenue system by the report of Mr. Nolting, when he was Internal Revenue Collector, that Filipinos worked well in the positions under him.

"Now it is true (it was so in my day—it was so in Mr. Forbes's day) that American heads of bureaus were loath to increase the number of Filipinos under them in the subordinate positions, because of the additional care and responsibility that the supervision of such subordinates involved.

"When I was in the islands I attempted to enforce greater liberality in this regard, and so did Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Nolting's report is in regard to an experiment of that kind. But Mr. Nolting kept the Filipino subordinates under the supervision of highly paid and trained American deputies and assistants, and his report is upon the basis of such a system. The difficulty with the present Internal Revenue system is, as I am advised, that the Filipinos have been advanced under Mr. Nolting's successor, for Mr. Nolting became discouraged and left the islands, to responsible positions for which they are not fitted, and this is interfering with the efficiency of the collections. The same thing is true with reference to the introduction of Filipinos into the agricultural service.

"The circumstances justify the statement that the spread of the rinderpest is directly due to the transfer by legislation of the duties of supervising the rinderpest from the American employes of the Bureau of Agriculture and the Bureau of Science to the Filipinos of the municipalities and of the provinces. The rinderpest had been reduced to a minimum, and had this change not taken place, it probably would have been wiped out.

"The Bureau of Science is only a shadow of its former self, and for the same reason. I have in my possession a letter written Oct. 28, 1914, by an expert scientist in the Bueau of Science. The letter is addressed to W. Cameron Forbes, and from it I quote the following:

> I find the Bureau of Science in such a condition that I am ashamed to be associated with it. Dr. Walker, Dr. Banks, Mr. Gibbs, Dr. Smith, Mr. Ribling, Dr. Pratt, Mr. Eddingfield, Miss Kinny, Dr. Balines, and Dr. Willits have all been let out since I left for Zamboanga six months ago. These were the best men in the bureau. I expect my time will come next. Anyway I don't care to work in such an atmosphere of doubt and discontent. I have sold my house and expect to return to the United States about March.

Calls Comparison Unfair.

"The average used by Mr. Garrison with respect to previous separations from the service, to justify the 476 separations that included the most important officers in the islands, by a reference to the years since 1903, and a statement of the average separations in those years, is obviously unfair and unjust. In the early days in the islands we were building up the civil service, winnowing out those whom we had to take in order to get anybody, and the admirable character of the civil service structure that Mr. Harrison found in the Islands was due to this winnowing; and now to attempt to justify 476 separations of persons whose service was satisfactory, including the chief men in the service, like McCoy, Sleeper, Leech, Hogsette, and the many others named in my first article, is another instance of special pleading.

"After my article appeared I received the following letter from Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor General of the islands:

> New York, Dec. 2, 1915.
>
> Hon. William H. Taft, New Haven, Conn.
>
> Dear Mr. Taft: I regret to have to say that the evidence which comes to me from all sources, from Americans, Filipinos, army men, and civilians, in and out of public service, travelers new to the situation, and residents familiar with it, all bears out in the main the correctness of your description of conditions as they exist in the islands today. It would be strange if there were not some one to rise up and defend the present order of things, but except for such defense as has been made by those responsible for present conditions, I have seen none.
>
> Allowing for the necessary partisanship of my friends, and for the fact that those who correspond with me would be inclined to say the thing which they believe would be pleasing to me to hear, there is still a sufficient unanimity in the expressions that have come from the islands to convince me that the spirit of the personnel is absolutely broken. The best men that we had in the service have very generally left, and good men are trying to leave, particularly those higher up in the service. Of twenty-two chiefs of important bureaus and offices, excluding the Port and Geodotic Survey, the chief of which is appointed by the Department of Commerce in Washington for details of usually two years at a time, only six of those who held the position two years ago now remain. Of these sixteen changes two only remain in the service. The rest are lost to it.
>
> A computation of the records of the length of service of bureau chiefs on March 15, 1912, showed that fifteen out of twenty-one American bureau chiefs had been an average of seven years in his then position, and eleven years in the Government service in the islands. This fact would go far to disprove any statement of instability under the previous régime in the matter of bureau chiefs. Very respectfully yours, W. CAMERON FORBES.

Quotes Professor Blayney.

"I have also received, since the publication of my article, a copy of a paper read by Professor T. Lindsey Blayney of the Rice Institute. Professor Blayney was sent around the world by the Kahn Foundation to study conditions in the Orient. He was picked for this task from among many applicants. His address was delivered at the Mohonk Conference in October last, and it is to be published in the Review of Reviews. The writer certainly has no prejudice, and he was there as a paid investigator. He says:

> It is the opinion of all Americans and foreigners that the inviolability of the civil service must be re-established by Governor General Harrison or by his successor if the good name of our governmental methods is not to be irrevocably compromised. That the mere fact of a Filipino being an aspirant for office should not be a sufficient reason or his appointment, as has been too rrequently the case under the present administration. The loss of men like Governor Forbes, Mr. Worcester, Dr. Reiser, Captain Sleeper, and many others who recently "resigned," is not only a reproach to present-day methods at Manila, a matter of grave local importance, but is a distinct backset to the development of better and more stable institutions in the Orient in the interest of humanity as a whole. * * *

The following statement, made to the writer by an intelligent and highly respected Filipino, is submitted as a final résumé of a situation which cannot possibly continue with credit to our Government. He said:

> "When the American flag is lowered, whether it be in one year or in ten years, or in a hundred years, I feel that the United States will be remembered in our island by three principal contributions to our national life: First, by a splendid system of public instruction; secondly, by an excellent judicial system, and, thirdly, by an all-pervading system of petty Tammany politics, to the fostering of which the present administration at Manila has very largely contributed. And I feel that the last of these contributions will far outshadow in effect the results of the other two, to the everlasting misfortune of my race."

"No words of the writer could possibly add to the simple force of a statement of this character. Such, in briefest possible form, are the opinions of the overwhelming majority of men of every shade of opinion and nationality in Manila, both native and foreign, whose opinion, the writer feels, the public would care to learn and by whose judgment it would wish to be somewhat guided in the solemn hour, so fast approaching, when a courageous, creditable, and unequivocal decision should be reached—a decision free of political bias and sentimental theories, but destined to involve irrevocably the good name of our country, the statesmanship of our lawgivers, and the future welfare of a dependent people."

PORTO RICO FEARS STRIKES.

Field Workers Demand Shorter Hours and More Pay.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—With the largest sugar crop in the island's history to be harvested and with the grinding season barely a month away, sugar men are facing serious labor problems.

A general demand is being made by Santiago Iglesias, head of the local labor organization and representative in Porto Rico of the American Federation of Labor, for an eight-hour day and a dollar wage for all agricultural laborers.

The demand for an increased wage follows a general and successful strike in the last cane harvest, in which it was estimated that 40,000 laborers were engaged. This strike spread throughout the island, affecting virtually every sugar mill, Central Aguirre being the one exception. The strike lasted in various places from a few days to six weeks. In the end the field laborers returned to work after an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent. in wages had been granted to them. The average wage following the strike was from 70 to 80 cents a day. Before the strike it was reported that as low as 50 cents a day in some instances was paid to field laborers.

Efforts are being made to organize the field laborers this year before the sugar season begins. In this work Iglesias and his assistants are the leaders, and while the sugar men assert that the demand for further increase in wage is being made only by labor agitators, persons close to the situation say the agricultural laborers will not go into the cane fields at all unless further increases in wages and shorter hours are granted them.

The sugar crop for the past year was in excess of 850,000 tons and was valued at more than $30,000,000. It is estimated that the new crop will be from 20 to 25 per cent. larger than that of last year.

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3,500 at 5%	on two-story and cellar three-family frame dwelling, value	7,500
5,500 at 5%	on three-story and cellar six-family apartment house, value	9,000
6,250 at 5½%	on three-story and cellar six-family apartment house, value	10,500

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.
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A great Christmas chance for you, sir or madam.

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The colored shirts are in sizes 14 to 17½.
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Silk Shirts.....4.65.....regularly 6.50
Made in workrooms on the premises; the season's finest fabrics in a large assortment of colorings.
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Heavy Tub Silks in an extensive variety of plain and fancy striped patterns.
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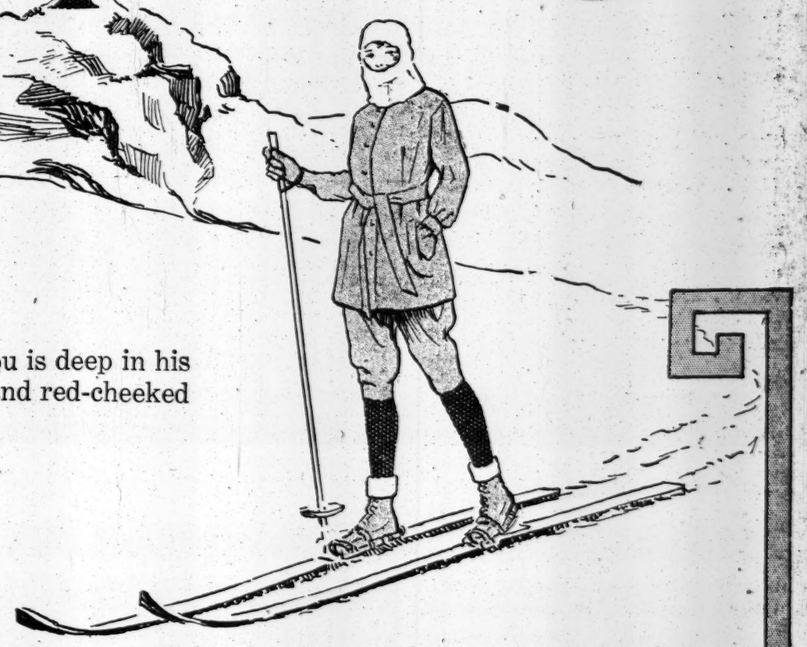
On the Trail of the Christmas Gift



The flutter of the quail is dying away. The wild goose has piloted his flying squadron to Southern skies. The caribou is deep in his forest retreat. Over the hill tops soon will come the chimes of Christmas, mingling with the shouts of men and boys, women and red-cheeked girls, who this year are finding in the snow and on the ice an inspiring Old World sport that keeps the whole world young.

There is joy and hopefulness in the air, which is bringing all of us out into the open, teaching us to love the wide world out-of-doors. We are striking the trail that leads to the closer comradeship of all mankind, where sportsman meets sportsman in the true spirit of sport.

And as Christmas is hovering over us we are reminded that the most gracious expression of our friendships is in Christmas tokens, which, regardless of price, signify a wholesome, healthful appreciation of those stalwart qualities which we find in one another.

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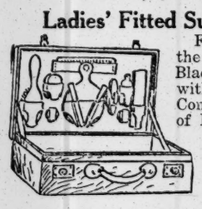
Price, **$50.00**

Ladies' Fitted Suit Case



Fitted bag for the week-end. Black walrus lined with moire silk. Complete fittings of French ivory.

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"Colonel Bogey" Ash Tray

An ash receiver with Scotch golfing figure—golf-ball head which turns. Splendid gift for golfers.

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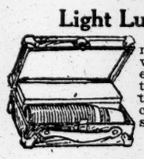

For a hunting trip or motor car use. Basswood box covered with enamelled duck. Contains pint Thermos bottle and metal sandwich case. Good also for school use.

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The genuine Monte Carlo wheel—imported. Works on steel pivot.

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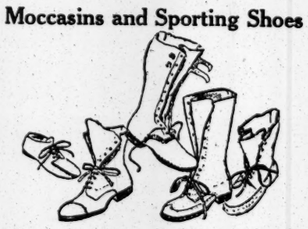
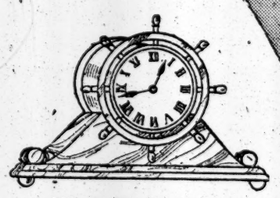


From the brown elk moccasin for the bedroom or the ladies' white elk fur-trimmed moccasin—both at $3.50—to the standard boots and shoes for field sports, hunting and exploring.

Largest sporting shoe department in the world.



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For your country house friends. Has detachable standard. Basket of green wicker, leather lined. Contains trowels, knife, shears, clippers, flower scissors and cord.

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For the lodge or the dining room of the country house. Gong of clear-ringing bronze, showing bear and cubs.

Suspended from a head of Indian Chief in full war paint and feathers.

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TRAIL $1,500 CHECK RECEIVED BY WOOD

Commissioner Says It Was Given by Union Signal Company for Getting Contract.

HE CONTRADICTS WILLIAMS

Objects When Investigators Ask to Examine His Account in New Jersey Bank to Trace Check.

The reasons for a $1,500 check, why that check was deposited in a New Jersey bank, and how often Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood saw the men who gave him the check after he took office were questions which came before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday at its hearing at 165 Broadway.

Mr. Wood testified under much coaxing from Chairman Thompson that he had received the check from the Union Switch and Signal Company for swinging a $70,000 contract with the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad. He emphasized the fact that this was six months before he took office in February, 1914. The witness said he had asked $5,000 for his services, but had received only $1,500. Mr. Wood was at the time President of the New York Construction Company.

"What did you do for this money?" Senator Thompson asked.

"Oh, well," replied Mr. Wood, "I just told the General Manager of the road that the Union company had very good devices."

Senator Thompson developed the fact that Mr. Wood had had dealings with Sidney J. Johnson, representing the Union Switch and Signal Company, and that the payment to Mr. Wood had been made by President Grout of the company.

Senator Thompson went into the hearing on the award of the signal contract for the Centre Street loop, and Mr. Wood contradicted the previous testimony of Commissioner Williams and Secretary Travis H. Whitney that he had asked Chairman McCall to assign the hearing to him.

Senator Thompson brought out the fact that after Commissioner Wood had taken office Johnson had called on him frequently. It was shown that Johnson had called in behalf of the Union Company to prevent the award of the Centre Street contract to the Federal Signal Company of Albany. Mr. Thompson thought it of much significance that Grout and Johnson both left the Union fifteen days before the contract was awarded and went to the General Signal Company of Rochester, also a bidder for subway signal contracts.

Senator Thompson asked Mr. Wood what he had done with his $1,500 check. Mr. Wood said he had deposited it—in what bank he could not rember.

"Didn't you deposit it in a New Jersey bank?" asked the Chairman.

"Perhaps I did," was the reply.

Senator Thompson asked if the witness would allow the committee to examine his Jersey bank accounts. The Commissioner replied at first that he would not. Then he said he would "look it up."

"We don't care to take your word for it," retorted Thompson.

Mr. Wood then said he would let the committee know today whether he would allow it to scrutinize his New Jersey bank account.

The hearing will resume at 11 o'clock this morning.

SHOTS SCATTER CROWDS.

Doorway Shelters Sought as Detectives Fire at Fugitive.

Men, women, and children fled to the shelter of stores and doorways at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Detectives Elson and Gompers of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau fired seven shots from their pistols in an effort to frighten a fugitive into stopping at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue. The man, whom the detectives had approached at 145th Street and Seventh Avenue, thinking his appearance made him worth investigating, ran at sight of them, and did not stop until he reached 146th Street and Bradhurst Avenue, where he allowed the detectives to seize him.

He said he was George Burns, 18 years old, of 212 West 142d Street, and denied that he had done anything wrong. According to the detectives, however, they found in his pockets several pieces of jewelry that had been stolen from the apartment of Mrs. Mary Hart, on the ground floor of 630 West 139th Street.

Mrs. Hart had reported that on last Tuesday afternoon she returned from a shopping trip and found the bathroom window of her apartment jimmied open and jewelry worth $300 missing.

Burns, the detectives say, admitted he had been in the vicinity of Mrs. Hart's apartment, though he denied having robbed it. He was locked up, charged with burglary.

M'CALL OUSTED FOR DEFIANCE OF LAW

Continued from Page 1.

When he was asked if his decision would be given out today he said:

"It will not be ready until late tomorrow evening at the earliest. The record, you know, is a voluminous one, and it has taken time to go over it carefully."

"Have you heard from Mr. McCall?" the Governor was asked.

"No, I have not," he replied.

Later, in giving out his opinion, the Governor said:

"When you called upon me this afternoon I had decided to withhold my decision until tomorrow. I wanted to decide upon a successor to Mr. McCall, but I have not been able to make up my mind regarding this, and have decided to make my opinion known now. I will appoint Mr. McCall's successor tomorrow and will also designate Colonel Hayward to act as Chairman of the commission until a permanent Chairman has been selected."

Formal Order of Removal.

The Governor's order removing Chairman McCall follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Executive Chamber.

In the matter of charges preferred against Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York for the First District.—(Order of removal.)

Charges of misconduct in office and neglect of duty having been preferred against Edward E. McCall as Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York for the First District by the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed to investigate the Public Service Commissions of the State of New York, and a copy of said charges having been served upon and given to the said Edward E. McCall on the 15th day of November, together with a notice and summons, fixing the 30th day of November, 1915, at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, as the day on which he would be afforded an opportunity of being heard in his defense, which hearing was, upon the request of the said Edward E. McCall, postponed until Friday, the 3d day of December, 1915, on which day the said Edward E. McCall was duly heard, in accordance with law, on the charges preferred against him;

Now, therefore, the public interest requiring it, it is hereby ordered that the said Edward E. McCall be, and he is hereby, removed as a Public Service Commissioner of the State of New York for the First District.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

By the Governor:
WM. A. ORR,
Secretary to the Governor.

Governor Whitman's Opinion.

The Governor's opinion in full is as follows:

The first charge against Commissioner McCall arises out of the alleged ownership by him of certain shares of stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, and is as follows:

"First—On the day of his appointment to the office of Public Service Commissioner, First District, State of New York, namely, the 5th day of February, 1913, the said Edward E. McCall was the owner of capital stock of a public service corporation or public service corporations, subject to the supervision of said Public Service Commission of the State of New York, First District, and knowingly and willfully and in violation of the statute in such case made and provided, failed, neglected, and omitted to divest himself of such ownership, and has ever since continued to be and still is the owner of such capital stock."

Section 9 of the Public Service Commissions law provides as follows:

"No person shall be eligible for appointment or shall hold the office of Commissioner or be appointed by a commission or by counsel to a commission, or hold any office or position under a commission, who holds any official relation to any person or corporation subject to the supervision of either commission, or who owns stocks or bonds of any such corporation."

It is contended by Commissioner McCall that prior to his appointment as Commissioner he divested himself of the ownership of this stock by transferring the same to Mrs. McCall, his wife, indorsed in blank, and that he delivered a memorandum transferring all his right, title, and interest in and to the same, declaring it to be an irrevocable gift.

Evidence in Review.

It is conceded by the Commissioner that prior to his appointment as Public Service Commissioner he was the owner of three hundred and eighty-seven shares of the stock of the Kings Country Electric Light and Power Company; that the stock stood and that it still stands in the name of John J. Mackin; that the certificates were indorsed by Mackin in blank within a week after they were issued; that the checks for dividends were made payable to the order of John J. Mackin and addressed to and received by him regularly at the County Court House, New York County; that Mackin did not "know any more about it than a child in the cradle"; that immediately prior to his appointment as Commissioner he, McCall, transferred the said stock to Ella Gaynor McCall; that such transfer "was occasioned by the statute and done for that purpose"; that he could not fix the exact time of the alleged transfer of the stock to Mrs. McCall; that the certificates continued in the name of Mackin; that no consideration was paid in cash by Mrs. McCall; that the dividend checks continued to be indorsed by Mackin and were indorsed "for deposit" by Ella Gaynor McCall; that the payment of the stock transfer tax upon the transfer to Mrs. McCall was "entirely overlooked"; that no stock transfer tax stamps were affixed to the assignment of said certificates; that the Franklin Trust Co., the transfer agent, had no notice of any such transfer; that no written memorandum of the transfer of the stock to Mrs. McCall can be found; that he, McCall, had the impression that he had made a pencil memorandum, "not in connection with any legal obligation, but as information of the facts. * * * It was more of an instruction * * * what the purpose of it was and what it was done for"; that he could not find the pencil memorandum among his papers; that Mrs. McCall did not have the pencil memorandum; that even if there had been such memorandum no stamps were affixed, as provided for in Section 270 of the tax law.

Failure to Pay Tax.

Section 278 of the tax law provides as follows:

"Section 278. Effect of failure to pay tax. No transfer of stock made after June 1, 1905, on which a tax is imposed by this article, and which tax is not paid at the time of such transfer, shall be made the basis of any action or legal proceedings, nor shall proof thereof be offered or received in evidence in any court in this State."

There is nothing before me which in any way evidences the transfer of the stock from the ownership of the Commissioner to that of his wife, except the Commissioner's unsupported statement, and while I have no desire to question the truth of his statement that he intended to transfer the stock to his wife, there is no competent evidence before me to show that such transfer was ever made. It would have been an easy matter for the Commissioner to have filled in the name of his wife in the blank on the certificate which was already indorsed by Mackin. The provisions of law relative to the transfer are simple and clear, and there is no evidence anywhere of the slightest desire to comply with the elementary legal requirements. I do not believe that a transfer within the meaning of the law was ever made.

Section 272 of the tax law provides as follows:

"Section 272. Penalty for failure to pay tax. Any person or persons who shall make any sale or transfer without paying the tax by this article imposed or who shall, in pursuance of any sale or agreement, deliver any stock, or evidence of the sale of or agreement to sell any stock or bill or memorandum thereof, without having the stamps provided for in this article affixed thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

Therefore, if we assume that there was such a transfer, we have this situation: A former Justice of the Supreme Court, when one offense is charged against him, offers as a defense that he has committed another. If it be true that he transferred this stock to his wife and that he wrote a memorandum setting forth his purpose to transfer, his failure to pay the tax required by law was a crime for which he could be imprisoned for six months. Of course, the fact that the Statute of Limitations protects him now from prosecution has no bearing upon the question involved. I am entirely willing to accept the statement that his carelessness, which covered a period of two years, is alone responsible for the compromising situation in which he is placed.

Believes Law Salutary.

I believe that the provision of law, which forbids the owning by a Public Service Commissioner of stocks or bonds of any corporation, which is subject to the commission's supervision, is wise and salutary.

I believe that the public interests require that the spirit, as well as the letter of the law shall be faithfully carried out; that it was clearly the intention of the lawmakers that a Public Service Commissioner should have no interest in the stocks or bonds of a corporation over which the commission has jurisdiction for purposes of regulation, and even though there had been an actual transfer by the Commissioner to his wife of this stock, whereas it might be regarded as a technical compliance with the law, it would still have been in defiance of its spirit.

The provision of the legislation, which imposes upon the Governor the duty "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," compels me to see to it, as far as I am able, that those holding office under the Government of this State should conform in their official conduct not only to the technical requirements of the statute but to the manifest spirit of the law, which must be recognized and observed if the full benefits are to accrue to the people.

I find that this charge is sustained and I direct the removal of the Commissioner.

Having sustained this charge, the other charges and specifications thereunder, for the purpose of the record and in conformity to the statute, are hereby dismissed.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Senator James A. Foley, Democrat, of the Thompson Legislative Committee, was asked last night if it were true that the Democratic members of the committee intended to issue a minority report attacking Commissioner Hayward as being responsible for delay in the Brooklyn gas rate case, which had been blamed upon Commissioner Williams. The Senator said he knew of no such proposal.

McCALL PROMISES A REPLY.

Wants to Read the Governor's Memorandum First.

Chairman McCall came into New York from his country home at Easthampton, L. I., at 6 o'clock last night. At the Pennsylvania Station he waved reporters away, saying he would make no statement until he heard from Albany.

At his home, 321 West Eighty-sixth Street, he said he had no statement to make when he was told of the Governor removing him from office as Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District. Mr. McCall said he would comment on the Governor's findings after he had studied Mr. Whitman's memorandum. He said he did not know what was in it and refused to allow a reporter to read it to him.

THOMPSON INDORSES ACTION.

Expects McCall's Removal to Yield "Great Public Benefit."

When Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commission, heard of Chairman McCall's removal last night, he said:

"I think the action of the Governor in removing Judge McCall will result in great public benefit. The weakness of the Public Service Commission in this district has been apparent to the people for some time. Various causes have contributed to this, but the principal cause, in my judgment, has been the mistaken attitude of the men composing the commission.

"Governor Hughes voiced his desire to call to this service 'men owing no allegiance to any special interest, unembarrassed by either financial or political obligations, who should devote themselves with a single purpose to the protection of the rights of the people.' Until such men are obtained the Public Service Commissions law cannot be properly tested.

"There is but one remedy—removal and replacement by men more nearly in touch with popular, moral, and business ideals. Fidelity to the real purpose of the law, therefore, and not a matter of personality must have been the motive for executive action, which if properly pursued cannot help but improve the administration of the law to the benefit not only of patrons and the city, but the public service corporations themselves."

While the appointment of Oliver C. Semple to the immediate vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. McCall is considered a likelihood, friends of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, predicted last night that he would get the vacancy resulting from the expiration on Feb. 1, 1916, of the term of Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, Democrat.

Friends of Mr. Whitney have written to the Governor, saying that he knows more about public service affairs than any man in the city.

McCALL A MURPHY APPOINTEE.

Named Before Break Between Sulzer and Tammany Leader.

Edward E. McCall was appointed to the Public Service Commission Feb. 3, 1913, by Governor Sulzer. He had the indorsement of Charles F. Murphy, and it was said this was the last appointment made at Murphy's request before the break between Sulzer and the Tammany leader.

The Thompson committee was appointed by the Legislature last January and empowered to investigate the workings of both up-State and down-State Public Service Commissions. The committee filed charges of neglect of duty and misconduct in office against four of the down-State Commissioners—Mr. McCall, J. Sergeant Cram, G. V. S. Williams, and Robert C. Wood—but after a hearing before him, the Governor dismissed the allegations as not sustained.

Last Summer the Thompson committee resumed its investigation of the down-State commission, and the subsequent hearings disclosed Mr. McCall's alleged ownership of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company. The formal charges against him were filed with the Governor on Nov. 15.

The investigation of the down-State commission has not been finished, and a few days ago Senator George F. Thompson, the Chairman, announced that it would be rushed to completion, and the inquiry into the workings of the up-State commission would be resumed.

Demand Recall of Atlanta's Mayor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—The recall of Mayor James G. Woodward was demanded in a petition filed today with the City Council. The petition contains 3,235 names, or 309 more than the necessary 25 per cent. of the city's registered vote. It was indicated, however, that the validity of many of the signatures would be investigated before an election was ordered. The effort to oust the Mayor is an outgrowth of a fight which resulted several months ago in removal by the Police Board, of which the Mayor is a member, of Police Chief J. L. Beavers.

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FUR-LINED COATS, muskrat fur-lined with beaver collar; fine black Kersey shell. $49.50

FUR-LINED COATS, of imported black broadcloth, with beaver, otter, or Persian lamb collars; lined with selected muskrat. $69.50

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At this concert you can hear every note, every shade of tone on the New Edison Diamond Disc as sung or played by musical masters. Edison's genius has made *tone re-creation* possible. He has discarded mere mechanical sound reproduction as imperfect. For years he concentrated his superb knowledge of acoustics and his inventive genius on a new method. The result is the Diamond Disc and a new art in music—true *re-creation of tone.*

Come and judge for yourself. You are invited to the concert—today.

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The New Edison can be made to play other makes of records—just as they should be played.

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POET AND PEASANT OVERTURE.....*String Orchestra*
ANNIE LAURIE,
Mixed Quartet, Orchestra Accompaniment
UNDER THE DOUBLE EAGLE MARCH.....*Band*
AVE MARIA,
Marie Rappold and Albert Spalding
THE EVENING STAR,
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THE most notable small grand yet produced is this Weber, style L. L. But five feet in length, it yet has beautiful grace of line. And the tone in its rich, round sonority rivals in all but volume the finest grand of full concert dimensions. For the apartment of limited size—for all those homes in which the music room has not the sweeping proportions that complement the great tone of the large grand—this remarkable new Weber is practical and adaptable, and does not sacrifice any of the subtle musical qualities that the true music lovers demand.

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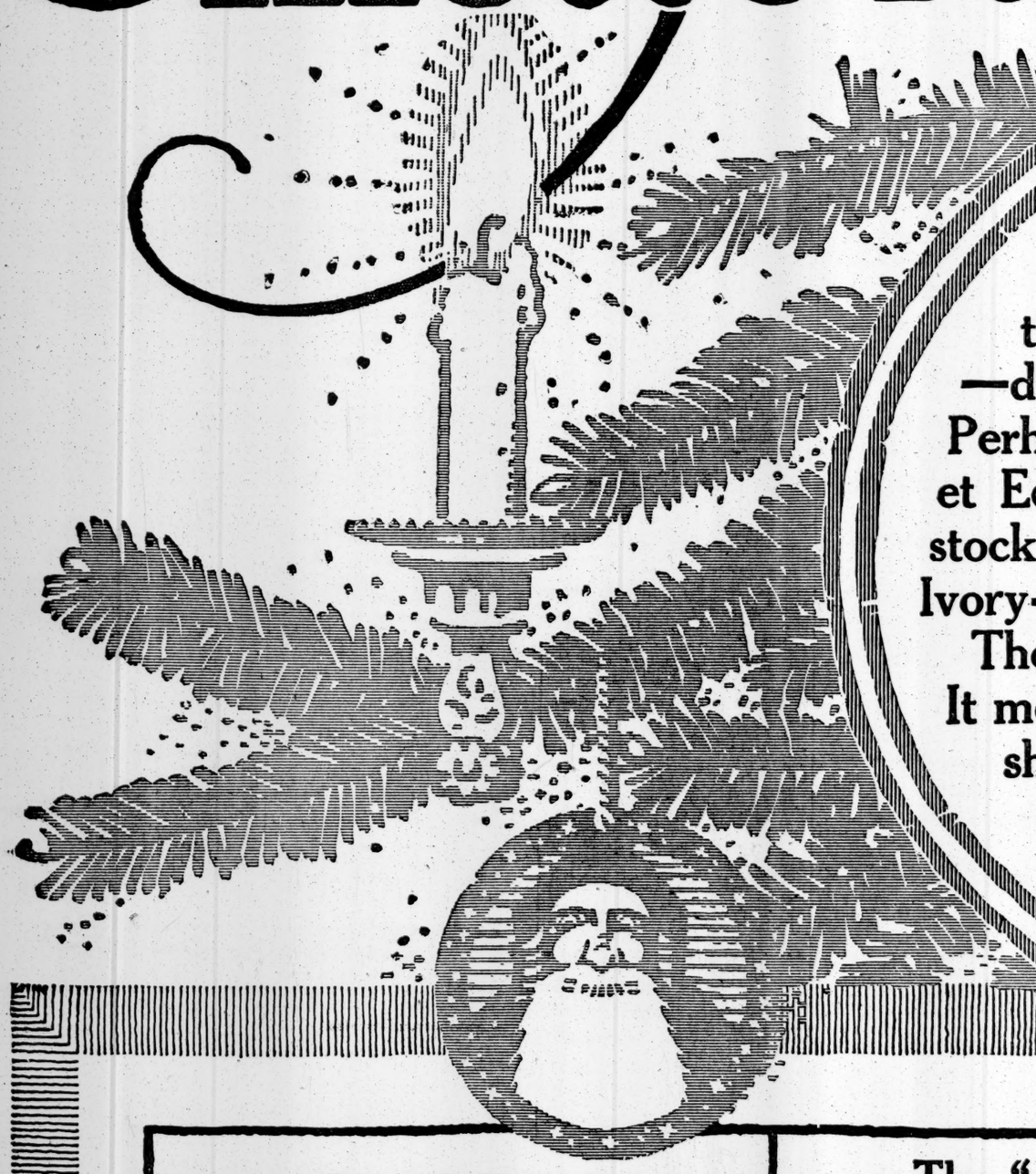
Get that Gillette for Christmas



Make Your Selection

from the styles shown on this page—
the most popular Gillette Sets for Christmas
—displayed in stores all over the city.

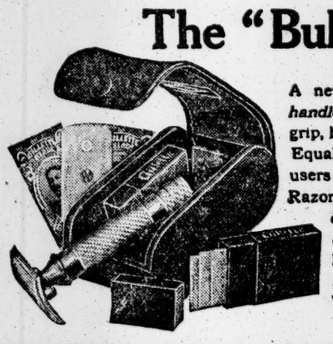
Perhaps he already owns a Standard Gillette or Pocket Edition: give him one of the *new styles*—the stocky-handled "Bulldog," the "Aristocrat" in French Ivory—or Combination or Traveler's Set.

The Gillette is the *Useful Gift!* The *Quality Gift!* It means shaving comfort every day! Help him to shave at home and save forty to sixty dollars every year. No Stropping—No Honing.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Boston

Remember—to a Gillette User, a packet or two of Gillette Blades makes the nicest "little gift" that anybody could choose. Six Blades (*12 shaving edges*), 50c.; 12 Blades (*24 shaving edges*), $1.

The "Bulldog"

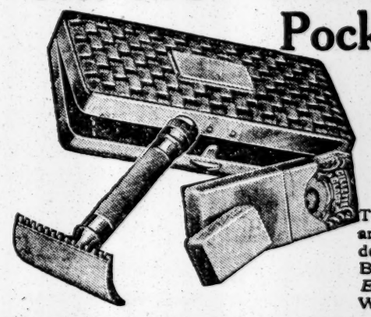


A new idea — the *stocky bulldog handle*, with extra weight, different grip, balance and swing to the stroke. Equally welcome to new Gillette users and old. Triple Silver Plated Razor, and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*) Case and Blade Boxes of Gray Antique Leather. $5
With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

The "Aristocrat"

The Gillette Set in *French Ivory*, the material so much in vogue for men's brushes, combs and other toilet articles. Triple Silver Plated Razor, in beautifully designed case of French Ivory with Blade Boxes to match, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*) $5
With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

No. 501—Basket Pattern Pocket Edition



Ever since it first came out, the Basket Pocket Edition has been a great favorite. It appeals to men everywhere. Metal Case, handsomely modeled in relief, and Triple Silver Plated—containing Triple Silver Plated Razor, and one Blade Box with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). $5
With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

No. 460—Standard Set

The original Gillette Set that introduced the modern way of shaving—no stropping, no honing—known the world over. Contains Triple Silver Plated Razor; Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). The whole contained in Morocco Grain Case. $5
With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

No. 502—Shell Pattern Pocket Edition

Specially designed with finely modeled shell border, and highly polished plaque in center—for monogramming or initialling if desired. Triple Silver Plated Case containing Triple Silver Plated Razor. Metal Blade Box, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). $5
With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

No. 461—Combination Set

Containing all the things needed for shaving, but the mirror. Possesses peculiar interest for gift purchasers who want their Christmas Gillette to have individuality. Set contains Triple Silver Plated Razor; Blade Box containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*); Telescope Pattern Badger Hair Shaving Brush; Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holder. Morocco Grain Leather Covered Case. $6

No. 00—Standard Combination Set

One of the most widely popular of Gillette Combination Sets. Has Triple Silver Plated Razor, Badger Hair Shaving Brush and Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holders and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Seal Grain Leather Case. $6.50

No. 422—Combination Set

Exactly fitted to the needs of men who travel, because it keeps all their shaving things in compact form. Consists of Triple Silver Plated Razor; 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*); fine quality Badger Hair Shaving Brush in Triple Silver Plated Holder; Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holder; Plate Glass Mirror; all contained in Seal or English Pigskin Case. $9

Milady Décolleté Gillette

New, unique, very much up to date—a beautiful addition to Milady's toilet table. Welcomed by women everywhere—now that a feature of good grooming is to keep the underarm white and smooth. "In French Ivory and Gold"—14K Gold Plate, in case of French Ivory lined with velvet and satin—your choice of Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold. $5

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Panama-Pacific Exposition

The question of how far west a presidential candidate may come from, probably will weigh heavily in the 1916 Republican Convention's consideration of Borah of Idaho. Your own opinion of this robust American will be sounder for reading Henry J. Allen's interview with him in this week's

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FRENCH POLICE FIRE ON CHINESE REBELS

300 Insurgents Attack the Concession and Throw Bombs at the Police Station.

CHAO-HO DID NOT MUTINY

Was Boarded by Men from a Launch, Who Overpowered the Crew—Driven Off by Warship Fire.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—Outbreaks by bands of rebels within the last twenty-four hours have been put down by the authorities, who now apparently have the situation in hand.

In the course of the forenoon trouble developed in the vicinity of the French Concession. At about 10:30 300 men, for the most part coolies, armed with bombs and Mauser rifles, attempted to seize the Chinese police station at the west gate of the native city, adjoining the French Concession.

Their attack was repulsed and they attempted to retreat into the French Concession, resisting attempts by the French police to disarm them, firing on the French, and throwing bombs at the French police station.

The French replied to the fire, upon which the rebels took refuge in houses in the Rue Eugène Bard. Fifteen were arrested by the Chinese and French police. Intermittent firing by the rebels was kept up.

The International Volunteers have been called out and posted at strategic points, with orders to search for weapons all Chinese coming into the settlement.

This afternoon French police arrested a body of twenty-five men at Siccawei, near the native city. The men were armed with bombs, rifles, and bayonets.

The cruiser Chao-ho, seized yesterday afternoon by forty men, who boarded her from a launch, was abandoned by the rebels early today after she had been shelled and set on fire. It was reported at first that the crew of the Chao-ho had mutinied, but it developed today that the bombardment by the cruiser of other warships and the Arsenal was carried out under compulsion from the rebels, who surprised and overpowered the crew. Three rebels on the cruiser were killed and five wounded.

An attack from land on the Arsenal by a band of rebels at midnight was repulsed quickly, after some rifle firing.

A band of thirty or forty rebels, armed with rifles and bombs, attacked the Chapei sub-police station at 4 o'clock this morning. The rebels threw four bombs, of which three exploded. One police-man was killed and three were wounded. A body of regular troops was brought up quickly and the rebels disappeared.

Details of the attack on the Chao-ho show that the crew was overpowered by rebels who went in a launch yesterday afternoon from the foreign settlement to the cruiser. The launch drew up alongside the Chao-ho flying the Admiral's flag. The crew welcomed the party, believing that Admiral Sa Chengping was on board.

There were about forty men in the launch. They boarded the cruiser, each carrying a revolver and a bomb, concealed beneath handkerchiefs. The rebels whipped off the handkerchiefs concealing their weapons and covered the crew with their revolvers, threatening death unless their orders were obeyed instantly. They compelled the crew to open fire on the Arsenal and the other warships.

The rebels were unable to make use of the heavier guns, as an officer of the Chai-ho threw overboard the keys to the magazines containing the six-inch and four-inch shells. His action probably saved the arsenal and the foreign settlement from serious damage.

Numerous shots fell in the foreign concessions, but no serious harm was done.

After the engagement last evening between the Chao-ho and the loyal crews of the cruiser Hai-chi and the gunboat Tung-ching there was no further firing by the warships until shortly before dawn. At that time the cruiser Ying-swei opened fire on the Chao-ho. A shot struck the Chao-ho abaft the bridge.

Fire started on the Chao-ho. The rebels embarked on the launch which put out to the cruiser from the foreign settlement yesterday afternoon, before the mutiny began. The mutineers landed on the Pootung side of the city and disappeared in a body.

The attack on the arsenal at midnight was made from the direction of the Hang-chow Railway. There was some rifle firing, but the arsenal troops acted promptly and calmly, and repulsed the attackers. So far as has been learned there were no casualties at the arsenal. A visit to the arsenal early this morning showed that the situation there was normal. The Chinese authorities have handled the outbreak with the greatest coolness.

PEKING, Dec. 6.—The Government announces that it has received a telegram from General Yang at Shanghai, saying that the Chinese cruiser Chao-ho has been recaptured.

It stated that a rebel land movement against the arsenal was repulsed and that peace has been restored.

A FOREIGN SETTLEMENT PLOT.

Prof. Jenks Gets a Dispatch About the Outbreak on the Chao-ho.

The following cabled dispatch from Peking was received yesterday by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Director of the Far Eastern Bureau:

Peking, Dec. 6.

A party of rebels proceeded from the foreign settlement in Shanghai yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, hired a launch, and went alongside the training ship Chao-ho. Sunday being a holiday, only a few marines were aboard the ship. The rebels, taking advantage of this fact, boarded the ship with a show of pistols and the use of several bombs. After a fight, the loyal marines being outnumbered and overpowered, the rebels secured control and attempted to manoeuvre the Chao-ho. Before they could do so, however, they were surrounded by the Chinese warships in the harbor. These warships took station so as to command the rebels aboard the Chao-ho without endangering the foreign settlement. After a few hours, in which the rebels made a feeble show of resistance, they fled to the shore, leaving the training ship in the hands of the Government forces. Order was at once restored, the arsenal, city, and settlement are all safe, and the people quite calm.

It is a matter of comment among foreigners here, as well as among Chinese, that this assault against the peace and sovereignty of China originated in the foreign settlement, from which Chinese police jurisdiction is excluded. The rebels, who are known to have been plotting in the foreign settlement of Shanghai for quite some time, protected from Chinese police interference in an important Chinese metropolis, proceeded more or less openly from the foreign settlement, and directed their attack on the Chao-ho in a way which made it very difficult for the Chinese Government warships to intervene at once without endangering foreign lives and property.

The tactful, swift, and certain work of the Chinese sailors and marines when they proceeded to restore order has made a pleasant and salutary impression.

The outbreak is regarded here more as a flash in the pan on the part of certain radicals acting under the leadership of Chen Chi-mei than a serious attempt at revolution.

AIRMAN PUZZLES MALONE.

No Duty on Machine in Which Carlstron Flew from Canada.

Customs officials at this port are wrestling with a brand new tariff problem. This time it is how to treat for dutiable purposes an aeroplane arriving here under its own power from a foreign country. V. Carlstrom started in his Curtiss machine from Toronto, Canada, and alighted at Ridgefield, N. J.

The customs officials' troubles began when George F. Doherty of the brokerage firm of M. L. Eckstein & Co., 21 State Street, told Collector Malone that he wished to make an "entry" for Mr. Carlstrom's 'plane. Had the aeroplane been regularly entered as freight or specifically for racing all would have been plain sailing, but the customs men said there was no precedent for a case like Mr. Carlstrom's. Collector Malone called in several Treasury Department experts, who pointed out that, had the aeroplane been entered as merchandise, it would be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

After Mark F. Andrews, the Collector's solicitor, had been consulted it was decided that Mr. Carlstrom' should make an entry of his aeroplane on the forms provided for masters of vessels. This the aviator did, and as the machine happened to be of American manufacture it was held that no duty need be assessed.

Even had the air flier been of foreign make, the customs experts seemed to think it could not legally be taxed under the American tariff, since the courts have held that vessels arriving in this country under their own power cannot be deemed "merchandise," which means that their masters cannot be called upon to pay duty. The consensus of opinion at the Custom House was that as Mr. Carlstrom had entered his aeroplane on a regular vessel form he became thereby a "master" in the full maritime meaning of the word.

The status of the aeroplane having been solved pending a reference of the matter to the Treasury authorities at Washington, the question was raised that Mr. Carlstrom upon arriving in the New York customs district failed to make a baggage declaration as required by the tariff's administrative law. The aviator was sent for, and stated that he brought along no trunks or suitcases, and that his entire luggage was restricted to a new suit of clothes. As the law allows incoming passengers $100 exemption on personal belongings, it was decided that no duty accrued on the aviator's suit.

SOUGHT IN MURDER INQUIRY

Detective to Question ex-Employe of the Dead Man.

An autopsy yesterday showed that Luis Carlos Guell, 32 years old, a Colombian, whose body was found late Sunday on the bank of Mott's Creek, near Woodhaven, L. I., had been killed by a heavy blow over the head, which had fractured the skull. The autopsy also showed that Guell had been dead about ten days. When these facts were made known, Detective Seaman of Nassau County decided to question Joachim Orrantia, 17 years old, who was arrested last August on the charge of shooting at Mrs. Guell, the wife of the man found dead. A search for Orrantia was begun, as it was thought he might know something of Guell's affairs.

The young man is said to be a son of a Colombian official in England. He was formerly employed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guell in Floral Park, L. I., and it was charged that he had fired at Mrs. Guell because she had ordered him to assist with housework. Orrantia was released, and was said to have been working in a laundry in this city.

Guell had been employed as a salesman for Warner Brothers, corsetmakers at 225 Fifth Avenue. Since the discovery of his body efforts made to learn the whereabouts of his wife have failed. A representative of the Colombian Consul called on Coroner Ralsig at Lawrence, L. I., and said that he would defray the expenses of burial if the widow was not soon found.

FEW KNEW WHITMAN SOUGHT PRESIDENCY

New York Republican Leaders Contemplated Making Him Governor Again.

FEAR EFFECT ON ROOSEVELT

All Hesitate to Offend Returning Progressives—Burton Leads In the Country.

The announcement from Albany yesterday that Governor Charles S. Whitman would enter the primaries as a candidate for President caused much surprise and speculation among Republican leaders here. Governor Whitman has given his friends to understand that he was a candidate for another term as Governor and State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner had had no inkling of the Governor's intention.

Leaders acquainted with efforts of the Republican National Committee to gauge Presidential sentiment throughout the country have not discovered any substantial element favoring Mr. Whitman.

One Republican leader called attention to the statement that Mr. Whitman had been assured of support by a number of up-State men. This leader suggested that some rival aspirants to the Governship up-State might have used this means to get Mr. Whitman out of the way.

According to leaders Governor Whitman would have little trouble getting a renomination for Governor, but as an aspirant for Presidential honors, he would face a serious fight. He might win a majority of the delegates from this State, but he would be obliged to enter the primaries in a score of other States, for more than half of the delegates to the national convention next year will be elected at primaries.

To say the Republican leaders were surprised would be to put it mildly. It has upset all their plans, which included the renomination of Mr. Whitman for Governor, and an uninstructed delegation to the national convention.

Republican National Committeemen have kept their hands off in the pre-convention struggle, under a decision that there shall be a wide-open National Convention. This decision was due partly to the wholesale return of Progressives, whose cordial support for the Republican candidate will be essential in view of the admitted strength of President Wilson. While Theodore Roosevelt is not an enrolled Republican and not eligible, under the party rules, to run for President, he is the big figure looming in the background of the Progressive Republican imagination just now. Republican leaders whose outlook is of national breadth are anxiously avoiding anything that might cause offense at Oyster Bay. And they freely admit that they are anxious to put Mr. Whitman upon the ticket would be waving a red rag at the Bull Moose. Mr. Roosevelt is known to be just as bitter toward Governor Whitman as he was in the Gubernatorial primaries last year.

A special committee of the Republican National Committee has been canvassing different States for some time. Early this Summer, the result showed ex-Senator Elihu Root to be the favorite, with former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio second. Everywhere this committee found strong sentiment for Justice Charles E. Hughes, but the leaders regard Justice Hughes as eliminated, because of his opinions regarding the fitness of drafting a Presidential candidate for the supreme bench.

The Republican leaders look on ex-Senator Burton as the most likely candidate at present. He will enter the primaries in Ohio, where all his rivals have withdrawn. It is understood that ex-United States Ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick was instrumental in getting Governor Willis to withdraw after he himself had renounced the indorsement which the Republicans of his own State tried to give him. Governor Willis, it is understood, is to be renominated for Governor, while ex-Governor Herrick in probability will be the candidate for United States Senator against Atlee Pomerene.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the National Committee, said yesterday that he will not regard Senator Root as eliminated from the Presidential race by the defeat of the revised Constitution upon which he did so much work.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Board of Health Estimates 50,000 Cases in the City.

New York has 50,000 persons afflicted with tuberculosis, according to a statement issued by the Board of Health yesterday, on the opening day of a week's campaign against the disease. Investigators have found 37,000 cases, but it is believed that victims among the vagrant or homeless class would bring the number to 50,000. Of the 37,000 cases known to the board, only 3,200 are registered under the care of private physicians and 6,000 under the care of city institutions. It is estimated that 15,000 are treated at clinics.

The board said that it was because of the unusual number of victims of the disease not under the care of physicians and because the disease was so easily spread that this week was to be set aside to instruct the public how to prevent the spread of the disease.

Wednesday is called "Examination Day," and the Board of Health has had Lieutenant Belton and his Health Squad posting placards in all parts of the city urging citizens to have their lungs examined that day. Exhibits and moving pictures are to be shown in every borough.

URGED FOR POSTMASTER.

Riordan Names A. J. Powers as Tammany Congressmen's Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The effort to have a Democrat appointed in place of Edward M. Morgan as Postmaster of New York took a new turn today when Daniel J. Riordan, one of the Tammany Representatives, called on Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary McAdoo and, in behalf of himself and the other Democratic members of the House from Manhattan, urged the selection of Augustin J. Powers, a lawyer, who was an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome. Mr. Powers, in addition to being a lawyer, has a photo-engraving business, with offices in the Tribune Building. Tammany Hall, as an organization, is not indorsing any candidate, but Representative Riordan explained that the Manhattan Congressmen wanted Mr. Powers appointed.

It was news to Senator O'Gorman when he was told of the action of Mr. Riordan and his colleagues in the House. Mr. O'Gorman was reticent as to his preference, but said he would make a specific indorsement in a few days. The expectation is that Mr. O'Gorman will suggest somebody who has not been mentioned for the Postmastership.

Mr. Powers is indorsed by a large number of New York City Democrats, including Judge Swann, Justice Victor J. Dowling, and Alfred E. Smith, Sheriff-elect of New York County.

There was activity also here today in connection with the appointment of a Postmaster for Brooklyn to succeed William E. Kelly, who resigned that office when he was elected County Clerk of Kings. Mr. Kelly was here today. Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, leader of the Brooklyn delegation in Congress, had indorsed Assistant Postmaster Peter J. Cleary for the Postmastership, but Postmaster General Burleson had told Mr. Fitzgerald that Mr. Cleary would not be appointed. The indications today were that the Democratic Congressmen from Brooklyn would join in indorsing Walter C. Burton, who is Acting Postmaster by virtue of his designation as the representative of the surety company which furnished the bond required of Mr. Kelly.

"Tammany has no candidate for the Postmastership and is not concerned in the selection, nor will it have any candidate," said Charles F. Murphy, through Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall last night.

Mr. Smith gave out copies of letters exchanged between the Rev. Milo Gates of Trinity Parish and Mr. Murphy. Writing under date of Nov. 18, Mr. Gates told Mr. Murphy:

"I have had opportunity to meet at some conventions Post Office workers throughout the country, and have found that they look on Mr. Morgan as a sort of representative of themselves, and I am sure they will resent at the polls his removal. I say this in addition to my strong feeling that, when a man like Mr. Morgan has won his position by coming up from the ranks, that particular position ought to be taken out of politics."

Mr. Murphy replied as follows:

HOMESTEAD HOTEL,
Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 21, 1915.

Rev. Milo Gates, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Reverend and Dear Sir: Replying to yours of recent date, permit me to assure you that your informants are in error in assuming that either the Democratic County Committee of the County of New York or myself has recommended anybody for the Postmastership. Neither have we sought the position.

Thanking you for honoring me with an expression of your views on the subject and with kindest regards, I remain sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. MURPHY.

Mr. Powers was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 15, 1873. He was educated in the Paterson public schools and graduated from the New York University Law School. In the Spanish-American war he served in Company C, Second New Jersey Infantry. In 1907 he formed the law firm of Powers & Kaplan. A year or so later he established the Powers Photo Engraving Company, now a large business.

WOMEN ARCHITECTS WIN.

League Wants Them as Members, Even at "Stag Smokers."

Ancients of the Architectural League bore up under the shock as best they could when yesterday a postal card poll showed that three-fourths of the league members were in favor of admitting women to their ranks on equal terms.

If the women are smoke proof, well and good, for opposition to them rests on the ground that they are likely to curb jollity at the stage of the league, where rotund kegs are broached and churchwarden pipes send up fragrant clouds of incense. The tobacco of the league has great tensile strength. It is a nicotine rubble, reinforced with wire-like stems of choice Virginia and mingled with enough perique to give a rare tapestry brick effect in masses. Rolling in the kegs has always been a ceremony at the smokers, one of which, perhaps the last "real stag," is to be held tonight.

The league quarters are in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Architects, painters and sculptors are eligible as members. Women in these arts from the first have shown their work in league exhibitions, and several members (who do not smoke) started an agitation for their admission. At the annual meeting of the league the sentiment expressed in the postal poll probably will be incorporated into the constitution.

There is a tobacco tax for bowl and pipe of 25 cents a month and all members must pay it. Perhaps the fair new members will want cigarettes with rose petal tips and shells may supplant seidels. Hitherto thick, big-handled glasses have been good enough.

Among women architects likely to join the league under the new regimé are Miss Theodate Pope, Miss Katherine C. Budd and Miss Ruth Dean, and there are numerous sculptresses and painteresses who could be admitted if engaged in the decoration of buildings.

CO-OPERATION HOPE OF JEWISH FARMERS

Thousands Saved Through Joint Action in Credits, Buying and Insurance.

LONG-TERM LOANS NEEDED

Immigrants Seeking Homes Here Accustomed to Mortgages That Run Many Years.

The strides made by Jewish farmers in this country were demonstrated last night and yesterday afternoon by reports from the eighty-four branches of the Federation of Jewish Farmers, which is holding its annual convention at the Educational Alliance in East Broadway. They showed that the farmers have saved themselves thousands of dollars through their co-operative credit unions, their co-operative fire insurance company in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, and their co-operative purchasing bureau.

Figures collected by J. W. Pincus, Secretary of the Federation, prove the benefits of the credit institutions. The nineteen branches in four States have made loans totaling $210,292. Every branch shows a surplus. They have 573 members, and the assets are $3,240, with $28,681 in loans outstanding.

The federation's co-operative credit unions are the pioneer rural credit associations in this country. They are modeled after the system used in Germany.

The co-operative fire insurance company also has proved a great success, according to Mr. Pincus. "In the two counties in which it does business," he says, "it has saved its members $51,554. The company was organized three years ago. It has 655 policies in force, carrying insurance of $1,185,450. It is under the supervision of the New York State Department of Insurance and is conducted on the assessment plan."

An agrarian bank at Centerville, Sullivan County, organized by the federation, has been successful, according to the annual report of the Superintendent of Banks. Since its organization in July, 1914, it granted four loans on first mortgages amounting to $9,200, and saved the farmers several hundred dollars in bonuses.

In connection with the land bank system, Secretary Pincus said, in a paper on "Land Bank for Immigrants":

"It behooves the American Jews interested in the welfare of the immigrant to take the initial step in establishing a financial institution of national character which will furnish capital on reasonable terms of repayment to those who are able and desrous of engaging in farming.

"The Jewish immigrant from Russia, Austria, or Rumania knows that the peasants and land owners there obtain money on mortgages for a long period of years, anywhere from twenty to seventy-five years. Were the same opportunities offered in this country the number of Jewish farmers would be increased many fold."

Among the other co-operative systems of the federation are a purchasing bureau for seeds, fertilizer, silos, machinery, &c., a creamery in Newfield, N. Y., which receives 150 cans of milk daily, and several local exchanges for buying supplies.

Co-operative marketing and co-operative insurance will be discussed in detail today.

RUSSIAN AGENT A SUICIDE.

Army Man Depressed Here—Asked That No One Be Accused of His Death.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—Colonel B. Paramareviky, a representative of the Russian Government in this country to look after the performance of contracts for munitions, committed suicide here today. The cause of the act is not known, but he had been depressed since coming to America. He spoke no English, and had left his wife and children in Russia.

The Colonel shot himself through the breast with an automatic revolver. The following note, written in ink, and dated today, was found beside the deal man:

"Do not accuse anybody of my death."

The body was found by D. A. Zuart, the victim's roommate and business associate. Paramareviky and Zuart had been in Wilmington about two months.

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TO SEEK EARLY ENO WILL.

Surrogate Permits Contestants to Examine Decedent's Papers.

The existence of a will in which Amos F. Eno left all of his $7,000,000 estate to relatives was alleged yesterday when the first hearing in a contest to break a later instrument leaving nearly $3,000,00 to public institutions was held before Surrogate Fowler.

Mr. Rosencrantz of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, lawyers for one of the contestants, said the earlier will had been brought to the contestants' attention, and he demanded the right to see it. He asked that the court order the temporary administrators, Lucius H. Beers and William Mitchel, to inspect any of the papers, securities, or former wills which might be under their control.

Wallace MacFarlane, representing Columbia University, the residuary legatee, opposed giving the contestants the right to inspect all of the papers.

"That," he said, "is giving them the right to a 'fishing excursion.'"

"Who would have a better right to inspect the decedent's papers than the members of his family?" Surrogate Fowler asked. It was finally agreed that the contestants should have free access to the papers.

There were many lawyers in court to represent the different co ntestants when the hearing opened yesterday morning. They included Sullivan & Cromwell, representing Florence C. Graves and Mary F. Eno of Simsbury, Conn., nieces; Arthur C. Train, representing Henry Lane Eno, a nephew; Simpson, Bartlett & Fraser, representing William P. Eno, a brother, and Charles H. Tuttle, representing Gifford and Amos Pinchot, nephews. De Forest Baldwin appeared as lawyer for the executors.

Mr. Beckett argued that it would be unfair for the temporary administrators, in case the will were broken, to receive the $300,000 fees which they would be entitled to, inasmuch as the will provided that the executors should be paid $50,000 in lieu of commissions. Surrogate Fowler said he would take the matter under advisement.

Surrogate Cohalan will decide on Friday whether the will contest shall be held in the Surrogates' Court or before a Justice of the Supreme Court.

PUSH MEDICAL CENTRE PLAN

Columbia Trustees Instruct Committee to Continue Efforts.

Columbia University will continue to strive toward the establishment in this city of a great medical centre which will ultimately cost $14,500,000, according to a statement which appears in the report of the Trustees' meeting held yesterday afternoon. Authorization is given to the Committee on Conference to continue negotiations with the Presbyterian Hospital and to co-operate with other hospitals and institutions to this end.

The report of the committee on the failure of the university and the Presbyterian Hospital to take up the option on the ten acres of land at 165th Street and Broadway was accepted by the Trustees. One fact which appears in the report did not, however, appear in the announcements made at the time the option was abandoned. According to the statement of the Trustees, a gift of $1,000,000 was accepted, and it was the failure to obtain this which resulted in miscarriage of the plan.

The name College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical School of Columbia University, was adopted officially, and the school formally declared to be the medical department of the university. It has been considered such for years, but the Trustees had not before gone through the form of renaming it.

MAY ABSORB PACIFIC BANK.

Report In Wall Street That American Exchange Is Negotiating.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that interests connected with the American Exchange National Bank were seeking to obtain stock control of the Pacific Bank, a State institution with headquarters at 470 Broadway, and with a branch at Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

At the American Exchange National it was admitted that negotiations were under way, but details could not be announced now. Lewis L. Clarke, President of the institution, could not be reached last night.

Since the Chatham and Phenix National Bank acquired control, indirectly, of the Century Bank and then merged the Century and its branches into one national bank, other national banks have contemplated acquiring branches in the same way. The Pacific Bank could acquire a national charter and then merge with the American Exchange National. This procedure would be within the terms of the National Banking act as interpreted by the Federal officials.

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Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guarantee for 3 months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
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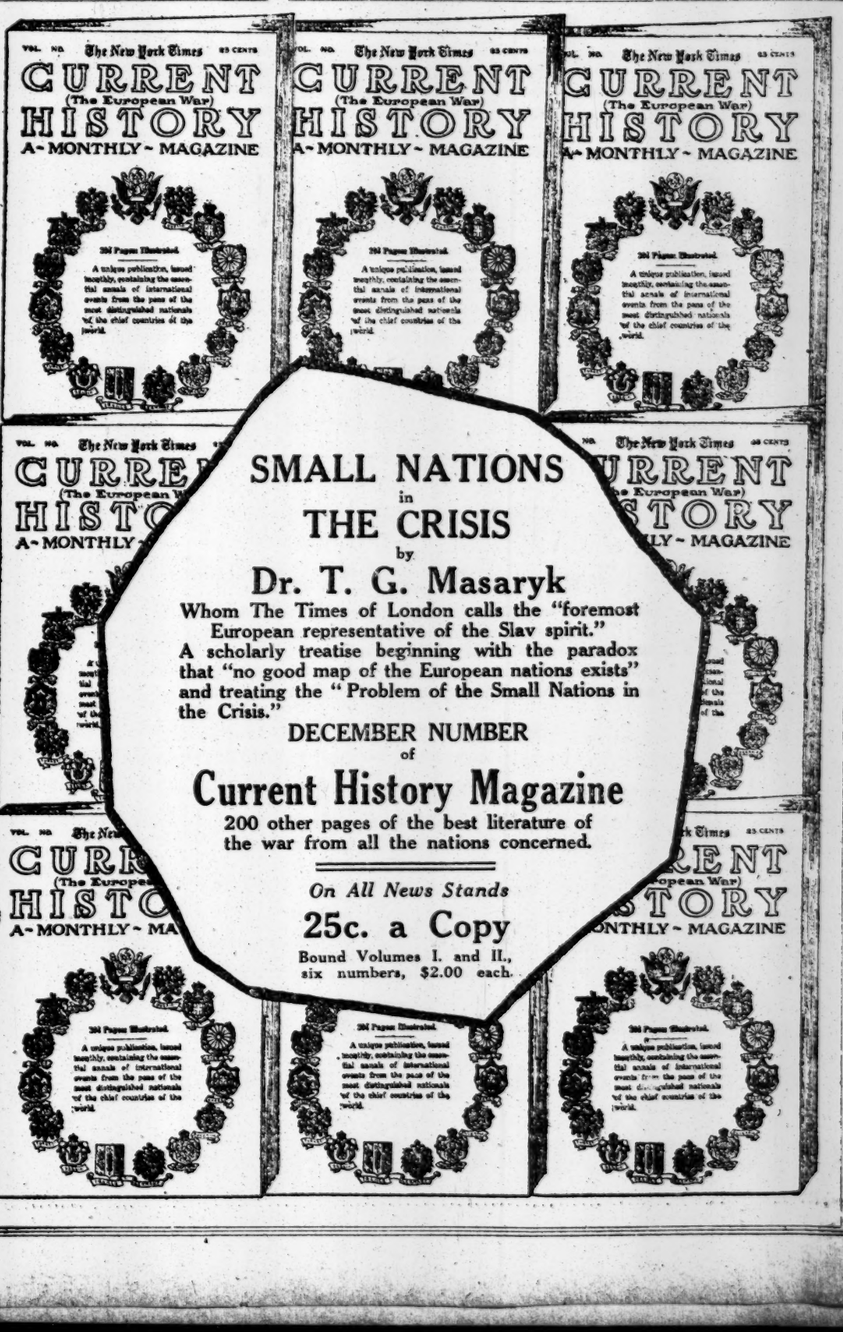
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PRENDERGAST LINKS MARKS AND DR. COOK

Says Borough President Falsely Took Credit for Track Elimination Plan.

CALLS HIM DISCOURTEOUS

Controller Announces for First Time Board's Plan for West Side Improvement.

Controller Prendergast issued a statement last night attacking Borough President Marks as a publicity seeker. He characterized Mr. Marks's claim to credit for a plan to eliminate the New York Central tracks along the west side as "an absolute falsehood."

"If Dr. Cook is not careful," observed the Controller, "President Marks will be claiming to have discovered the north pole."

A story, published in the afternoon papers yesterday, said that a plan for eliminating the west side problem was being prepared in the office of President Marks under the immediate direction of his consulting engineer, E. P. Goodrich.

"After a meeting of citizens of the west side in my office last Summer," the Controller's statement says, "and while Mr. Marks was on his nine weeks' vacation, I suggested that all the plans under consideration should be referred to a committee of engineers, consisting of Mr. Goodrich of the Manhattan Borough office and Mr. Sullivan of the Bureau of Contract Supervision. There was no idea that Mr. Goodrich in so serving was representing the Borough of Manhattan. The work has been done by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Sullivan jointly. Mr. Sullivan deserves just as much credit as Mr. Goodrich, and any attempt on the part of Mr. Marks to appropriate credit for it is only exactly in line with what this man is doing all the time.

Says Marks Gave Statement.

"Mr. Marks gave out the statement himself; he knows he did and I know he did. Any attempt to conceal his identity under the guise of 'it was said today' or remarks of that sort won't go. His action is the rankest kind of discourtesy to his associates on the Port and Terminals Committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Borough President of Brooklyn, the Dock Commissioner, and the Controller. It is not customary in Board of Estimate matters for a man who is not Chairman of a committee to make himself the medium through which that committee's information is conveyed to the public.

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Marks's anxiety for publicity should interfere with the serious work of the committee, but as he has given out fragmentary features of the plan, I have deemed it best tonight, after consultation with the other members of the committee, to give out at this time a general outline of the plan that will in all probability be considered."

Board's Plan Outlined.

The Controller then tells of the plan for the removal of the tracks, which provides for putting the tracks on a bridge over the ship canal, through Inwood Hill in a tunnel, crossing Dyckman Street on an elevated structure which will become a part of the Riverside Drive viaduct over the Dyckman Street valley. The tracks would then run south in a tunnel joining the present right of way at 190th Street. From 190th Street two of the tracks through the present cut in Fort Washington Park and two to be sent through a tunnel east of the cut. The tracks would continue about as now south to 155th Street, and from this point to 140th Street it is proposed that at some future time the tracks will be so covered as to permit the continuation of Riverside Drive Parkway.

From 140th to 126th Street it is proposed to carry the main line tracks on an elevated structure just west of the existing Riverside Drive Viaduct, and to provide between 130th and 140th Streets terminal facilities, partly covered to protect the park. From 128th Street south to Seventy-second Street it is proposed to cover the tracks in a tunnel. From Seventy-second Street to Fifty-ninth Street no definite plan has been reached. From Fifty-ninth to Thirtieth Street three solutions are suggested—an elevated along the marginal way on Twelfth Avenue, a subway under Eleventh Avenue, or the construction of an elevated road through private property. The first is called the most desirable. South of Thirtieth Street to the vicinity of West Washington Market there is the choice between an elevated structure or a large car float transfer station and storehouses.

When Borough President Marks's attention was called to Mr. Prendergast's criticism of him last night, he said:

"I have not in the past, nor will I in the future, indulge in personalities. Any citizen who wishes to come to our office can see whether or not the plans are being worked out there."

The story in question quoted Mr. Marks, although it did not directly attribute to him the facts upon which the article was based.

JUDGE ABSENT, VERDICT VOID

Lynch Flits In and Out of Court During a Trial to Pass on Another Case.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday set aside a verdict found by a jury in the City Court on Oct. 6 last on the ground that Judge Lynch, the trial Judge, was not present in the court during all of the time, and that he had not listened to the summing up of counsel. The case was that of the L. M. Booth Company against the People's Ice and Fuel Company to recover the balance due on the sale of a water softener.

Edward H. Wilson, counsel for the plaintiff, in his appeal said the trial began at 11 o'clock in the morning and lasted until about 4:30 o'clock, with an intermission of one hour for luncheon. Judge Lynch, he said, remained in court about one hour and fifteen minutes before the recess, and about one hour and a half during the afternoon session, making a total of about two and a half hours, or about half the time the trial lasted. Mr. Wilson also said that the Judge admitted about fifty exhibits en bloc and without passing upon them in detail.

Questioned about the matter, Judge Lynch said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"At the time of this trial a motion was pending, and I attended to it in my chambers, which were just across the hall from the courtroom. I was within reach, and my court officer remained in the courtroom to summon me if it became necessary. I left the courtroom with the consent of counsel. This proceeding is unusual. It wouldn't happen twice a year. I did this in order to expedite business. I could have sent the other litigants away, but thought it better to dispose of the matter. The beaten party is always seeking a new trial and is always ready to take advantage of any opening to obtain it."

DENVER DRY AFTER JAN. 1.

Colorado Supreme Court Upholds Statewide Prohibition.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—The authority of Colorado to enact Statewide prohibition was upheld today by the State Supreme Court. The court held that cities governed under special charter were without authority to continue traffic in intoxicating liquors after Jan. 1, 1916, when Statewide prohibition becomes effective in Colorado, under constitutional and statutory enactments.

MACMILLAN PARTY FAST IN ARCTIC ICE

Letters to Natural History Museum Give No Hope for Return Before Next Fall.

RELIEF SHIP ALSO FROZEN IN

Crocker Land Expedition, Divided for Four Explorations, Has Ample Provisions.

All hope of the relief ship George B. Cluett returning before next Fall with the Crocker Land Expedition was abandoned yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History, coincident with the receipt of letters from the party forwarded by way of Copenhagen.

The leader of the expedition, Donald B. MacMillan, tells only of plans for the coming Spring. There is no indication even that there has been any actual communication between the explorers and the relief party which in the Cluett was frozen in at North Star Bay. This bay is 120 miles from Etah, the arctic base of the expedition, and the intention was that the explorers should proceed from there to the shelter of the rescuing vessel.

It may be possible for Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, the head of the relief party, to make his way on sledges over the snow and ice to Upernivik, but it is not thought probable that he will undertake such a journey to reach home. The ice will not be melted sufficiently to release the Cluett until next Autumn according to the view of the museum authorities, and it may not be until next September or October that Dr. Hovey will have returned to his museum duties as head of the Department of Geology. The Crocker Land Expedition was sent to explore a land described by Robert E. Peary, and finding that place only a mirage it devoted itself to general exploration.

The Spring plans contemplated the sending of four expeditions from the Etah base to gather geological and zoological material and to make meteorological observations. The first party, under the leader, MacMillan, was to explore in the direction of Ellef Ringnes and King Christian lands. A second party was to go to Elsmere Land and Grant Land as far as Lake Hazen. The third was to traverse Kennedy and Fobeson Channels as far as Columbia Cape, and a fourth party was to cross toward Greenland.

It was said at the Museum that there was no alarm felt concerning the safety of the expedition and its rescuers. The Crocker Land Expedition had three years' provisions when it started two years ago. These supplies were landed from the Erik, which took the scientists to their destination after the mishap to the Diana, in which they started. The Cluett carried supplies for fourteen months for both the main expedition and the relief party. She left Labrador on July 26 with Dr. Hovey in charge and Captain George Comer acting as ice pilot. She was reported as being at Disco Island on Aug. 4, and then Dr. Hovey believed that in ten days he would get to Etah. It took thirty-five days instead to reach North Star Bay, where she is in the ice. It was believed that the members of the Crocker Land Expedition would be able to get to the Cluett by one of the motor boats used by the Danish missionaries, which was reported to have gone for them.

The main expedition had managed, probably with the same friendly aid, to get letters to the south which were taken to Denmark on one of the vessels owned by Knud Rasmussen. A message was received from him on Nov. 11, saying that mail from the Crocker Land Expedition had been received and delivered to the American Embassy at Copenhagen. The embassy forwarded it to this country.

JEWISH WOMEN WILL AID.

To Campaign for Funds for Relief of War Victims in Europe.

A mass meeting of Jewish women for the purpose of starting a general campaign for funds in aid of Jewish refugees and war victims in Poland, Galicia, and Russia was held last night in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls at Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers. Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Chairman of the committee, presided. Describing the sufferings of the Jewish people, many of whom have families in the armies of the warring nations, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said:

"The Jewish soldiers have won iron crosses in Germany, Victoria crosses in England, badges of honor in France, and medals for bravery in Russia. Thousands of Jewish lives have been given up for the belligerent countries. The Jews of France have died as willingly as Frenchmen; the German Jews have been as devoted to Germany as the native Teutons, and the Russian Jews, even though they have been oppressed, despised, and persecuted by the reactionary Government, have willingly fought for their country.

"But what has become of their women and children? Throughout Poland and Galicia thousands of the wives and mothers and children of soldiers have been despoiled and compelled to flee from their homes, and have been wandering from village to village. Others have died by the roadside. Upon us devolves the responsibility to help. This auxiliary is organizing an extensive campaign. It needs assistance, and it will call upon you from time to time to help."

Other speakers were Joseph Barondess of the Board of Education, Mary Antin, the novelist, and Sholom Ash. The women will canvass the Jewish people of the city for contributions.

AMERICANS COMING HOME.

French Liner Brings Them for Holidays—W. K. Vanderbilts Aboard.

Many Americans, who have been abroad, returned for the Christmas holidays on the French liner Lafayette, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux. The Lafayette had 157 cabin and sixty-four third class passengers. Among the returning travelers were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been interested in relief work in France, and just before sailing for America she subscribed several thousands of dollars to the French Ambulance Fund. Mr. Vanderbilt would not discuss their plans.

Another passenger was Mrs. William Ellis Corey, who came from her French château to spend a few weeks with friends here. She had as a fellow voyager Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico and later a special agent of the State Department abroad. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy has been nursing the wounded. Mr. O'Shaughnessy went down the bay on a coast guard cutter and greeted her off Quarantine.

The Vicomtesse de Rancougne, another passenger, is to lecture during her stay in this country. She is a daughter of Philippe Bunau Varilla, the engineer once in charge of the French Panama Canal property. The Countess has been doing relief work in Belgium, the French Government having placed a room in the Louvre at the disposal of the association she represented. She said she expected to remain several weeks in the United States.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe also arrived on the Lafayette. She left her Paris home to spend a few weeks with freinds here. Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Elisabeth Marbury met her at the pier.

ANTIS ELECT OFFICERS.

Can See No Reason for Any Favorable Action by the Legislature.

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage yesterday at the home of Miss Annie B. Jennings, 48 Park Avenue: President—Miss Alice Hill Chittenden; Treasurer—Mrs. John A. Church; Secretary—Miss Elizabeth F. Gallaudet; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, and Mrs. George Douglas Miller.

Miss Chittenden said the anti-suffragists had accomplished their purpose in defeating suffrage at the last election, and said: "We cannot imagine the legislators at Albany passing any woman suffrage bill this season, when the voters of the State have given such a decisive evidence of how they feel on the subject."

The annual meeting of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will be held in Washington next Monday, Dec. 13, and a large delegation from New York will leave for Washington on Sunday.

TONIGHT at 8.10 P. M.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1915.

TURN ON THE SEARCHLIGHT.

With the assembling of Congress the demands for large expenditures of public money for internal improvements are conspicuously posted. At this session, particularly, extravagance in such matters must be avoided, but, in spite of the successful onslaught on the huge River and Harbor bill of 1914, there is a demand this year for the appropriation of nearly $46,000,000, of which $10,000,000 would be expended on the Mississippi, $5,500,000 on the Ohio, and only $2,000,000 on the nation's most important harbor, New York. Cuts would be cheerfully made in the New York appropriation, but the Brazos in Texas must not be neglected. From the allotment of $50,000,000 last session, after the defeat of the $92,000,000 bill, New York received $300,000, Buffalo $187,375, and Boston $137,760, while the Brazos got $470,000 and now wants more. The Brazos had 1,080 tons of commerce in 1913. Boston and Buffalo have three times as much water commerce as ten Southern States.

The searchlight must be turned on the appropriations now and kept there through the session. The people will have to pay $211,518,074 for the improvement and maintenance of their navy this year, while the new army estimates will amount to $152,354,259; those expenditures cannot safely be curtailed. But there should be strict economy all along the line in other respects. There will be other unavoidable increases, but they must be held in check as far as possible. The expenses of the Department of Justice and the Interior Department will be somewhat larger than last year. Panama Canal disbursements will be heavier. The waste for rivers and harbors, the most popular form of Congressional "pork," must be stopped again.

Senator BURTON of Ohio, who so valiantly led the fight against needless extravagance last session, is not in Congress now. Senator KENYON of Iowa and Representative FREAR of Wisconsin may be relied upon to be watchful and expedient, to detect plans for the trading of river and harbor votes for support for defense bills. This must be prevented. There should be no chicanery about our defense measures. If the people of this country did not want to be defended it would be better to remain without defense than daily with the forces of evil. But the people do want defense and are determined to get it. To pay for a single vote with pap would be folly. The whole country should uphold the hands of the opponents of pork barrel methods. Not a single dollar should be appropriated for rivers and harbors in this session that is not absolutely essential.

AMENDING THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

The amendment of the La Follette-Furuseth Seamen's bill is one of the subjects which this Congress can scarcely avoid. In considering the subject it would be reasonable to consider the manner in which the bill actually works, as well as the declarations of the benevolent intentions of its framers. The Treasury regulations or constructions of the law might well be made statutory. For example, use has been made of the law to embarrass vessels on the point of sailing. By enticement of unionists off ships which had complied with the law a case was made for the detention of steamships even after the gangplank was drawn in. The Treasury has ruled that such complaints must be made six hours before sailing time. That or something even better might be enacted. In other ways, it is desirable to protect owners as well as seamen, who have shown a disposition to take charge under the law for their benefit. For example, The Marine Journal gives this as one of the experiences under the law:

"The 'American' crew I have on board, particularly in the engine room, are simply driving me crazy, owing to their indifference to and actual neglect of duty, and as they allege themselves to be members of the Coast Seamen's Union, they object to being 'told how their work should be done.'" As a consequence, his vessel, which had a record for making eighteen knots with a Chinese crew, was making but ten, with a resulting loss to her owners.

No doubt the seamen ought to get the wages they earn. Also they ought to earn the wages they get. A square deal for both parties is better than favoritism to either. The La Follette-Furuseth law is jughandled. After all, the unions do not provide the jobs nor the wages. The owners, if there are to be either American ships or American owners, must have some say about the business, which is theirs in part at least.

A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT OFF ORION.

The unsleeping vigilance and keen, noble intelligence of the British censorship have won the heart of the world from Weehawken to Weissnichtwo. Their latest triumph proves that even the earth and the sea and the undersea and the viewless air were too narrow a domain for that Sanhedrin of Sages. They have belted the belt of Orion. They have laid their tactful hands on the news from space. They have forbidden the wandering stars. One of those long-haired eccentrics, a new face in the heavens, was seen by a Cape of Good Hope astronomer. It was near Delta Orionis, the left hand, and presumably unpropitious, star in the girdle of the mighty hunter. At Greenwich of the meridian and the whitebait the Astronomer Royal eyed the stellar stranger "moving slowly north." Thus much knowledge of the sky tramp Copenhagen was permitted to have and send to the Harvard Observatory. "Further details of the discovery "could not be given, owing to the "censor."

Another installment of the debt of gratitude due to that wisdom trust. Having "edited" everything else, it now "edits" the spacious firmament on high. This comet may be signaling the Germans. The fact that it is moving north wasn't suppressed, so that Londoners may be prepared for this suspicious expedition, this fire ship, this celestial Zeppelin, this unexpected ally of the Central Powers. Comets have long been thought to "threaten the world with famine, plague, and war." It is an instance of the censor's forbearance that he allowed publication of the fact that a comet was under observation. Such a visitor is not likely to steady the nerves of "the agricultural laborers of Wilts and Dorset," of whom no English political economist of the old school failed to write. And the Cockneys might not hail the omen joyously.

Yet let the censor be praised, and not blamed. If he has erred, he has erred through excess of generosity. What pirates of the constellations, what cavalry from Auriga and Equuleus, what dogs of war from Canis Minor, what fleets from Carino, what munitions from Fornax and Crater, what sky craft from Volans, may now be on their sinister way! If this comet had been sighted in Leo or Taurus, it wouldn't have been censured. A dread secret, inscrutable as the censor's mind, lurks in those incommunicable details. The worst is to be feared. But not from the censor. He has made "a record."

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

The growth and magnitude of the automobile industry were outlined on the automobile page of Sunday's TIMES. The growth of the electric industry alone rivals it. Together they are modifying our social life in a bewildering manner, and have an economic importance of the first rank. The value of the automobiles sold in the last fiscal year was $625,000,000. The exports reached $100,000,000. The industry consumed 13,000,000 barrels of gasoline and 20,000,000 gallons of lubricants. Eight million tires were used, and there were 51,000 workmen employed in a single State, while there were 448 factories in 34 States.

Amazing as these figures are in themselves, their influence upon the affairs of our times can only be realized when their reaction upon other industries is added to the picture. It is said that motor vehicles traveled ten billion miles. If there were no more than three passengers in each vehicle, that is thirty billion passenger miles. The steam railways report that in the same year they carried 1,032,000,000 passengers an average of 34 miles for each journey, or a passenger mileage of 34,000,000,000.

There is no wonder that the railways are feeling the competition of the automobile, and that the jitneys have thrown some electric roads into poverty. The automobile and the telephone together have done more than all the uplifters to encourage the "back to the land" movement. Many farmers now live in towns and go to their farms as men of business go to their offices. Many other farmers are content to remain on the farms which are annexed to the towns as truly as the towns are annexed to the farms. The territory convenient to cities has been vivified astonishingly. Thousands buy acres, adding the price of an automobile to their investment, and then are independent of other forms of travel. There can be no doubt that hundreds of millions of real estate values have been created in this manner, while the effect upon good health is inestimable, both in the sense that the figures cannot be given and that they are beyond price. It is said that there is now one automobile to each mile of public road, and almost one to each square mile of territory. That must be a powerful stimulant to the good roads movement, and that in turn adds value to all farm lands. It has been said that there is no value in farms over ten miles from a railway, because the cost of the wagon haul absorbs the profit of the crops. Those figures must be revised when the roads are carried to the farms and the cost of the haul is reduced by the economy of motor carriage.

The transfer of $625,000,000 of cost of automobiles from other industries to that one is a large disturbance of capital, and suggests the necessity of revising still other estimates of investment values. Here, however, caution is necessary. The growth of the electric light industry was thought to threaten gas investments a few years ago. As a matter of fact, the gas industry was stimulated to such improvements that gaslight is preferred by many, and new uses were found to such an extent that the gas industry has thrived beside the electric. In like manner the use of electricity for passenger transportation was thought to threaten the railways. But they have annexed the electric motor to their own uses, one transcontinental railway having within a few days opened a route over the mountains which will largely increase profits through the reduction of costs. In the case of the railways it is seen that the ownership of the routes and roadbed is the true value of the railways, and that electricity is their assistant rather than competitor. But now comes the automobile, which puts public roads at the use of their competitors, just as the expenditure of public funds opens canals to competition with the railways with the avowed object of lessening railway rates. At this point of comparison the figures involved are billions, and values may be destroyed as well as created upon a scale surpassing all private interests.

The motor industry admits that it may well be taxed for the construction of the roads which alone makes the industry possible, but it insists that the margin of profit in the trade is not so large as its figures seem to show. The number of makers is decreasing, the competition being so severe that only the most efficient and financially strong are able to live. The manufacturers contend that a tax on automobiles is a tax on labor, since 90 per cent. of the cost of automobiles is labor. The average cost of a machine is now about $800, and it is more a utility than a luxury.

MR. ROOSEVELT TRANSCENDS PARTY LINES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT "emphatically believes"—the adverb is superfluous—"that the question of national preparedness is one that transcends party "lines." He urges Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives to "put aside partisanship in the matter." He proceeds to put aside his own partisanship and to promote national harmony and unity by bludgeoning Mr. WILSON and Mr. TAFT, his habitual mode of taking exercise:

> It is Mr. WILSON, and, to a lesser degree, Mr. TAFT, who represent the real danger to this nation from the standpoint of preparedness for self-defense and of the performance of international duty.

Follows the familiar talk about CARBANZA and Mexico, American citizens killed by Austria and Germany; the genial invention "about such frightful "mishandling of the navy as that "which caused it to deteriorate probably 50 per cent. in efficiency during "1913 and 1914," and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan of a regular army of 250,000 men and universal military service. In short, unity on preparedness consists in adopting Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ideas. Mr. WILSON'S measures are "utterly inadequate," "not even half measures."

Mr. ROOSEVELT has been the most popular and powerful citizen of the United States. He has great salient qualities, a multitudinous personality. In private life he charms by the variety of his accomplishments and interests, and that universal bonhomie which he does not carry into politics. But surely in that welter of races to which he loves to trace his ancestry there was some Indian blood. He can't forgive. He has two King CHARLES'S heads, improving on simple Mr. Dick. He can't forgive Mr. TAFT for 1908 and 1912. He can't forgive Mr. WILSON. Anybody but Mr. ROOSEVELT as President is an intruder and an impostor.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has no responsibility in the matter of preparedness. Mr. WILSON has. Mr. WILSON will try to get from Congress the best, the most adequate, measures of preparedness that Congress will grant. He cannot expect to satisfy all the friends of national defense. He may not be able to satisfy himself. But what can be done he will try to have done; and in so doing he deserves the support of all patriotic men, whatever their party. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own plan is impossible. There is no weight of public opinion behind it. If he is really eager for national defense, he will help, and not hinder, the great work. Instead, he is inflaming partisanship, so far as he can, discrediting and endangering, so far as he can, the only means that exists of providing a sufficient navy and army.

A man who has been twice President of the United States owes a duty to the United States. He owes at least courtesy and fairness to his successors. To himself he owes the duty of not falling below the dignity of his great honors. Yet the most momentous question now before the country Mr. ROOSEVELT can regard only from a personal viewpoint. Not national defense, but personal offense, stirs him. To the limit of his influence he is not serving his country well. He is not serving himself well.

Scanning the gall and vinegar of his adjectives, hearing that curious staccato of impetuous speech, the indulgent critic can only take refuge in the theory of the Everlasting Juvenile, the boy who has never grown up, as Dr. ELIOT said of him. As Mrs. Berry in "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" remarked delightedly of Dick's baby: "Ain't he got passion? Ain't he a splendid roarer?"

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

When Herr ALBERT BALLIN, the head of the Hamburg-American steamship line, rose to address the annual meeting of the Hamburg Shipping Union the other day, he found himself in a difficult position. He thought it "inadvisable" to present the usual printed annual report of activities during the last fiscal year. "With trifling exceptions," he said, the German merchant marine is interned either in German or neutral ports. But every cloud has a silver lining, and he was able to point out that by their very inactivity the ships of Germany had done some service to the Fatherland, for through scarcity of tonnage sea freights had risen to high figures and England had been compelled to disburse "huge sums" for conveyance of foodstuffs and other necessaries. This, he feels, was "a serious economic blow to her."

Unable to speak of the past or say much about the present, Herr BALLIN nevertheless laid confident plans for the future. Germany cannot be content to remain shut up in her part of the North Sea; if her fleets are to cover all the seas she must have naval bases. It is not enough, he said, that there should be a base at Zeebrugge, there must be bases "both at the entrance and at the exit of the "Channel." That is easy as to Zeebrugge, already in German hands. Germany has but to retain Belgium and she will have the base. But what base will she choose at the exit of the Channel? Will it be Havre? That is not at the exit. Cherbourg would be better. Possibly Herr BALLIN has his eye on Southampton, an ideal spot, so good that the English have always used it. Or Plymouth might do in a pinch. The trouble is that all these ports are held by the French or the English, and they exhibit a most unaccommodating disposition to hang on to them.

Still the thing must be done, for the Imperial Chancellor, as Herr BALLIN pointed out, "has already proclaimed the freedom of the seas." Here is an inconsistency. Herr BALLIN says that Germany must have freedom of the seas "if it is to continue a development so splendidly achieved during the last few decades." That development has indeed been splendid. From no particular rank Germany has risen to second place in commercial sea power. How could she make that great advance if the seas were closed against her? What do Germans mean when they talk about freedom of the seas as something they must have but have not enjoyed? Herr BALLIN says there must be bases not only at the entrance and exit of the Channel but across the seas, and he appears to hold the belief that neutral nations everywhere will join hands with Germany in furtherance of her ambition. In furtherance of her lawful peaceful ambitions Germany need fear no opposition save that of honorable rivalry. There lies the source of doubt, the uncertainty, the whole trouble. Germany's behavior since the end of July, 1914, has not been of a nature to impress the nations of the world with confidence in the peaceful nature of her designs. The war she has brought upon Europe and her conduct during the war have put in the way of her commercial development on the seas and beyond the seas obstacles vastly more formidable than any England has ever thrown in her way. If she seeks her worst enemy she must look at home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Athletics Again Attacked.

A charge surprisingly, even shockingly, severe is made—by clear and unavoidable implication—against the heads of our great educational institutions by The New York Medical Journal. In the course of a long eulogy of President FOSTER'S article in The Atlantic Monthly denouncing athletics as now practiced by students, The Journal says that he "voices the inner opinion of probably all college Presidents and heads of secondary and high schools."

That the Oregon man dared to speak up and out as he did is ascribed by The Journal to the fact that his is a new college, without graduate or undergraduate conditions, while the other Presidents can express their opinions only cautiously and behind thick doors. One of them is quoted as having admitted recently that he did not know what to do with the problem of athletics, but according to The Journal, "they know what to do, but do not know what they would do afterward"—"afterward" presumably meaning after they had lost their positions as a result of antagonizing the "team" players and their friends in and out of college.

It would be unpleasant, and fortunately is unnecessary, to believe that "probably all" of our college and university Presidents are deterred by considerations of personal interest from telling what they think of the athletic situation and from attempting its reform. The probability is that most of them regard the benefits of athletics as more than balancing the incidental injuries, and are content with efforts to minimize the acknowledged evils of the system through regulation and limitation.

The Medical Journal with some plausibility explains the excessive vogue of, and devotion to, athletics in our colleges as due to a change in the quality of collegiate students. Fifty years ago the majority of those who entered these institutions did so with an earnest desire to utilize their educational facilities; now a considerable minority go there merely because it is "the thing to do," or because a degree is essential to the obtaining of certain positions, or because of parental compulsion. They are little or not at all interested in the essentials of college education, and while they would abandon the college that reduced athletics to its proper and very subordinate position, their departure would be, as The Medical Journal says, "a good riddance."

Some Words of Kindly Admonition.

There are few men in or out of public life who have more reason than has General GEORGE W. GOETHALS either to like or to trust the newspapers of his native land. Certainly the American press has not been grudging in its praise of him as a man or of his achievements as an engineer. It has given him world-wide fame as the builder of the Panama Canal. It has never laid any undue emphasis on the fact that the great work had been thoroughly planned and not a little performed before he took hold of it, or on the other fact that the successful completion of the canal has been somewhat prematurely sung and celebrated—to his large glory.

Such being the state of the case, General GOETHALS might well show a special consideration for journalistic sensibilities, and might reasonably be expected to credit the newspapers with the inclination to treat with respect anything written about the canal by him and to comment on it in a fairly intelligent way. "Mistake," therefore, will not be a word too harsh for use in characterizing the way in which the General has offered for publication the latest production of his pen—a document which is confusingly described by him and by the Panama Canal Office in Washington as a "report" and "not a report" on canal conditions as they exist today.

In the first place, he copyrighted it in his own name, a truly unusual, decidedly astonishing, and perhaps unjustifiable, proceeding on his part. In the next place, he accompanied the report with unpleasantly peremptory commands that it should be printed in full or not at all, and that no summary of its contents and no comment on them should be made by any editor sooner than the day after it had appeared.

Now, nobody in any newspaper office—so far as is known in this one, at least—has the slightest desire to grieve General GOETHALS, but really, in the circumstances, it is something more than permissible, if something less than necessary, to remind him that among his duties is not that of giving directions to newspapers as to the uses which they shall and shall not make of his reports, and that while his responsibilities are many and heavy, they do not include that of preventing the newspapers from giving the public wrong impressions as to the meaning of what he writes.

A Conviction with a Lesson.

In the sentences imposed by Judge HOWE on the Hamburg-American officials there was a larger lesson than merely the one that the offenses they committed can be and will be punished. The sentences are chiefly important because of the emphatic and convincing way in which they bring to the attention of many besides this little group of too zealous, or injudiciously zealous, Germans the fact that crime is committed personally and individually, and that personal and individual responsibility for it is not at all decreased because the perpetrators are acting under orders and in the interests, not of themselves, but of a Government or a corporation.

To have fined Dr. BUENZ and his fellow-defendants would have meant nothing to them, since the fines would have been paid for them, and to have mulcted the Hamburg-American Company, by which they were nominally employed while sending out supply ships falsely manifested, would have meant still less, as the money would have come from an apparently inexhaustible fund not its own. Fines, therefore, would have been, in effect, a license to continue the dangerous and reprehensible activities in which these devoted agents of a higher power were engaged.

That what they did was prohibited rather than turpitudinous should not be taken as making it of little moment. The safe conduct of commerce among civilized nations rests largely on the amount of confidence that can be placed the world over on the "papers" of every ship. Unless they are all "cleared" with both accuracy and honesty, the way is opened to many and serious evils—including that of out-and-out piracy—and it is in time of war that the protection of national rights and the avoidance of national liabilities of the heaviest sort are involved in keeping ships' papers perfectly straight, comprehensible, and complete.

Nobody is clamoring to see Dr. BUENZ in prison, but he and others should clearly understand that only an uncovenanted mercy can save him from going there.

CHRISTMAS IN PRISON.

How to Make It Easier by Bringing Happiness to the Ones at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Once again I realize that the Christmas season is upon us, and we turn from the happy homes where good cheer will reign to think of those which have been shadowed through sorrow and poverty.

For many years my special interest has been within prison walls. I do not make any effort to bring gifts to the prisoners themselves at this season, because I have found that I can help them far more effectually and lastingly by turning my thoughts to the wife and little ones who have been left in poverty, the innocent sufferers of whom, all too often, the State and society take no cognizance. For many years I have been trying to play Santa Claus's partner in these homes.

I have found in many instances terrible need, real suffering, cold and hunger that meant starvation and danger. I have used as carefully as possible the funds which I have gathered in the purchasing of warm clothing and groceries. Our friends in happier homes have sent to me the dolls and toys. For each family we pack a very substantial box and, having made the most careful investigation, we know the size of every little foot that must be shod and just the required garments for each little one. We find that this is a much more practical way of helping these needy ones than by giving them a big dinner or a Christmas tree.

So that the business methods of our organization may be thoroughly understood, let me add that the Volunteers of America is an incorporated society, that our books are carefully audited, and that our Treasurer will send a receipt for every dollar received, and will hold vouchers for every dollar expended.

For this prison branch of work I make no public appeal or house-to-house canvass. I have to rely entirely upon the message through the press to those whose hearts may warm to the need that has never arisen in their own homes and the shadow that has never darkened their own threshold. Gifts of toys, clothing, or money will be most acceptable. They should be sent directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteer Prison League, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

MAUDE B. BOOTH.
New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

Go Slow with Your English!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "R. S. C.," before condemning the signs which caution automobilists to "go slow," had taken the trouble to consult any authoritative dictionary, he would have discovered that the word was just as good an adverb as its derivative, and would have found Shakespeare quoted as using it. Let us try not to complicate the language any more than it is!

H. T. S.
New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

VISION OF THE WAR'S END.

British Armies Driven Into the North Sea or Captured.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the unknown quantity of the Russian power has been turned by the science of wars into a negligible quantity, England, frightened and with chattering teeth, tries to put spirit and courage into herself by dwelling on her sea-supremacy. The English naval experts and politicians endeavor to show how the empire's great fleet will be the deciding factor in the war. The British command of the sea dooms Germany to certain defeat from the English point of view. The people of England hope that, should Germany continue victorious on the Continental battlefields, they can, even in that case, prolong the war on the sea until Germany will have been brought to her knees. Germany may be victorious in France, Russia, and Serbia, but the English armada will always keep at a standstill the enemy's oversea commerce, without which she is doomed to industrial chaos at home as well as abroad, poverty, and, in the end, capitulation to England.

This reasoning is based on the theory that Germany cannot force Great Britain to a decisive test of strength. But it is no longer tenable. It may have been so, perhaps, at the time when the world-war flamed up, more than a year ago. But now, when England has a large standing army in France and Belgium and at the Dardanelles, it has become obsolete. England with her Flanders army is no longer but a maritime power; she is slowly transforming into a Continental might.

The time is not far off when she must bear the brunt of fighting in France. The fact alone that England must send armies on the Continent is the proof of the collapse of France and Russia. The Allies, when they entered into an agreement against Germany, never thought that English soldiers, too, would be necessary against the Germans. Had that been the case, England would have organized a big regular army before the war started.

England can play no worthy part in the world-war unless she substitutes compulsory military service for the voluntary system, which will but result in delivering her into the hands of the Germans, by transforming her completely into a Continental power.

And when that time comes she will not be able to evade decisive action with the formidable Teutonic armies. She must accept battle or be driven into the waves of the chilly North Sea. Then she can no longer say that though Russia or France are annihilated, she will continue to wage a naval warfare. For if France or Russia is beaten, or compelled to make peace, the German Army with its gigantic weight will very soon dislodge the English forces. They will be unable to avoid capture, for an army of many millions of men cannot speedily be brought back to England over the ocean. And if every English family has some member held captive in Germany, the English people themselves will compel the London Government to sue for peace.

ERVIN ACEL-STARHEMBERG.
New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

The French and Their Priests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Parish Monthly (St. Matthew's Church, New York,) for November, 1915, Page 11: "Why Does Not the Pope Interfere?" calls us Frenchmen "the priest-baiting Gauls." The writer of these words is a member of the Society of Jesus, signing himself "John F. X. Murphy, S. J." I happen to be an old pupil of the Jesuit Fathers at Metz, Lorraine. But fair is fair. It does happen not infrequently on this earth that the very best of us have been baited undeservedly and wrongfully. I could mention a case of absolute intoleration from Catholic authority which came under my own knowledge just before leaving Paris the end of last month to come to America.

True, twopenny halfpenny politicians have got into French Parliament who have been able to get the law accepted which we call anti-clerical—thanks mainly to the indifference of Catholics rightly so-called who troubled not at all whether friends stayed or went. Divorce between Church and State is the wisest. I voted for it when a candidate for Parliament with my own Bishop's support. But France is not "priest-baiting."

LUCIEN HENRI.
New York, Dec. 5, 1915.

A Wife's Signature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several well-known women who have lately married have kept their own names. The question has been raised in THE TIMES whether the wife's signature to a legal document would be valid. When Lucy Stone married Henry B. Blackwell in 1855 she kept her own name, with her husband's full approval. She had first made inquiries of several distinguished lawyers. All of them told her that there was no law requiring a married woman to take her husband's name; it was merely a custom. The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, gave her his unofficial opinion to the same effect. She signed all legal documents "Lucy Stone, wife of Henry B. Blackwell," and the signature was held legally valid.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 5, 1915.

A Task for a Muhib ul Islam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Muhib ul Islam, literally translated, means the Giver to Islam, and not the lover or well-wisher of the Mohammedan, as Professor Richard Gotthell wants us to understand. The word "Muhib" is derived from the Arabic verb "Wahaba," and means exactly giving with generosity or liberality.

If the German Emperor wishes to earn the title of Muhib ul Islam, he should not only try to redeem Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco to Islam, but, in all justice, he should demand also Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Monastir, Uskub, Saloniki, Kavalla, and Dedeaghatch. And to be fair and just, his Majesty should not forget that Albania is a Mohammedan country, and the great Muhib should give it back to its people.

M. A. SAIDY.
Manitou, Col., Dec. 2, 1915.

For the Auto Horn Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From many years' experience with automobiles, I have known the manner of signaling by horn to the garage keeper or elevator man the desire to enter the building. As many garages are located in residence districts, this is truly a very annoying custom and should be stopped. To overcome this nuisance a handy electric push button could be mounted on posts on either side of the runway, about five feet high, so that they could be easily reached as the car approaches the garage door. These posts could be placed near the curb, and two are recommended to serve cars with left or right side drive.

New York, Dec. 4, 1915. F. H. W.

A SONG OF LOYALTY.

America—to thee, of thee, this song,
A cry of hearts, an anthem treasured long,
We sing, we—exiles of the older world;
And through thy air our lay shall fly unfurled.
America, we sing of thee,
Adopted country, great and free!

We came to thee from burdened hills and dells
Where despots rule and persecution swells.
From every nook and corner of the earth,
We flocked to thee, with hopeful songs of mirth,
And left behind our tears of pain
That flowed in streams and flowed in vain. . . .

To thee, not to the native fatherlands,
We give our lives, our work, our brains, our hands.
America, O land of blessed peace,
Our love to thee shall never, never cease,
And for thy weal—if need there be—
With hymns of joy we'll die for thee!

ELBERT AIDLINE.

A NEW PAN-AMERICANISM BORN OF THE WAR.

Time for a Liberal Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine—Importance of the Coming Scientific Congress.

By JOHN BARRETT,
Director of The Pan-American Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frequently there have appeared in the columns of THE TIMES communications relating to Pan-American questions. These have been interesting and instructive. They have added useful information to the general knowledge of the relations of the United States to its twenty sister American republics.

One most important and timely phase of the present day Pan-American situation has, however, been little discussed. I refer to the direct effect which the European war is having upon the development of real, not theoretical, Pan-American solidarity and the actual evolution of the Monroe Doctrine into a Pan-American policy or principle.

As one who has studied intimately Pan-American relations for the last fourteen years, first as a United States Minister in three of the principal Latin American capitals, and secondly as the executive officer of the only official Pan-American organization, the Pan-American Union in Washington, I believe that it is no exaggeration to state that the European war has done more than any other international event or series of events since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to awaken the Governments and peoples of all America to a realization of the common interest, the common aspirations, and the common purposes of the twenty-one American republics.

The speeches which have been made by representative North and South American statesmen, in and out of the Congresses of the various countries, have been characterized to a greater extent than heretofore by an appreciation of the importance of promoting true Pan-Americanism. The writers, editors, publicists, and financial and commercial leaders of the United States have been doing away with their former patronizing attitude toward Latin American questions and trade, and the same class of men in Latin America have in most instances ceased their criticisms of the so-called "Yankee Colossus" and supplanted them with gratifying expressions of confidence and good-will. Of course there have been exceptions to this tendency, and some of them have been notable, but on the whole the trend has been strong toward a new era of Pan-American friendship and mutuality.

While the war has been the chief recent international influence in bringing about this remarkable and historical change, there must not be overlooked certain other considerations which have had a direct bearing upon the situation. The careful foundation of broad education of the peoples of both North and South America, built up through many years by the Pan-American Union under the direction of its Governing Board, consisting of the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Latin American Governments, has undoubtedly been a powerful factor in this evolution of international sentiment. In harmony with and in addition to this has been the growing attention which the State and other departments of the United States Government, the leading commercial and civic organizations of the United States, and eminent statesmen, educators, writers, and travelers have given to the relations of the United States with its sister republics.

Another factor to be emphasized has been the effective work done in the United States by the exceptionally able Latin American diplomats accredited to Washington. Their official and personal attitude in Washington, their dealings with the American Government and people, their addresses throughout the land, and their sympathetic interest in practical Pan-Americanism are worthy of the highest praise. What they have accomplished in co-operation with the President and Secretary of State for mediation and peace in Mexico can be described as long strides forward in the kind of Pan-Americanism that is both practical and enduring. On the other hand, the diplomatic representation of the United States throughout Latin America has devoted itself both heartily and successfully toward creating and promoting good feelings in Latin America toward the United States and its people.

The various Pan-American conferences that have been held, beginning with the first, which met at Washington in the Winter of 1889-90, followed by those held respectively at Mexico City in 1901, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and at Buenos Aires in 1910, have been great forward steps, while the Pan-American Commercial Conference assembled under the auspices of the Pan-American Union at Washington in 1911, and the Pan-American Financial Conference which met under the call of the Secretary of the Treasury last May, have awakened widespread interest in practical Pan-Americanism.

As a climax to all of these international meetings there will assemble in Washington on Dec. 27 of this year, and continue until Jan. 8, 1916, the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, which will bring to the United States more distinguished Latin American scholars, scientists, and statesmen than have ever met here before in the history of the country. Every Latin American nation will be represented by a delegation averaging from five to twelve men, and it is believed that this gathering will afford an unprecedented opportunity for the peoples of North and South America to get closer together along intellectual, educational, and social, as well as economic and commercial, lines of activity.

Standing out prominently in this new relationship and attitude of the American republics is the tendency toward a broad and comprehensive interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which will make it a Pan-American principle and policy. One of the most common bogies paraded before the peoples of both North and South America by a small minority of writers is that the Monroe Doctrine is distasteful to the Latin American countries. There is nothing in the basic purpose of the Monroe Doctrine, if I may draw my conclusions from the opinions which have been repeatedly expressed by representative statesmen and publicists of our sister republics and from the unprejudiced comments of numerous editors and writers, that arouses opposition in Latin America. On the other hand, Latin America does seriously object to the special and personal interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine by self-established authorities and by a certain element of writers and essayists in the United States who have paraded the Monroe Doctrine as representing a certain lordship over, or protecting attitude toward, the Latin American Governments and peoples on the part of the United States Government. Naturally, many of these Governments having developed great individuality, progress and power, do not wish to be patronized by the press and people of the United States, but when it comes to the necessity of the American nations, each and all of them, standing for the American system of Government, American ideals and institutions and the sovereignty of each American country, they are then one with the United States!

In the same way that a young man before he comes of age may accept the authority of an older brother, but demands his absolute independence of action and thought on arriving at years of maturity, while he still maintains his loyalty of blood relationship, the Latin American Governments may have in their earlier years accepted the Monroe Doctrine as a "big brother" pronouncement on the part of the United States toward them as younger brothers of the same family of nations, but now demand the same independence of action and thought as characterizes the United States, while maintaining a spirit of brotherly loyalty to the United States and to its principles of government. If I mistake not the position taken by the leading Latin American authorities of today they stand for the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine into a Pan-American Doctrine, which would mean that the moral influence and the armed force of each and all of the Latin American Republics would stand just as quickly for the protection of the United States against foreign attack as the similar influence and force of the United States would stand for their sovereignty and independence.

With this knowledge of the tendency of Pan-Americanism throughout the Western Hemisphere before the people of the United States, let us hope that the whole land may be characterized by a sincere Pan-American movement which will cause not only our commercial and civil organizations but our universities, our colleges and our public schools to take up the study of the history, the languages, the resources, the present-day progress and the future potentialities of all the Latin American countries. In each educational institution in the United States there should be courses in the history, geography, languages and trade of each of our sister nations. Our students, our scholars and our travelers, as well as our statesmen and business men, should visit each country of Latin America and learn to know its people intimately. We, in turn, should show a hospitality to all visiting Latin Americans that will make them feel just as much at home here as they do in the European countries. Let us get away from our old tendency to patronize Latin America, and even though we do not praise it, let us give it credit for its civilization and commerce. Let us foster in every way the spirit of independence among the Latin American nations, but let us make the Pan-American Union not only the official organization of the American Governments but the tangible expression of actual unity and permanent harmony in Pan-American sympathy, Pan-American interests and Pan-American effort.

JOHN BARRETT.
Washington, Dec. 5, 1915.

THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

America's Need to Arm Against a "Prussianized Europe."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your readers may remember the letter written by George Dumesnil, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Grenoble, inserted in your columns last July. In that communication the noted French scholar, while acknowledging the gratitude of his compatriots for the humanitarian task assumed by America abroad and so generously accomplished by it, reproached us with platonic neutrality in regard to our attitude toward the European war.

A second message from this same distinguished author, who is one of the keenest students of the present great conflict and the problems involved in it, may be of further interest to those among us who feel convinced that the United States must recognize sooner or later that it belongs to the community of nations, that the affairs of its neighbors are most intimately connected with its own, and that for it to listen to the siren song of the pacifists is to fly in the face of disaster.

FREDERIC D. CHEYDLEUR.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Dec. 4, 1915.

[The Letter.]
Lassagne, Oct. 18, 1915.

O Meliboee, deus nobis haec otia fecit!

Dear Sir: This verse from Virgil came back to my mind while reading your letter. Or rather again it was the Biblical feature of the Israelite seated at the city gate in the shade of his fig tree. But as for us, our cities are burning, and the homes of our villages, set on fire and destroyed, are smoking on the horizon. Our thoughts are all necessarily turned toward the cataclysm, from where our mutilated sons return to us daily and from where do not return to us those who have fallen with their face against a chance grave and with their weapon in their hand.

A GAVAULT FARCE CLEVERLY PLAYED

"Mlle. Josette, Ma Femme," Is Ably Presented at the French Theatre.

KNOWN HERE AS 'MY WIFE'

Lillian Greuze Is Amusing in the Role That Made a Star Out of Billie Burke.

MLLE. JOSETTE, MA FEMME. A farce in four acts, by Paul Gavault and Robert Charvray. Played in French at the French Theatre.

André Terray.....Raymond Faure
Theodore Panard.....Claude Benedict
Aristide Valorbier.....Fred Verley
Monsieur Dupre.....Paul Cerny
Joe Jackson.....Georges Renavent
Saint Assise.....Henri Mindaist
Jalavert.....Georges Saulieu
Urbain, } .....Georges Detramont
Pitolet, }
Josette.....Lillian Greuze
Myrianne.....Mado Ditza
Mme. de Saint Assise.....Madeleine Rivort
Mme. Dupre.....Jenny Dieka
Leontine.....Alice Daguiry
Potoche.....Simone Revyl
Marie.....Georgette Ducellier
Le Maitre d'Hotel, } .....Victor Feld
Le Chasseur, }

"Mademoiselle Josette, ma femme," the clever and most entertaining farce that New York saw in the guise of "My Wife" some eight seasons ago, was produced here in French for the first time last evening at the little playhouse which used to be called the Berkeley. The general adequacy of presentation furnishes impressive evidence of how considerably the local Théâtre Français has come up in the world since it came down from Central Park West to West Forty-fourth Street. The production marks a conspicuous change for the better in the staging, and the company, headed this time by the petite and engaging Lillian Greuze, does very good work indeed. This latest offering by the New York colony of the French stage is well worth going to see.

"Mademoiselle Josette, ma femme," is a naughty, or at least a very mischievous, Gavault farce. With duly acknowledged assistance from Robert Charvray, it was written by the prodigiously prolific Paul Gavault, who has turned out as many farces as George Broadhurst and has been as chronic a collaborator as Harvey J. O'Higgins. It was produced at the Gymnase in Paris in 1906, and Paris roared with laughter for months and months. Echoes of this merriment having reached these shores, it made its way in due course, time, down into English by Michael Morton and presented at the Empire Theatre late in August of the following year. John Drew, Billie Burke, and Ferdinand Gottschalk played then the rôles assigned last evening to M. Faure, Mlle. Greuze, and M. Bénédict.

"My Wife," to be sure, was much better behaved than "Mademoiselle Josette, ma femme." The French original is very French, a frisky farce of the "Twin Beds" variety, with a leading rôle that Madge Kennedy could make absolutely privileged. Briefly, it is the story of a pretty French girl who beguiles her fond godfather into going through the form of a marriage with her in order that she may make secure an inheritance which would be hers if, according to the conditions in the will of her sentimental and love-lorn aunt, she were married before the age of 18. The marriage is to be merely temporary, only it doesn't turn out that way.

Mlle. Greuze plays the Billie Burke part with that diverting gaminerie which has marked, properly enough, the two rôles thus far intrusted to her in the season's program. M. Faure is excellent as the husband in the "mariage pour rire." Georges Renavent, adorned with an amazing yellow wig, evidently intended as a symbol of Anglo-Saxonism, makes the young Englishman most amusing, and other rôles are well played by M. Bénédict and M. Detramont, by Mlle. Ditza and Mlle. Daguiry. It all goes very well, indeed.

ACTRESSES INVADE WALL ST.

Get Several Thousand Dollars for the Actors' Fund Endowment.

Wall Street was invaded yesterday by a flying squadron of sixty-five women soliciting for the Actors' Fund, and it is said that they obtained several thousand dollars toward the $1,000,000 with which it is planned to endow the Fund.

The members of the Theatre Assembly, under the leadership of Mrs. J. Christopher Marks, and Mrs. Florence O'Neil, director of the national campaign, took an active part in the work. Among them were Mrs. F. E. Hall, Mrs. A. S. Oakland, Mrs. C. S. Blaisdell, Mrs. Emma Kipp Edwards, Mrs. E. J. Sutton, Mrs. Edwin H. Wells, Mrs. William Maxwell, Mrs. William Le Baron, Mrs. Alfred N. Keedwell, and Mrs. Minnie May Belcher.

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A SONATA RECITAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes Assisted by Mr. Barrere in Trios.

There was an exceptional interest in the third of Mr. and Mrs. D. Mannes's sonata recitals, which they gave last evening in Aeolian Hall, on account of two trio sonatas that were played "for the first time," as the program announced, as was very possibly true. These were the sonata in C minor from "The Musical Offering," by Bach, for flute, violin and piano, and a sonata by Gluck in G minor, for the same instruments. In these the concert-givers had the assistance of George Barrère, flautest.

Bach's "Musical Offering" most rarely makes its appearances on programs. This sonata from it is not only charming in itself, but is connected with an interesting fragment of musical biography relating to Bach's visit to Frederick the Great (who was himself by way of being a composer for the flute, as well as a performer on it, and whose "complete works" have been published.) Frederick gave him a theme on which to improvise; and when he got home he developed a series of contrapuntal works based on the King's theme. They are not all trio sonatas, as the program notes incorrectly stated; more than two-thirds of them are clavier pieces. It is not necessary to be able to trace the royal theme in it to enjoy the sonata, of which especially the first and third movements are delightful, of exquisite grace and tenderness, and showing lovely effects of translucent color. Mr. Barrère's beautiful tone and finished phrasing counted for much in them.

A similar charm belongs to Gluck's sonata, though the work shows the very ideals and methods of the two men. The gigue-like allegro gave especial pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Mannes preceded and followed these trios with a performance of Brahms's G major sonata and César Franck's sonata for pianoforte and violin.

NEW WAR FILM SHOWN.

Interesting Review of German Troops on the Park Screen.

Every little theatre has a war film all its own. The one shown here for the first time yesterday afternoon at the roomy Park Theatre in Columbus Circle has a decidedly German accent, for the pictures now being exhibited there are an approved German movie record of the Kaiser's armies on the various fronts. You see them on the march through Belgium when the war was new, and you see them in snow-covered Poland. You see not only the fresh troops setting out for the firing line, but you see the sorry Belgian and Polish folk in hasty flight, and you see the wounded soldiers, and the salute fired across the new graves.

The Emden's crew, von Hindenburg, von Mackensen, the Kaiser and the Kaiserin move across the screen some time in the hour and a half it takes to exhibit the pictures, and all the applause is for them. The first audience yesterday, while seemingly German in sentiment, were not so audibly enthusiastic over the Belgian pictures, nor over that portion of the film which introduces the Sultan and his dusky soldiers. But the whole review is thoroughly interesting.

IRENE FRANKLIN RETURNS.

Back in Vaudeville with Some Pleasing New Songs.

Irene Franklin, one of the most gifted, most individual, and most genuinely popular of all the entertainers who have a habit of reappearing at the Palace, was welcomed there yesterday afternoon after her stormy jaunt in the world of musical comedy. This Fannie Hurst of the stage brought with her some new songs, one of them being "The Cash Girl," a story of the "youngest business woman," which, as they invariably say of new melodramas, is better than "Within the Law."

Miss Franklin runs away with nearly all the honors there are in the new program. The bill includes a one-act play by J. Hartley Manners called "The Woman Intervenes," in which Florence Roberts plays and a sample of wild dancing is given by Sammy Lee, who was exhibiting in London not so very long ago. Then there is Le Roy-Talma-Bosco, the professional title of an imposing display of two-a-day magic which involves the continual and mysterious disappearance of ducks, drakes, persons, half-dollars, and the like.

CARUSO TAKES FIRST PUPIL.

He Hears ex-Policeman McNamara Sing and Offers to Teach Him.

Caruso is to have as his first pupil in the art of singing Edward J. McNamara, once a member of the Paterson Police Department. Caruso, who was singing the rôle of Rodolfo in "La Bohème" at the Metropolitan last night, admitted that he had heard McNamara sing, and that, being pleased with his voice, had offered to become adviser, counselor, and teacher to the ex-policeman, who is to have the honor of being Caruso's first pupil.

McNamara, while still a policeman, was chosen to sing at a music festival in Paterson last year. Mme. Schumann-Heink, who happened to be in the audience at the festival, became enamored with the policeman's baritone voice, and after giving him a short course in a Western university, took him on her last two concert trips.

Teacher and pupil met last week through United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.

Newman Club Dances Friday.

The Newman Club of Columbia University will hold its annual Winter dance at Delmonico's on Friday night. Edward F. Fanning of 4 Convent Hill is Chairman of the dance.

The patronesses are Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. George W. Loft, Mrs. E. F. Fanning, Mrs. Michael W. Rayens, Mrs. Thomas E. O'Reilly, Mrs. James H. Little, Mrs. Terence Smith, Mrs. Daniel J. O'Conor, Mrs. William Murphy, Mrs. Henry L. Joyce, Mrs. Jacob Phillips, Mrs. George J. Gillespie, and Mrs. William S. Troy.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, December 4th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.85 cents per pound.—Advt.

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SUFFRAGISTS RENEW SIEGE OF PRESIDENT

Unsuccessfully Urge Reference to the Cause in His Address to Congress.

FIND COMFORT IN REFUSAL

Think Executive's Promise to "Confer with Colleagues" a Point in Their Favor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Woman suffragists brought their demands for a constitutional amendment to Congress again to day and renewed their request for support to President Wilson. While the President declined to take up their cause in his annual address tomorrow as they asked, he promised to confer with Congress leaders over the amendment, and from that assurance the women derived encouragement.

Heretofore the President consistently has held that suffrage was a State issue. What effect, if any, the recent defeat of suffrage in the elections in the Eastern States may have had on his attitude was not disclosed, but women were confident that their latest pilgrimage to the White House had been the most fruitful of all.

The President's interview with 300 women in the East Room of the White House was the climax of a day's demonstration, which included the presentation of petitions to Representatives in Congress, speech-making on the steps of the Capitol, the introduction of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment in the House, and a parade up Pennsylvania Avenue.

The suffrage petition, 18,000 feet long, bearing 500,000 names of voters in the Western suffrage States, which was brought across the continent in an automobile by Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances Joliffe of California, was lost between this city and Wilmington, Del., by the express company which had been intrusted with the last few miles of its long journey. The women had another petition with them, however, and although less pretentious, it was presented to Representative Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, on the steps of the Capitol.

When the House assembled Mr. Mondell introduced the Susan B. Anthony amendment; Representative Raker of California, a Democrat, introduced an identical measure, and Meyer London, the new Socialist Representative from New York, presented still another. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, sat in the gallery with a party of suffrage leaders and watched the proceedings. The introduction of three identical resolutions seemed to please Dr. Shaw.

"We have introduced this self-same resolution in every Congress for the last forty-seven years," she said, "and, while we never have had any difficulty in getting it introduced, we rarely have enjoyed such a degree of cooperation from all the political parties."

Satisfied that that was about all to be expected of Congress for one day, the women marched on the White House. Up Pennsylvania Avenue, with brass bands and a fife and drum corps, they paraded between lines of police, who were under special instructions to see that they were unmolested. The disorderly scenes of three years ago, when the suffrage parade was mobbed and the police stood powerless, were fresh in the minds of the women, who recalled how they had forced Congress to investigate the incident.

Some of the women rode horseback today, but most of them walked, carrying purple and yellow banners, which were whipped by the Winter winds.

At the White House the 300 visiting suffrage leaders marched into the East Room, the other marchers waiting outside, during the interview with the President. Miss Anne Martin of Nevada and Miss Joliffe were the speakers. The President listened attentively to their request that he take up suffrage in his address tomorrow and told them he found it impossible because his address was finished and he had devoted it to another subject.

"All I can say with regard to what you are urging at present," said he, "is this: I hope I shall always have an open mind, and I shall certainly take the greatest pleasure in conferring in the most serious way with my colleagues at the other end of the city with regard to what is the right thing to do at this time concerning this great matter. I am always restrained, as some of you will remember, by the consciousness that I must speak for others as well as for myself, and I occupy a peculiar official office, and therefore I do not like to speak for others until I consult others and see what I am justified in saying."

The suffragist delegates will be in the capital until next Wednesday attending the first national convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. Many leaders of the national movement will be present.

Mme. Sembrich Improved.

Mme. Sembrich, the opera singer, who is ill with pneumonia in the Hotel Gotham, spent a comfortable day yesterday, and her condition is neither critical nor serious, according to a statement issued by her physician, Dr. Richard Weiner, last night.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson has been ill at her home, 375 Park Avenue, for almost a month, but is slowly improving. Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss May Van Alen, daughter of James J. Van Alen.

Mrs. Joseph Wood Cushman of 515 Madison Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Allerton Cushman, at a tea to be given tomorrow, which will be followed by a dinner and theatre party.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier, Jr., have closed their country place, Woodcroft, Nutley, N. J., and are at 512 Fifth Avenue for the Winter.

Lewis Morris Norwood and the Misses Norwood of 38 East Eighty-first Street will remain for the Winter in Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren is giving a luncheon at Sherry's today for Miss Grace Bristed, débutante daughter of Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who is to entertain at a theatre party tonight for the Misses Dorothy L. Norris and Sarah H. B. Penrose of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ernest R. Adee will give a reception at the Colony Club this afternoon, when she will introduce to society her daughter, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald Adee. Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 5 East Sixty-third Street will also give a luncheon today for débutantes.

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MR. COPELAND'S RECITAL.

A List of Unfamiliar Pieces for the Pianoforte Played.

George Copeland, appearing at his second pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, presented a program interesting on account of the unfamiliarity of much of it, and on account of the excellence of some of the unfamiliar pieces, as well as of his admirable performance. He had the enterprise to play pieces by Scarlatti that are not frayed by frequent repetition; an unfamaliar waltz, and a "nocturne" by Chopin, (without a statement of key or opus number,) that it would be interesting to know more about; a "Berceuse" by Stravinsky that will contribute little to the revolution of musical art on which he is engaged; two preludes by Rachmaninoff, pleasing and of a different character to those often played; Debussy's "Les Fées Sont d'Exquises Danseuses" and "La Cathedrale Englontie"; a piece by Erik Satie called "Gymnopedié No. III," a singularly unimportant contribution from a much-heralded revolutionary; and pieces by the Spanish composers, Grovlez and Granados, of which the last had the most of the Spanish characteristic, a "Danse Espagnole."

Mr. Copeland played all these numbers extremely well. He was at his best in those calling for fine-spun delicacy of tone and pearly pianissimos; to which he gave much character and significance, for his predisposition to pianissimo is not a weakness. The first movement of MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica" had hardly enough of the tragic accent. Mr. Copeland's performance was delightful throughout. It was borne in upon some listeners, however, that a considerable succession of pieces by the most modern composers might lead to satiation and weariness. Mr. Copeland had a large audience, which he pleased greatly.

SHAW'S WAR SATIRE STAGED.

Grace George and Louis Calvert Appear in "Major Barbara."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—George Bernard Shaw's satire upon the war and upon arms-making for any uses whatever was given its first production in America tonight, when "Major Barbara" was produced.

The play was written to present, through Shaw epigrams, the position of the arms and munitions manufacturer, in response to demands from all sides that he check the war by refusing to make the death-dealing goods.

The play was given under the auspices of the Yale Dramatic Association. In the audience were a large number of Yale Faculty members.

Grace George and her New York Playhouse company produced the play. In the rôle of Andrew Undershaft, the arms maker, was Louis Calvert, a close friend of Shaw, who acted the part in England. The support included Charlotte Granville, Clarence Derwent, Arthur Eldred, and Margaret Calvert.

ENTERTAINS FOR DEBUTANTE

Mrs. A. H. Larkin Gives a Luncheon at Sherry's for Her Daughter.

Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin of 66 East Fifty-sixth Street gave a large luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Sarah E. Larkin. The guests, most of them the season's buds, were seated at five tables, having fern centrepieces and bouquets of violets for each girl.

The guests included the Misses Helen Alexander, Edith Blair, Grace Bristed, Frederica Bull, Peggy Busk, Rosalie Bloodgood, Dorothea Camp, Mary Cushman, Annette Davis, Anstiss de Veau, Marion Perry, Maryanna Lincoln, Mary Knapp, Mildred Mitchell, Mary Opdycke, Lilian Palmer, Maude O'Brien, Vera Cravath, Grace Franklin, Mary Huntington Francke, Mercer French, Alice Gibb, Dorothy Greer, Edna Grant, Elizabeth Haldane, Mary Hartshorne, Adele Prindle, Helen Porter, Ethel Potter, Frances L. Riker, Anna Rathbone, Ethel Simmons, Esther Tiers, Marion Townsend, Muriel Wiggin, Isabel Yeomans, Eleanor Stevens, Janet Robb, Priscilla Peabody, Isabella Banks Taylor, Maud Kahn, Gabriella Prout, Ninon Newton, and Violet Twachtman.

Mr. Larkin will give a dinner on Jan. 13 for Miss Larkin, and the guests will go to the entrance Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., is giving that night for Miss Maryanna Lincoln.

Schultz-Heywood Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Schultz of 97 Prospect Street, Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Schultz, to Philip Butler Heywood of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Heywood is a graduate of Williams College, class of '13, and is a member of the Williams Club, 291 Madison Avenue. No date has been set for the wedding.

Celebrate Their Crystal Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray Crombie of Bretton Hall celebrated their crystal wedding last night in the Crystal Room at the Ritz-Carlton. There were about twenty-five guests at the dinner, the table being decorated with crystal baskets of flowers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

The passenger liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—John Anderson, Mme. Chegney Bartol, Mrs. William Ellis Corey, John David Batchelder, Lieutenant Chezeaud, Alexander Findlay, Charles Hauss, Mlle. Jeanne d'Estimanville, Mlle. M. Inverizio, Louis Katzmann, Mrs. Gordon Kellog, Mme. de Montagnac, Dr. K. Winfield Ney, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Miss Helene Plock, Vicomtesse de Rancougne, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. H. Sayles, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Townsend, Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Willoughby, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Albert Weber, H. Breveys, and Miss R. N. Wylie.

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Cavaliere Artuto Ambrosio, Carlos Bacarisse, George McL. Baynes, B. J. Blake, Mme. Margaret Better, S. W. Brett, George B. Clemons, T. S. Cato, Miss G. Coudere, Right Rev. George F. Cecil de Carteret, Bishop of Jamaica; J. M. Dixon, Nicholas Dronnikoff, Miss Juanita Franco, Dr. James H. H. Harrison, Mme. F. V. Hedemann, Raymond S. Hopper, F. W. Horner, William Griffiths, Mrs. M. S. Hutchinson, Michael Jacob, Jefferson C. Jones, Mrs. M. J. Kealy, Elisa Kemp, W. W. Kerr, Mrs. M. B. Lobb, Charles B. Maligny, Mrs. Maligny, J. C. Middleton, R. D. M. McKie, J. E. O'Shea, Dr. R. Lloyd Parker, Edward L. Parrott, Mrs. Nobel Pirrie, Mme. Boutellier Prat, R. M. Raymond, Mrs. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Shepard, C. B. Sheridan, Dr. Douglas Sims, Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner Smith, 2, Woodford Smith, C. Stuart Somerville, Benjamin A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Herman Ullman, Samuel A. Walton, Mrs. R. R. Whitehead, Miss Catherine M. Young, Vahram Yusbacheff, and George W. Sammie.

CALAMARIES, (South American, Panama, and Cuban Ports.)—Donald F. MacDonald, United States Geological Survey Bureau; Charles S. Davis, Joseph F. Chocano of New York, editor of Las Novedades; Mrs. Chocano, and Enrifuelta Batres.

JOAN OF ARC STATUE UNVEILED IN DRIVE

Ambassador Jusserand, at Ceremony, Predicts Victory for France.

CANNON BOOM A SALUTE

Saitus Gets Legion of Honor Cross —Miss Hyatt, Sculptor, Is Decorated.

France triumphant was the vision which came to her Ambassador, Jean J. Jusserand, as he stood before the equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, unveiled yesterday afternoon at Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street. Artillery roared and the enthusiastic spectators cheered.

The statue of the Maid of Orleans is of bronze, the pedestal being of stone taken from her prison walls at Rouen. There is also part of a shell-shattered pilaster from the Rheims Cathedral.

"In this land," said Ambassador Jusserand, "the very existence of which was unsuspected when she lived, a statue has been raised to the greatest and most admirable of Frenchwomen—Joan of Arc. Here there are great forces working, and chief among them is the sentiment which could call into being so beautiful a monument. So, although five centuries separate us from the time of the Maid of Orleans, there is reared a fabric which shall stand as a memorial for all time to the friendship that exists between the people of our beloved republic and the United States. France is the oldest of the organized countries of Europe, and yet, when one judges her by enthusiasm of mind and heart, she is the youngest. No nation can compare with her in what she has undergone—sometimes on the summits of happiness and again in the abyss of misery, yet ever surviving and destined ever to survive triumphant.

"At no time in her long history were her prospects darker than in the early days of the year 1429. A year passed, and a change had come. A weakling sovereign had become a real King, anointed in that august cathedral at Rheims, which was never defaced by sacrilegious hands until the present day.

"The saints who have watched over France in all these centuries are still with her. The nation has become one in a single purpose. She can fight, and will win the fight. St. Genevieve, patroness of Paris at the time of the greatest danger, when the city was so near falling a prey to the enemy, prophesied that Attila would never reach it, but would turn toward the plains of the Marne, there to be defeated. And so it was—so it has been."

After the Ambassador spoke, J. Sanford Saltus, Honorary President of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Miss Anna Vaugh Hyatt, the sculptor, received the French Rosette for Artistic Merit.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Dr. Theophile Wucher, pastor of the French Church of St. Esprit de Paul. Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the committee, delivered an address. As the statue was unveiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison it was saluted by guns of the First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y. "The Marsellaise" was played by the band of the Lafayette Guards.

There were placed in the pedestal letters from President Wilson, Governor Whitman, the vicar of the Rheims Cathedral, and other personages.

Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner, accepted the statue for the New York. Other speakers were Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum; McDougall Hawkes, President of the Museum of French Art in the United States; Professor Louis Delamarre, Secretary-General of the Federation d'Alliance Français aux Etats-Unis, and J. Alden Weir, President of the National Academy of Design. Mgr. Lavelle pronounced a benediction.

ALBERT HIRSCH DIES IN AUTO

Lumber Merchant Collapses from Shock of Finding an Injured Man.

Albert Hirsch, President of the Hirsch Lumber Company, of 26 Beaver Street, living at the Hotel Biltmore, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in his automobile near Cedarhurst, L. I., while returning from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. G. N. Neumeyer. While driving along the road from Cedarhurst, they found Otto Weise, a business man of Baltimore, who had been cut about the head and face when his machine collided with a tree.

Mr. Hirsch directed that the injured man be taken in his machine to a nearby house, and as Mr. Weise was being lifted in Mr. Hirsch collapsed. Coroner Raisig of Cedarhurst said that the excitement of finding the injured man brought on the heart attack the caused Mr. Hirsch's death. He was 58 years old and is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

MRS. ELLEN T. FRENCH DEAD

Mother of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt Dies in Bournemouth, Eng.

NEWPORT, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Ellen Tuck French, widow of Francis O. French, died on Sunday in Bournemouth, England, according to cables received here today by her daughter, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, at Harbourview. She had been ill for some time. Mrs. French's husband was for many years a prominent merchant of New York, and she was a daughter of the late Amos Tuck of New Hampshire.

In addition to Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. French is survived by a son, Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo, and another daughter, Lady Cheyniesmere of England, who was with her when she died.

Andrew Freedman's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Andrew Freedman will take place at Sherry's, 524 Fifth Avenue, this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The pallbearers will be Samuel Untermyer, Theodore P. Shonts, De Lancey Nicoll, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph P. Day, August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, Valentine P. Snyder, Louis Wiley, Dr. Warren Coleman, former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice Charles L. Guy, Justice M. Warley Platzek, Richard Croker, Jr., Jules S. Bache, and Cornelius J. Sullivan. Interment will be at Salem Fields Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STARK.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Stark, nee Frances Kapian, 143 5th St., Long Island City, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn.

Engaged

ELDRED—McINTOSH.—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson B. Eldred of Auburn, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Caldwell, to Mr. John McIntosh of the same city.

Married

EAGAN—WEEKS.—Dec. 4, Gertrude S. Weeks to James B. Eagan.

FINN—BARNETT.—Nov. 24, Madeleine Elfelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Barnett, to J. Jerome Finn.
Brooklyn.

CARLAND—SMITH.—Dec. 4, Ethel W. Smith to Walter A. Carland.

LYONS—SEE.—Dec. 3, Edith H. See to Dr. Frank K. Lyons.

Died

BACON.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Dec. 2, 1915, Edward R., son of the late Elizabeth Rathbone and David R. Bacon. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Paris and London papers please copy.

BLANCHARD.—John Osgood, beloved husband of Elizabeth Cameron Blanchard, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at his home, 324 West 84th St. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Chantry of Grace Church, California papers please copy.

BOGGS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 6, Elizabeth Aitken Boggs, widow of William Boggs of Peekskill, N. Y. Funeral services at Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 12 noon. Interment private. Peekskill papers please copy.

BRICKNER.—Sarah M., at her late residence, 321 West 92d St., in her 70th year, on Monday, Dec. 6, widow of David Brickner and mother of Edwin S. and Walter M. Brickner and Mrs. G. L. Davis. Funeral at convenience of family.

BRAHAMS.—Lewis, beloved husband of Annie, (Kantrowitz,) Dec. 6. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M., from 2,623 26th St., Sheepshead Bay.

BRYMER.—Entered into rest, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, at her residence, 1,055 Dean St., Brooklyn, Eliza F. Brymer, widow of Alonzo Brymer. Services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 2 P. M., Flatbush and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn.

BURGESS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, George H., son of the late Anna Scott and George H. Burgess. Services at his late residence, 1,057 Central Av., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private, in Albany, N. Y.

BURKE.—On Monday, Dec. 6, at her residence, 492 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Delia Burke, mother of Rev. John T. Burke of St. Cecilia's Church, Brooklyn; William J. Burke, Mrs. Alfred J. Moran, and Mrs. Edward J. Welsh. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNER.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, William A. Conner. Notice of service hereafter.

COWLES.—At Ansonia, Conn., Dec. 5, Ella Louise Terry, wife of Charles A. Cowles. Funeral from her late residence at Ansonia on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock.

CRANMER.—John, aged 68. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. Campbell Building, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, after a lingering illness, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, Octavio E. Davis of Havana, Cuba, general manager of the Stewart Sugar Company. Friends may view the remains at McLaughlin's Mortuary Chapel, 244 Lexington Av., near 65th St. Requiem mass, to which his friends are invited, will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Thursday, Dec. 9, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St. Burial private.

DE LA VERGNE.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at her residence, 9 East 39th St., in her 75th year, Catherine A. Van Aerinen, widow of John Chester De La Vergne. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Monday, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

EMANUEL.—On Monday, Dec. 6, Della S. Emanuel, in her 71st year, beloved wife of Samuel H. Emanuel and mother of Sigmund L. and Pauline Emanuel, Mildred Veit, Irma Hoffman, Edna Samter, Beatrice Frankenheider and Irene Schwabe. Funeral from her late residence, Healy and Bayview Aves., Far Rockaway, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Mount Hope, Westchester Co., about 1 P. M. Funeral cortege will arrive at Penn. station, N. Y. City, at 11:39 A. M. Hartford Conn., papers please copy.

FREEDMAN.—Andrew, son of Elizabeth and the late Joseph Freedman, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, at his residence, in his fifty-sixth year. Funeral from his late residence, 524 5th Av., at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 7.

FRENCH.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, at Bournemouth, England, Ellen Tuck, widow of Francis O. French of New York and daughter of the late Hon. Amos Tuck of New Hampshire.

GOETZ.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, Nellie E., beloved wife of J. Oscar Goetz. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 24 Sylvan Terrace, on Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Utica papers please copy.

HEATH.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 6, 1915, M. Angelo Heath, in his 62d year. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, Livingston Av. and Morris St., Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 8:58 A. M., arriving Ludow Depot 9:28 A. M.

HIRSCH.—Suddenly, on Dec. 5, 1915, Albert Hirsch, beloved husband of Louise Leerburger, and father of Amy H. Neumeyer and Edgar A. Hirsch, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at Salem Field Cemetery, Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 11 A. M.

HOFFMANN.—On Dec. 6, 1915, Philip Hoffmann, beloved husband of Laura Lent Hoffmann. Funeral service at his late residence, No. 11 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M. Interment at Peekskill following day.

JENKINS.—On Dec. 5, 1915, Mrs. Beatrice L. Jenkins, (nee Malsady,) widow of Robert C. Jenkins. Funeral services at the late residence, 801 West End Av., at 10:45 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

KAMMERER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1915, Andrew Kammerer, aged 85 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 398 Hillside Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

KAUFFMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, at her residence, 628 West 114th St., Mary Elizabeth, aged 64. Funeral private.

KING.—At her residence, 602 West 162d St., New York City, Celia, widow of John King and daughter of the late Mary Hadley and William C. Samler. Funeral at 11:00 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

LAMMERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1915, Margaret, nee Vehslage, widow of the late John H. Lammers, in her 67th year. Relatives and friends, also Ladies' Aid Society of the Zion Luth. St. John's Church, are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 7 P. M., at her late residence, 79 Jane St. Interment private.

LEWIS.—Lavenia E., wife of Lester A. Lewis, sunday, Dec. 5. Funeral at her home, 865 President St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Exeter, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

LOOMIS.—Sarah A., daughter of the late Edward Payson Loomis, on Dec. 5. Funeral services will be held at the home of her nephew, Mrs. Emma K. Loomis, Maplewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOUNSBURY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Dec. 6, 1915, Caroline Olivia, daughter of the late Nancy M. Chesewick and the late Edwin L. Lounsbury. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUDDEN.—On Dec. 5, 1915, Mary J., widow of William Ludden. Funeral service at her late residence, 221 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

McBURNEY.—Charles Israel, on Dec. 6, suddenly, of pneumonia, at his home in Princeton, N. J., in 51st year of his age. Funeral in Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of the noon train Wednesday, Dec. 8. Special car on train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, 9:25 A. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

Died

NISSEN.—William E. Nissen passed away Dec. 6, 1915, aged 23. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 9, at 9 A. M.; to Woodlawn Cemetery from 1,214 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

OLMSTED.—On Dec. 5, 1915, Henry Olmsted. Funeral services at his late residence, 319 Macon St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock. Cincinnati papers

YALE ATHLETES LIKELY TO BE REINSTATED — SMASH-UP AT SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE

NEW COLLEGE RULES MAY AID ATHLETES

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Likely to Sanction Restricted Summer Baseball.

As a result of the joint meeting here last week between the Eligibility Committees of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities, there is a strong probability that the five Yale athletes who were declared ineligible to compete in sports several weeks ago because they played Summer baseball will be reinstated. This joint committee had no authority to take any action on this matter, but the Yale members talked over the case of the athletes with Harvard and Princeton committeemen, and all were inclined to recommend the restoration of the debarred athletes to good standing.

The provisional set of rules drawn up by the joint committee were taken to the three institutions to be submitted to the Board of Athletic Control at each of the universities. As soon as these boards pass upon them, which will be within a few weeks, Yale will take action on the question of reinstating her athletes. The Yale committee will make this ruling with the approval of the committees of the other two institutions.

The men who may be reinstated are Harry Legore, who has played football and baseball on the 'Varsity teams; Captain Arthur Milburn of the baseball nine, Spencer Pumpelly, Bill Easton, and Robert Rhett, all candidates for the baseball team. They violated the amateur rules by playing baseball last Summer for their board at a Summer colony on Long Island. They did this with the approval of one of the Yale baseball coaches, who assured them that in playing they violated none of the rules governing Yale's eligibility code. Since that time the coach has learned and acknowledged that he was wrong and has taken the entire blame of the affair upon his own shoulders. He insists that the Yale athletes did not violate the spirit of amateurism.

The facts of the case were laid before the joint committee last Saturday by Professor Robert N. Corwin of the Yale Committee, and at the end of the meeting the fifteen members were agreed that hereafter each university should be governed by a set of rules which would not permit a repetition of the Legore case.

It is believed the new code will permit college players to play ball during the Summer, but before doing so they must place their cases before the athletic authorities. The college authorities will be the sole judges as to what will constitute "playing for expenses."

Playing for money with a recognized professional team will not be sanctioned. But it is believed the new code will open the way for college players to play ball on teams at Summer resorts, where they receive their board and in that way find an excellent chance to improve their game. College baseball players, as a rule, play ball somewhere during college recess.

This broader view of the amateur question seems to meet the approval of many former college players with whom it was discussed yesterday. The question has been regarded in many colleges with disdain and alarm. It is now believed that before the next college baseball season the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all the Eastern colleges. Under these new conditions, college players will no longer have to resort to the practice of playing "under cover" or under assumed names in order to keep up their baseball activity during the Summer vacation.

LINOW FAILS AGAIN.

Cossack Cannot Throw Bothner in Thirty Minutes of Hard Work.

Once again Ivan Linow, the Cossack, tried to throw George Bothner, former lightweight champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, in the international wrestling contest at the Manhattan Opera House last night, and he was just as successful as in his two other attempts.

After thirty minutes of fast and furious work on the part of the Cossack Referee Roller declared the bout over, with the result a draw. This did not suit "Ivan the Terrible," who thereupon made a speech to the spectators, to which very few listened and nobody applauded.

Bothner slipped his legs over the Cossack's head in the early part of the contest and held him in chancery for over two minutes, while the Cossack roared with anger and the crowd with glee. The more the spectators enjoyed the bout the less the Cossack seemed to like it. Bothner did deadly execution with his legs, and kept the big foreigner watching them warily. Linow, weighing 210 pounds, lifted up Bothner, who scaled 156, with the intention of hurling him to the mat and then pouncing on him, but the Cossack found his plan frustrated by the fact that one of Bothner's legs seemed fastened to his own, and in the next minute the Cossack was struggling to keep from being pinned to the mat.

Linow kept the spectators informed as to the progress of the match by exclamations in broken English. Three times he got Bothner in a tight armlock and requested the referee to stand by and watch the fall, but three times the fall was not forthcoming. Bothner kept working so fast with his legs that Linow never knew which foot hit him, or which leg to grab for. When the whistle blew at the end of the thirty minutes, the services of three auxiliary wrestlers were needed to pry the Cossack from his prey. All through the bout Bothner preserved his smile and seemed to find it very little trouble to avoid the holds of his opponent.

Waldek Zbyszko defeated Wilhelm Berner of Germany by lifting him high over his head and turning him like a roast on a spit until the German was dizzy, and then Zbyszko laid him down gently with a body hold and put his shoulders to the mat in 24:08.

Penn's Early Rowing Drill.

Joe Wright, the newly appointed successor to Vivian Nickalls as rowing coach at the University of Pennsylvania, has instructed the freshman crew candidates to report tomorow for Winter practice. This is the earliest the crew practice has ever started at the University of Pennsylvania. The men will work on the machines under the direction of Captain Wilbur Chickering, and only the freshmen will be worked until the appearance at Philadelphia of Coach Wright, which is expected about Jan. 18.

SPORTING EVENTS.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SIX-DAY RACE
ALL WEEK.
Telephone Madison Square 5100.

Kraenzlein Likely to be Pennsylvania Track Coach

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—It was reported on good authority at the University of Pennsylvania today that Alvin C. Kraenzlein, the former Pennsylvania hurdler, who holds both the 120 and 220 yard hurdle records in the intercollegiate and Olympic contests, will succeed George Orton, the present track coach, who has decided to enter business.

Kraenzlein has coached at Mercersburg and Michigan, where he achieved a considerable reputation. Two years ago he was appointed by the German Government to take charge of its men for the Olympics, and he did much to arouse athletic enthusiasm in that country. The war, however, compelled his return to this country.

Last year he was mentioned as trainer of the Pennsylvania eleven, but as there was opposition his name was withdrawn.

WILLIAMS AND BURNS DRAW.

Bantamweights in Fast and Furious Twenty-Round Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Kid Williams of Baltimore, world's bantamweight champion, and Frankie Burns of Jersey City fought twenty rounds to a draw in their battle for the title here tonight.

The fight was fast and furious throughout. Referee Ed. Smith decided honors were even.

BOXING FRAUDS TO END.

Stringent System of Checking Clubs' Attendance Is to Come.

Boxing clubs are to be brought under such stringent supervision that hereafter they will have no chance to defraud the State out of large sums through dishonest attendance reports, as State Controller Eugene M. Travis charged they had been doing in his report given out last Saturday.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the State Athletic Commission yesterday, Chairman Frederick A. Wenck and Secretary W. F. Mathewson were appointed a committee to confer with the Attorney General and Controller to devise a system of thoroughly checking the financial reports made by the boxing clubs to the State and to the commission.

Under the plan in view the commission will be relieved of the duty of looking after the financial end of the boxing game.

Mr. Wenck was of opinion that the Controller's office should have paid inspectors, whose duty it would be to attend all boxing shows and personally see that the State received the full 7½ per cent. to which it is entitled.

The Commissioners will, in the near future, take up the present rules, and many of the old regulations will be dropped and those remaining will be thoroughly revised. Every effort will be made by the members to cleanse the sport of many of the objectionable features which have been allowed to enter into it in the last three years.

CLINE STOPS FITZSIMMONS.

Knocks Out Opponent in First Round at Pioneer Club.

Patsy Cline of Newark knocked out Young Fitzsimmons in the first minute of boxing last night in the main bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club. The contest was scheduled to go ten rounds, but Fitzsimmons received a straight left on the point of the jaw which sent him sprawling on the floor, where he remained while the referee counted ten. His "seconds" then rushed into the ring and carried him to his corner. It was several minutes before he returned to consciousness.

The bout between Andy McGowan and Willie Andrews was also of short duration. The latter danced around the ring for about a minute, when McGowan caught him with a short left in the ribs and he sank to the floor. The referee counted six over him before he arose.

A left hook to the side of the head and a right to the mouth again sent him to the canvas. He stayed there while the referee tolled off ten and then got up apparently unhurt, but he decided that he had enough.

Charley Baker gave a game exhibition while he lasted against Young West. His weight was announced as 171¼ pounds, while West tipped the scales at 162¼. West had the better of the opening round, in which the two boxers stood in the middle of the ring and just pummeled each other. Baker was knocked down early in the second round and came up groggy. West rushed at Baker and the bell virtually saved him from being knocked out.

Baker was very weak at the start of the third round, but West could not put him out. He wabbled all around the ring and was in a helpless condition. The referee then stopped the bout to save Baker from further punishment.

Olympic A. C. Again in Trouble.

The Olympic Athletic Club resumed boxing exhibitions last night after a suspension of a month by the Boxing Commission, only to come under the ban of the Fire Marshal. The club was crowded far beyond a safe capacity, and the Marshal stopped the bouts until the place could be cleared of some of the spectators. The effort to force some of the men to leave, however, proved futile, and after a long delay the bouts were permitted to continue.

Knock-out Brown had little difficulty in defeating Eddie Clifford in the feature ten-round event. For four rounds the bout was contested with honors even, but thereafter Brown showed his supremacy, and in the fifth round almost had his opponent out. Brown depended largely on a left to the body, and when it landed frequently Clifford could be seen to flinch. He could not guard successfully against the blow, but managed to stay the limit.

HOLISTON
The super-smart shape of the season
IdeCollars
GEO. P. IDE & CO. Makers, TROY, N.Y.

RIDER EGG SPILLS CYCLISTS ON TRACK

Swiss Starts a Sprint That Ends in a Pile of Pedalists and Bikes.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M.
Twenty-sixth Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Crenda and Hill	576	3
McNamara and Spears	576	3
Fogler and Carman	576	3
Lawrence and Magin	576	3
Egg and Dupuy	576	3
Drobach and Corry	576	3
Mitten and Hansen	576	3
Ryan and Thomas	576	3
Moran and Walthour	576	3
Piercey and Walker	576	3
Eaton and Madden	576	3
Seres and Linart	576	3
Hanley and Halstead	576	2
Sullivan and Anderson	576	1
Suter and Madonna	576	0
Wohlrab and Kopsky	576	0
Russi and Vanderstuyft	576	0

Leader Carman.
Former record of 577 miles and 9 laps, made by Clark and Root in 1914.

The six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden is very much like the personal tax collector—doesn't seem necessary, but comes around once a year just the same. There's no denying a lot of people like it, but there is no telling about people's tastes—some folks even like Russian goulash.

What these strange fans admire, who crowd into the Garden, is to see a bunch of riders with funny names steal laps on each other or get in each other's way until a dozen of them are piled up, bruised and scratched, in a wreck. Both of these features were on tap last night and were relished by those who come to see something more than ordinary plodding. The person responsible for the excitement was a Swiss rider named Egg. Egg started a sprint after 9 o'clock, which resulted in half a dozen riders being scrambled into an omelet.

In the fury of the Swiss drive there was a bone-twisting smash-up on the Fourth Avenue bank, McNamara, Walker, Grenda, Bobby Walthour, Ryan, and Piercey piling up on the track, tangled up with broken bicycles. The doctors were still working on a list of the injured and missing at a late hour, but evidently there were no fatalities.

The spill halted the race and when it was started again this same Egg started on his speed spree again. No one fell this time and three teams, Madonna-Suter, Kopsky-Wohlrab, and Rudi-Russe-Vanderstuyft were all lapped. Peter Prunty announced that "whosiz" and "so-and-so" were ahead of the record, so everybody yelled their heads off and were happy.

The race has now established itself as the best excuse in town for staying out all night. The riders go around strung out in Indian file, moving like a line of automatons, as if all their machines were joined by an invisible wire.

High up in the roosts under the rafters is an imposing array of youthful Americans, all as fresh as the morning dew. They refuse to be quiet and refuse to permit any one else to be quiet.

In the arena inside the track the only object of the crowd seems to be to smoke cigars and cigarettes fast enough to fill the Garden with a blue haze of tobacco smoke. When the haze becomes as thick as a London fog the general effect is much like a fire in a rubber factory.

If one gets tired watching the riders the only other thing to do is watch a man break the world's record at making molasses candy. The crowd is so brimful of unused cheers that it will set up a yell for anything. There is a brass band and several vocalists present, but they are only seen.

The first excitement of the race broke out just after 8 o'clock. Marcel Dupuy shot out ahead, and when the shout went through the Garden that there was a sprint on, everybody swallowed their hot frankfurters and "pop" in one gulp and rushed to the edge of the track.

Egg picked up Dupuy's lead, and the merry whirl started. McNamara, Grenda, and Magin took turns at setting the fast pace, and after more than a mile of rapid pedaling four teams were lapped —the Kopsky-Wohlrab, Sullivan-Anderson, Suter-Madonna, and the Rudi-Russe-Vanderstuyft teams. Rudi-Russe, who pronounces his name like a new kind of French pastry, tumbled from his wheel and Grenda fell over him, cutting a gash in his ankle.

The riders got sleepy at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and fell behind the record. The riding during the day furnished no excitement, the cyclists plugging slowly along until 7 o'clock P. M. before Percy Lawrence became imbibed with ambition and carried the pack ahead so fast that they were soon ahead of the record again.

Jackie Clarke caused a commotion among the riders by flashing a real $10 bill for a ten-lap sprint. This appealed to the riders, and Dupuy started out at a lively clip. Bob Spears got a move on and carried the procession of riders around behind him and won the $10.

The 7 o'clock outburst of speed sent the riders around so fast that at 8 o'clock they were two miles on the safe side of the best previous mark. At 9 o'clock, the twenty-first hour, the riders, with Frank Corry leading, had covered 473 miles, 5 laps; 2 miles, 1 lap in front of the record.

The outstanding feature today is socks—.

Silk Socks we've been selling regularly at $1.00.

4163 pairs — mostly plain blacks
65c.

Winter suits and overcoats for men and boys.

Winter hats, shoes and furnishings.

Outdoor sleeping suits and sporting goods.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

NEW YORK A. C. TEST VOTE.

Special Election to Decide Which Committee Shall Nominate President.

The largest vote ever recorded in an election in the New York Athletic Club is expected tonight when a nominating committee of seven men will be chosen to select a successor to William H. Page, who will retire from the Presidency of the Mercury Foot organization after serving three terms of one year each. Two tickets have been placed in nomination, and even the members have been unable to decide which is "regular."

What is considered by many to be the regular ticket is headed by Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue, who is associated with Charles J. Warner, Dr. W. Evelyn Porter, William Van A. Creighton, Dr. James B. Clemens, Carsten E. Platt, and Robert Weld. The other proposed nominators are Edward G. Broenniman, Harrison K. Bird, Joaquin W. de Aguero, Phelan Beale, John C. Gulick, Dr. John M. Breen, and Henry I. Ottman.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS.

John P. Nicholson, former Captain of the track team of the University of Missouri, yesterday signed a contract to be Director of athletics at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. He will have charge of all athletics except football. Last year Nicholson was coach at De Pauw University.

Leach Cross and Ad Wolgast have posted $250 each as a guarantee for their appearance in a boxing bout at the Harlem Sporting Club on Dec. 17.

Eddie Trenkmann, former star basketball and football player at Adelphi Academy and Princeton University, has been engaged to coach the Adelphi Academy basketball squad this season.

President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals announced last night that the Denver Club had accepted his offer for the release of Pitcher Clarence Mitchell to the Cincinnati Club.

In the basketball series between the Williams College class teams, held in the La Salle gymnasium yesterday afternoon at Williamstown, Mass., the seniors won from the freshmen by the score of 23 to 21, and the juniors defeated the sophomores, 27 to 8. If the juniors defeat the seniors tomorrow they will win the interclass championship.

Colgate will have a hockey team this Winter, for the first time in the history of the college.

Erwin Malone of New York City, who will hereafter represent the Mohawk A. C. of New York in open competition, last Saturday won the 5¼-mile annual road walk of Cornell University at Ithaca.

A. C. Crowe of Winnipeg has been appointed assistant coach of the Yale hockey team.

Jack Dillon, the "bearcat" of Indianapolis, and Dan "Porky" Flynn of Boston, heavyweight champion of New England, meet tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. There will be several other bouts.

F. Lillward defeated J. Carlos, each playing 21, by a score of 21 to 10 in a three-cushion billiard match at Fuller's Academy last night, the game running forty-one innings.

The Fall handicap 18.2 billiard tournament opened at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, when Julius Klinger defeated Willis Thompson by a score of 200 to 110. Klinger made a high run of 48 and averaged 6 2-3. Thompson averaged 3 2-3 and made a high run of 15.

Walter "Steve" Brodie, the former famous centre fielder of the Baltimore Orioles, has been engaged to coach the Naval Academy baseball players.

In the first ten-round event Jack Sayles outpointed Battling Henry. The other ten-round bout brought together Frankie Wagner and Marty Cross, the latter a brother of Leach Cross. This was one of the best bouts, the men going ten rounds to a draw.

BULL AND CORDIER VICTORS AT SQUASH

Close Contests Mark the Play in National Handicap Tournament.

Playing at the top of his form Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino, yesterday qualified for the round before the semi-final in the handicap tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association at the Yale Club.

Bull, who was penalized with a handicap of minus eight aces, defeated F. M. Blodgett of the Yale Club, who was in receipt of the liberal allowance of five aces and one hand. It was the handicap that gave Blodgett the first game, in which the Heights Casino crack played somewhat carelessly. He, however, steadied in the second and third games, and won by a safe margin. He will oppose L. Platt of the Yale Club in the next round. Platt, who is rated at one hand, scored a well-merited victory over H. D. Bulkely, Columbia, who was unable to make up his handicap of minus four. Platt played a strong game, making a number of telling shots just above the telltale board.

In the other two matches of the upper half of the draw A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, and J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club, came through after three-game matches. Riley, who is placed on the same mark as Bull, was forced to his limit to win from I. P. Carter. Columbia, who is one of the limit men in the tournament. The Princeton player dropped the first game, but made a splendid recovery, and qualified after several interesting rallies.

The defeat of R. S. Crocker, Greenwich Field Club, was one of the big upsets of the tourney, as his previous victories had been sufficiently impressive to give him a big following. He made a poor showing against A. J. Cordier of Yale, who won the tournament two years ago when representing Heights Casino. In the same bracket with Cordier in the fourth round will be J. C. Tomlinson, who eliminated J. B. Cornell, Yale, after losing an extra point game.

B. Poole, Englewood Field Club, scored an easy victory over F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15—0, 15—8. In the first game Keeler wiped out his handicap, but failed to secure another point. He made a better showing in the second game, but was outplayed. F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, qualified to play against Poole in the fourth round through a straight-game victory over J. W. Appel, Harvard Club. The summary:

Handicap, Open Tournament.—Third Round—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, (minus 8 aces,) defeated J. P. Carter, Columbia Club, (plus 5 aces; 2 hands,) 9—15, 15—12, 15—8; J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated W. T. Mills, Montclair Athletic Club, (scratch,) 15—9, 8—15, 17—16; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, (minus 8 aces,) defeated F. M. Blodgett, Yale Club, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) 9—15, 15—10, 15—1; Carsten E. Platt, Yale Club, (scratch,) defeated H. D. Bulkely, Columbia Club, (minus 4 aces,) 6—15, 15—4, 15—9; F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, (plus 1 hand,) defeated J. W. Appel, Harvard Club, (scratch,) 15—2, 15—6; B. Poole, Englewood Field Club, (plus 1 hand,) defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, (minus 4 aces,) 15—0, 15—8; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, (minus 5 aces,) defeated R. S. Crocker, Greenwich Field Club, (plus 1 hand,) 15—8, 17—15; J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated J. B. Cornell, Yale Club, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) 13—16, 15—10, 15—8.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL DINNER

University Club to Honor Successful Eleven on Dec. 15.

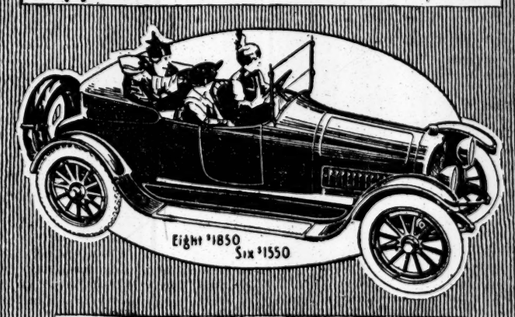
Members of the Columbia University football team, which won all its games this Fall, have been invited to a dinner at the Columbia University Club on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15. Many of the former Blue and White gridiron stars will attend, and the program includes speeches from some of the former Captains.

No date has been set for the election of next year's Captain or for the meeting of the Insignia Committee to award the "letters" to the players.

The return of football to Columbia has necessitated the selection of another form of insignia. Last year distinctive kinds of "letters" were chosen for each sport, and various forms of block "Cs" were named for crew, track, and baseball.

When the baseball team goes outdoors for practice in March it will find the diamond laid out in the southeast corner of the playing field, and the football stands on the south side will be used as baseball bleachers. The north stand seats will be constructed next Summer, and the present plan calls for the erection of new football stands at both ends of the field next Fall.

Apperson "Chummy" Roadster for Four



Chummy—

—that's what this new Apperson Roadster really is—in fact as well as in name. It accommodates four in comfort—all facing forward; all sitting in one spacious compartment; all within easy talking distance.

It gives you the added seating capacity so often needed, and, at the same time, retains the racy lines and smartness that make the roadster the favorite type with so many.

Built on either the Light Six Chassis, or the Eight Chassis—with all the care and skill that 23 years experience have taught the Appersons. Six, $1550; Eight, $1850.

Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Inc.,
Broadway & 68th St., New York City.

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(31)

HARVARD LOSES THIS GAME.

Haverford Gains 2 to 1 Soccer Victory—Tied with Yale.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Dec. 6. — The soccer team of Haverford College defeated Harvard here this afternoon by the score of 2 to 1 before a large crowd of spectators. Today's victory places Haverford in a tie for second place with Yale, and both of these teams are but a single point behind Pennsylvania.

Haverford was the first to score on a pass from Crosman to Captain Cary and a short shot into the left end of the goal by the latter. During most of the first half the ball was in Haverford's territory, but the backs covered their men closely, and half-time ended with the score 1 to 0 in Haverford's favor.

The deciding tally of the match was recorded when Harvard was penalized for charging, and Crosman tallied a penalty goal with a low grounder to the right of Emmons. The line-up:

Haverford.	Position.	Harvard.
J. Shipley	Goal	Emmons
W. Shipley	Left full back	Freedman
Gardner	Right full back	Daly
H. Buzby	Left half back	Bean
Steere	Centre half back	Moffat
Hallett	Right half back	Hartwell
G. Buzby	Outside left	Weld
Cary	Inside left	Rice
W. Crosman	Centre forward	Cooke
J. M. Crosman	Inside right	Wood
Stokes	Outside right	Kellett

Goals—Cary, Cooke. Penalty goals—W. Crosman. Substitutions—Haverford: Thorpe for J. Crosman; Harvard: Robinson for Hartwell. Referee—Mr. Allen. Linesmen—Le Clercq and Robinson.

AMATEUR HOCKEY SCHEDULE

Season Will Open at Boston Jan. 6 —Twenty Games to be Played.

The Amateur Hockey League schedule of twenty games was announced last night. The season will open on Jan. 6, when the Crescent A. C. will play the Harvard Club in Boston. Eight games are scheduled to be played in the Boston Arena, and the other twelve in the St. Nicholas Rink. The season will close on March 11 with the game here between the Boston A. A. and the St. Nicks. These two teams played in the deciding game of the series last season. It is said they are as evenly matched this year as they were last. The Harvard Club of Boston is a member of the league this year, and is reported to have a strong team. The schedule:

Jan. 6, Crescent A. C. vs. Harvard Club, Boston; 11, Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas, New York; Boston A. A. v. Harvard Club, Boston, (date not selected;) 15, Crescent A. C. vs. Boston A. A., New York; 18, Hockey Club vs. Harvard Club, New York; 20, St. Nicks vs. Crescent A. C., New York; 22, Hockey Club vs. Boston A. A., Boston; 29, St. Nicks vs. Harvard Club, New York.

Feb. 3, Hockey Club vs. Crescent A. C., New York; 5, Boston A. A. vs. St. Nicks, Boston; 12, Harvard Club vs. Crescent A. C., New York; 15, St. Nicks vs. Hockey Club, New York; Harvard Club vs. Boston A. A., Boston, (date not selected;) 19, Boston A. A. vs. Crescent A. C., Boston; 22, Harvard Club vs. Hockey Club, Boston; 25, Crescent A. C. vs. St. Nicks, New York; 29, Boston A. A. vs. Hockey Club, New York.

March 4, Harvard Club vs. St. Nicks, Boston; 9, Hockey Club vs. Crescent A. C., New York; 11, Boston A. A. vs. St. Nicks, New York.

Ertle Wins in Forty-Five Seconds.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Johnny Ertle of St. Paul made short work of Young Diggins in what was to have been a six-round boxing bout here tonight. The contest last only 45 seconds, half of which time was spent on the mat by Diggins, who was knocked down three times. Ertle landed a right-hand blow on his opponent's jaw and floored him shortly after the signal from the referee had started the bout, and as quickly as the local boy arose he was floored again.

Willie Beecher Outpointed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Kid Kansas of Buffalo slightly outfought Willie Beecher of New York in a ten-round bout here tonight.

SYRACUSE ELEVEN BEATS OCCIDENTAL

New York Football Team Finishes Trip in Far West with 35 to 0 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 6.—The powerful Syracuse football team crushed the lighter Occidental College eleven here today by the score of 35 to 0. As in the Oregon Aggie game of last Wednesday, Syracuse did all of her scoring in the first and last quarters. Nine minutes after the first whistle, the black jersey of an Orange man flashed across the Occidental goal line. Four minutes later Syracuse again scored. The ball had been advanced down the field on off tackle bucks and wide end runs, the local men being plainly nervous.

But the Occidental line stiffened, and for the second quarter Syracuse was backed up toward her goal. Twice Sam McClung, the Occidental right half, shook himself loose of all the Syracuse tacklers, except Meehan. But the Eastern quarter back brought him down each time. It was during this quarter that Occidental took the ball to the Syracuse thirty-five-yard line. McClung tried a field goal that failed.

The beginning of the second half saw the same stubborn fight on the part of the Westerners. Syracuse scored a safety on the first kick-off, when Smith, the Occidental left half, fumbled the ball and was thrown behind his own goal line. During the rest of the period Syracuse was unable to score. McClung, the star of the Westerners, was carried from the field in this period with his right leg broken. After that the Occidental offense did not seriously threaten Syracuse until the last few minutes, when substitutes had replaced the regulars on the Eastern team. The loss of McClung was a hard blow to Occidental. He had twice rounded the Syracuse ends for twenty-five-yard runs and bucked through the line consistently for short gains.

The last quarter saw three Syracuse touchdowns, two of them the result of marches almost the length of the field. Slater, playing left half for Syracuse, brought the last score after an eighty-yard run following the kick off. He went along the side lines, and with the aid of perfect interference evaded all of the Tigers, but was brought down from behind. Wilkinson, the star Syracuse half back, was not in the game. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Position.	Occidental.
Dumoe	Left end	Daniels
Cobb	Left tackle	Deems
Schlachter	Left guard	Hollender
McDonough	Centre	Wiemun
White	Right guard	Shipke
Johnson	Right tackle	Holmes
Travis	Right end	Wells
Meehan	Quarter back	Lenz
Rose, (Capt.)	Left half back	Smith
Huycke	Right half back	McClung, (Capt.)
Rafter	Full back	Batz

Syracuse scoring: Touchdowns: Meehan, (2,) Rose, Huycke, Slater; goals from touchdown: Rose, 3. Substitutions—Syracuse: Burns for Dumoe, Soissons for Schlachter, Gilmore for McDonough, Trigg for Johnston, Slater for Rose, Brown for Huycke, O'Connell for Rafter; Occidental: Fick for Hollender, Koheler for Wells, Ohl for Daniels, Brandstetner for Batz, Batz for McClung.

Time of periods—15 minutes. Referee—Keinholz. Umpire—Irsfield. Field judge—Holley. Head linesman—Hockenberg.

CRACK RUNNERS TO RACE.

Dorchester Club to Send Team to Compete Here in "Junior National."

New England's champion cross country team, the Dorchester Club of Dorchester, Mass., will compete in the national A. A. U. junior hill and dale title run over the six and one-eighth mile course at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday.

The New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will pay the expenses of eight Dorchester athletes to New York to match their speed against the best harriers in the Metropolitan district. Included in the New England aggregation will be James Hennigan, who won the individual championship of his association last Saturday, and clipped more than a minute from the record made for the Franklin Park course by John Overton of Yale, when he won the intercollegiate championship two weeks ago. Other members of the Dorchester Club who will come here Saturday are Olif Herne, one of Boston's best distance runners; Edward O'Gay, Alfred Hollis, Patrick Callinan and Fred Nagle.

Entries for the junior national closed Saturday with Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee. Five teams in addition to the Dorchester Club have been nominated. The Bronx Church House, which won the 1915 title; Irish-American A. C., Millrose A. A., New York A. C., and Yonkers Y. M. C. A. will be represented by full teams.

Individual contestants will be Frank Zuna and Pat Flynn of the Irish-American Club, and Joseph Schwartz of the Mercury A. C., Philadelphia.

Coach Lawson Robertson of the Irish-Americans expects to start W. Fogel, I. Messer, Nathaniel Weg, Jack Gleason, Edward Walsh, Dan Fleming, and D. F. Peck. On the Millrose squad will be Soukop, Laakse, Peres, Best, O'Connor, Matt Geis, and Scarlota. The New York A. C. colors will be carried by the same team which won the junior mertopolitan championship. The personnel of the other teams has not been announced.

Chairman Rubien said yesterday that there will be water jump in Saturday's contest, but the actual jump will be less than seven feet. Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx yesterday started several men working on the approach to the pond, which will be made of cinders. A path will be cut through the brush leading to the jump, and a take-off and good landing spot will be built on either side of the water.

STUYVESANT BOYS TRIUMPH

Defeat Commerce School Team in P. S. A. L. Swim Meet.

Stuyvesant High School yesterday defeated Commerce High School at the West Sixtieth Street public baths in the most important of the series of dual swimming meets contested this season under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. Stuyvesant scored 37 points to 16 for Commerce. Commerce boys captured only two first places, but they were close up at the finish of the other events.

Giebel of Stuyvesant, high school record holder in the plunge for distance, triumphed in both the plunge and the 220-yard swim. The summary:

Dive for Form.—Won by Bryson, Commerce, 36 points; Lindor, Stuyvesant, 34 points, second; Garrigus, Stuyvesant, 31 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Hamilton, Stuyvesant; Garrigus, Stuyvesant, second; Tansell, Commerce, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Stuyvesant team, (composed of Garrigus, Giebel, Sinclair, and Hamilton;) Commerce team, (composed of Pettingell, Granhard, Labanus, and Tansell,) second. Time—1:28 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Giebel, Stuyvesant; Pettingell, Commerce, second; Linder, Stuyvesant, third. Time—2:51.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Albanus, Commerce; Du Brul, Stuyvesant, second; Dougal, Commerce, third. Time—1:06 4-5.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Giebel, Stuyvesant; Strekwell, Stuyvesant, second; Dorull, Commerce, third.

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GOLF—BASEBALL—RACING

FAIRVIEW LINKS TEST FOR GOLFERS

Four Years of Playing Leaves Par of 73 Strokes Still Unequaled.

The Fairview Country Club of Elmsford, N. Y., is the proud possessor of a golf course over which no golfer in four years of play has turned in a score within two strokes of the par 73 for the course. George McLean, the young Dunwoodie professional, who jumped to the front rank by his showing this year at Baltusrol in the open championship, held the record of 77, but these figures fell by the wayside recently in a match between McLean and Jack Dowling, the Scarsdale crack. In the afternoon round Dowling shot a 76 and incidentally beat McLean on the thirty-seventh hole. Walter J. Travis, the many times champion, tried to tumble the figures, so did Herbert Strong, Joe Mitchell, Jimmie Ferguson, and many other well-known "pros" and amateurs, but Dowling's mark of three strokes over par is the best to date.

The course is over 6,000 yards long, well trapped, and but for a few undesirable features that can be eliminated, it would be a likely candidate for the championship tournaments. One serious drawback is the necessity for crossing a railroad between the second green and the third tee, and recrossing again between the fifth green and the sixth tee. The mountainous character of the land would be a handicap to a large gallery, but in time it is planned to have sloping paths that will make the steep ascents and descents more easily negotiated.

The clubhouse is situated on an Alpine peak about a mile north of Elmsford, on the Briarcliff Road, and the climb to the entrance is a foretaste of what the golfer must expect in his round of the links. Jimmie Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional whose home course is fairly level because of its location, was playing over the hills and dales of Fairview and had arrived at the thirteenth tee with weary legs and a great respect for Westchester hills. The drive here is straight up a steep slope, and to cheer up the tired player, Decker, the assistant professional at Fairview, told Ferguson that they were about to begin the "hill" holes, which caused the total collapse of the Spring Lake "pro."

The position of the first tee is enough to disturb the equilibrium of an aviator. It commands a view of the fertile Sawmill River valley, with verdant trees, babbling brooks, rustic stone walls, and a discouragingly small area of fair green on which to place a golf ball. The Sawmill River is used as a back stop for the first green and a trap for a topped ball from the second tee. The second green is fortified with zig-zag cross bunkers as the first line of intrenchments, with sand traps as a reserve. The drive from the third tee is a blind one around a hill, and no matter where the ball starts for it is always found nestling near the fence at the bottom of the slope. The fourth is another side-hill hole, an easy par 4; but the fifth is something different. It is a one-shot hole, 175 yards in length, with the tee in a clearing high up on the hillside and the green far below in the valley. Huge traps are placed all around, with nothing but a small green to shoot for unless the player prefers the railroad track on the left or the wilderness just beyond.

The railroad, which is crossed once more at this point, furnishes more alibis for topped shots or missed drives than any other single cause in the Westchester district. When a duffer slices a ball he blames it on the smoke, if he gets a hook he attributes it to the disturbing whistle, and if he misses a short putt he protests that the sleepers are snoring. But no railroad can alibi a golfer out of the generous sandpit that traps a bad second shot; a spade is the only resource if the niblick fails. The seventh tee is the place where, in order to play short of the Sawmill River near the green, the professionals take an iron, and the duffers take two brassies.

At Fairview the distance of the hazards from the tee is marked on the sand box with the intention of helping the novices, but it only adds to the mental anguish of the golfers. After reading one of the inscriptions a member groaned, "River, 150 yards! Heavens, just where it will catch my second shot on the first bound." The eighth hole runs parallel to the Sawmill River and the ninth doubles back again across a deep wide gully called a pond, probably in a Pickwickian sense, as the only time that it contains any water is after a heavy rain. In the centre of the tenth green is a coffin-shaped mound on which the cup is usually situated, and this spot is the common burying ground for many hopes of good scores. Seven putts, up one side and down the other, is no strange occurrence on this green.

The Sawmill River guards the eleventh green and catches a topped shot from the twelfth tee. Mountain climbing starts at the thirteenth tee and continues to the nineteenth hole. The thirteenth green is "over the hills and far away," and the player doubles back on his tracks to the fourteenth green. The drive generally stops on the crest of the hill, and the approach is allowed to trickle down to the green with a prayer that it hits the right "alley." The fifteenth is a one-shot hole 115 yards long with a green that appears to be about the size of an ordinary tee.

The sixteenth tee is another aerial perch from which a huge sand pit must be carried about 150 yards out. From the sixteenth green there is a wooden stairway leading up to the seventeenth tee. No one has ever counted the steps, but it is altogether too long a climb and leaves the golfer exhausted at the top. The seventeenth is a blind drive across a hog's-back knoll, with a second shot across a yawning pit. The eighteenth hole must be changed before it is fit for a championship course. The present drive is along the ridge of a knoll, and only luck keeps a ball on the fair green. The nineteenth hole is undergoing repairs, but it will be ready for the Spring rush.

The Fairview Country Club has had a hard time getting settled in a permanent home. The original course was in Mount Vernon, near the Siwanoy links. This course was used for three years and then abandoned in favor of a site just across the road from the present home of the club. The Catskill Aqueduct was constructed through this course, and the Fairview Club was once more forced to move to its present location. John Inglis, the professional at the club, is superintending some changes that are being made this Winter, and will endeavor to make the course of championship calibre.

2-YEAR-OLDS RACE TOO SOON

Jockey Club Likely to Prohibit Their Starting Before April 1.

At the meeting of the Jockey Club to be held this week it is expected that the rule proposed by Captain E. B. Cassatt prohibiting the racing of two-year-olds of the crop of 1915 before April 1, 1917, and of any racing of two-year-olds before April 1 in succeeding years, will be approved and made one of the rules of the Jockey Club.

When the change in the rule was proposed last Summer the members of the Jockey Club, fully approving of it as a change that should be made, asked the indorsement of the rule by the Canadian Jockey Club and the Kentucky Racing Commission, which respectively govern the racing in the Dominion of Canada and in Kentucky. Both of these governing bodies have approved of the change, and the rule will be adopted at the coming meeting of the Jockey Club.

Under the existing rules the racing of two-year-olds is not restricted in the least, and "baby" racers have been introduced to the game in New Orleans and at Juarez on the first day of the year, though some of the colts and fillies may then be only nine months old or less.

A majority of breeders and owners are opposed to the racing of the youngsters so early in their careers, on the theory that it destroys their usefulness in later years for breeding purposes, as it saps their vitality and is also likely to result in their breaking down before they are fully developed. It is pointed out in support of their contention that a two-year-old raced so early rarely develops into a horse of much consequence, and racing records of such youngsters have been offered as proof.

Many breeders and owners who race principally for stakes and high-class handicaps are even oposed to racing as early as April 1, and desire that the rule will be so changed that there will be no racing of two-year-olds until July 1, which is the custom in France. In support of this they point to the fact that the French horses stand up better, race longer and over greater distances of ground than the thoroughbreds of any other nation.

TO SELL MACKAY HORSES.

Thoroughbred Yearlings from France Are to be Auctioned Here.

The thirteen thoroughbred yearlings belonging to Clarence H. Mackay, now en route to New York from Havas de Fresnay, France, will be sold at public auction at Durland's Riding Academy during the latter part of this month.

Several of the yearlings were sired by Rock Sand and the famous Meddler. Merry Thought, a bay filly, and Sargon, a chestnut colt, are by Uncle out of Marise and Semiramis II., respectively.

All of these high-bred youngsters have engagements in France and England. Some of the colts have been entered for the Derby and St. Leger, while in America they have been nominated for all the important juvenile stakes.

The fillies are eligible for the English Oaks, Fashion, and Spinaway Stakes.

WINTER RACING IN ENGLAND.

Government Grants Permission for Meets on Five Courses.

The British Government has granted permission for horse racing under National Hunt rules to take place on some of the race courses in the South of England, and arrangements are being made to open the season on Dec. 27. The meetings will be held at Gatwick, Lingfield, Windsor, Plumpton, and Newmarket.

During the flat running season the value of stakes run for in England was just under $1,250,000, which is a reduction of $1,650,000 compared with an average year before the war.

IMPORTED HORSES WILL RACE HERE

Thoroughbreds Released by France to Run on American Tracks Next Season.

Now that the racing season in the North has ended and the horsemen who have been at the Maryland tracks have returned to Broadway haunts, gossip centers in the prospects for next Summer's racing. Imported horses promise to play quite a part in the sport, if the number of importations count. Harry Payne Whitney, John Sanford, and Frank Hitchcock will have strings of their own breeding which have been released by the French Government, and it is possible that August Belmont, J. B. Widener of Philadelphia, Clarence H. Mackay, and Frank Gould, all of whom have breeding establishments in France, may show some of their youngsters. It is said to be hardly probable that W. K. Vanderbilt, who also breeds largely in France, will race here, as he does not like the laws under which racing is conducted. Mr. Vanderbilt is sphinx-like about it, but the rumor persists that his colors will be seen on the American turf this Summer unless there is an unexpected ending of the war and a revival of racing in France, where he raced extensively during the past decade.

About fifty youngsters have been imported by individual owners like W. R. Coe, Fred Lewisohn, and Jesse Livingston in batches of two or three, picked up cheaply at the English sales this past Autumn. The largest single lot of this kind was brought over to this country by Walter Jennings, supposedly for A. K. MacComber, though the ownership is supposed to be a secret. At all events, Mr. Jennings purchased for some one a lot of thirteen yearlings and three two-year-olds, which have just been shipped for training to Aiken, S. C., where, this week, Mr. Jennings began the work of breaking and breezing the youngsters. He is a trifle behind most of the trainers in this country, who have not only broken their yearlings, but tried them out preparatory to their nominat.on for stake engagements. But, as Jennings is a "wizard" at that sort of thing, he will not enter the game with so much of a handicap as might be supposed, particularly as the weather at his Southern training quarters will permit of work when the prospective two-year-olds of 1916 are snowbound hereabout.

Jennings's bunch of sixteen thoroughbreds were bought in a lot from J. B. Joel of the De Beers diamond syndicate, who has achieved wonderful success as a breeder and owner, with a couple of Derbys to his credit, and near the top, if not actually at it, of the list of winning owners in England in the past decade. Like most British breeders he is disgusted with the prospects for racing for the next few years in England and disposed of his youngsters rather than hold them with small chance of getting much racing out of them for some time to come. The youngsters sold to Jennings include two colts by Sun Star and one by Sunflower, and ten fillies destined for the breeding farm if they do not try out fast enough for racers. Of these three are by Sun Star, four by Sunflower, and one each by Cicero, Buckwheat, and Roquelaure. Coming from the best of the English racing families, as these youngsters do, it is certain that they will prove desirable breeding outcrosses, even if they do not develope into high class racers.

Mr. Jennings thinks he has a fine lot of "prospects" in the bunch and expects to have them ready to measure strides with the best of the home-bred youngsters when racing begins at Belmont Park next Spring. The three two-year-olds will be fitted for the three-year-old stake races for which they may be eligible over the metropolitan circuit tracks.

R. T. Wilson has a half dozen imported yearlings at Belmont Park, which his trainer, Tom Healy, is fitting for an American racing career. Four French bred youngsters belonging to Harry Payne Whitney are expected to arrive here about the middle of December, coming with the lot of 13, which Clarence H. Mackay is having shipped from his farm.

PITCHERS' RECORDS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

"Smoky" Joe Wood of Boston has been placed first in the pitching record of the American League, according to the official figures sent out by the league. He competed in twenty-five games and allowed an average of only 1.49 earned runs. Five pitchers gave less than two runs a game, as against only two with this distinction in the National League. Second to Wood, who was ill part of the season, is Walter Johnson of Washington, with an average of 1.55, and in third place is Shore of Boston, with 1.64.

Ray Fisher is the leader of the Yankees' pitchers. In the thirty games in which he worked his opponents obtained an average of 2.11 runs, which placed him seventh in the list. The rating of the second pitcher of the New York Club will surprise the fans. He is Cy Pieh, with a record of 2.87, and he leads Ray Caldwell by two points. They are placed twenty-ninth and thirtieth in the list. King Cole of New York is fourth among the Yankees and thirty-third on the list, his average being 3.17, but he competed in only ten games. Keating follows in forty-sixth place with 3.63. Shawkey, who played the early part of the season with Philadelphia, is forty-eighth, with an average of 3.68. Brown is fifty-fourth and McHale fifty-seventh, their averages being 4.10 and 4.25, respectively. The averages follow:

	No. of Gms.	Innings Pitched.	At Bat by Opp.	Hits by Opp.	Runs Opp.	Hit Bats-man.	B.B.	S.O.	W.P.	Aver. E. R. Per G.
Wood, Boston	25	157⅓	555	120	32	26	1	44	68	3	1.49
Johnson, Washington	47	336⅔	1,205	258	83	58	19	56	203	7	1.55
Shore, Boston	38	247	908	207	75	45	4	66	102	4	1.64
Harper, Washington	19	86⅓	297	66	26	17	1	40	54	5	1.77
Wolfgang, Chicago	17	53⅔	185	39	18	11	1	12	21	0	1.85
Scott, Chicago	48	296⅓	1,077	256	98	67	5	78	120	4	2.03
Fisher, New York	30	247⅔	901	219	82	58	5	62	97	2	2.11
Foster, Boston	37	255⅓	914	217	83	60	10	86	82	5	2.12
Benz, Chicago	39	238⅓	865	223	78	56	3	43	81	4	2.12
Morton, Cleveland	34	240	867	189	75	57	2	60	134	6	2.14
Ayers, Washington	40	211⅓	762	178	66	52	7	38	96	0	2.21
Klepfer, Chicago-Cleveland	11	55⅔	213	58	29	14	0	16	16	1	2.27
Gallia, Washington	43	259⅔	940	220	90	66	4	64	130	6	2.29
Wellman, St. Louis	47	295⅔	1,049	240	110	77	3	83	125	4	2.34
Leonard, Boston	32	183⅓	624	130	57	48	14	67	116	2	2.36
Koob, St. Louis	28	133⅔	468	119	50	35	10	50	37	6	2.36
Collamore, Cleveland	11	64⅓	221	52	22	17	0	22	15	2	2.38
Ruth, Boston	32	217⅔	783	166	80	59	6	85	112	9	2.44
Coveleskie, Detroit	50	212⅔	1,162	271	123	85	20	87	150	5	2.45
Dauss, Detroit	46	300⅔	1,112	261	115	86	11	115	132	8	2.50
Shaw, Washington	25	138	463	102	50	37	2	76	78	6	2.50
Faber, Chicago	50	299⅔	1,102	264	118	85	11	99	182	4	2.56
Russell, Chicago	41	229⅓	865	215	90	66	6	47	90	2	2.60
Mays, Boston	38	151⅔	488	119	54	38	5	21	65	3	2.60
Oldham, Detroit	17	67⅔	214	52	22	18	4	17	17	1	2.81
Mitchell, Cleveland	36	236	872	210	103	74	2	84	149	5	2.82
Sisler, St. Louis	15	70	251	62	26	22	4	38	41	1	2.83
Hamilton, St. Louis	35	204	740	203	98	65	12	69	63	4	2.87
Pieh, New York	21	94	333	78	40	30	5	39	46	0	2.87
Caldwell, New York	36	305	1,089	266	115	98	5	107	130	4	2.89
Cicotte, Chicago	39	223⅓	827	216	89	75	6	48	106	4	3.02
Boland, Detroit	45	202⅔	727	167	86	70	6	75	72	3	3.11
Cole, New York	10	51	183	41	27	18	3	22	19	2	3.17
Dubuc, Detroit	39	258	942	231	116	92	10	88	74	11	3.21
Boehling, Washington	40	229⅓	851	217	105	82	9	119	108	6	3.22
Lawdermilk, St. L.-Detroit	45	250⅓	874	200	126	90	17	157	148	8	3.24
James, St. L.-Detroit	45	237⅓	844	212	115	86	7	125	82	6	3.26
Brenton, Cleveland	11	51	195	60	31	19	2	20	18	0	3.35
Gregg, Boston	18	75	273	71	37	28	5	32	43	2	3.36
Harstad, Cleveland	22	82	300	81	45	31	1	35	35	1	3.40
Coumbe, Cleveland	30	114	419	123	63	44	3	37	37	4	3.47
Knowlson, Philadelphia	18	100⅔	362	99	53	39	6	60	24	4	3.49
Wyckoff, Philadelphia	43	276	967	238	139	108	5	165	157	14	3.52
Hagerman, Cleveland	29	151	563	156	86	59	6	77	69	5	3.52
Steen, Cleveland-Detroit	30	124⅔	485	134	65	49	3	37	50	4	3.54
Keating, New York	11	79⅓	290	66	41	32	3	45	37	4	3.63
Jones, Cleveland	48	145⅔	519	131	78	59	1	63	42	3	3.65
Shawkey, Phila.-New York	33	185⅔	665	181	95	76	3	73	87	3	3.68
Perryman, St. Louis	24	50⅓	185	52	27	22	1	16	19	0	3.94
Warhop, New York	21	143⅓	530	164	74	63	12	52	34	1	3.95
Walker, Cleveland	25	131	467	122	73	58	7	65	57	6	3.98
W. Davis, Philadelphia	18	66⅔	238	65	53	30	6	59	18	6	4.05
Cavet, Detroit	17	71	277	83	39	32	2	22	26	2	4.06
Brown, New York	19	90⅔	345	95	49	44	5	47	34	1	4.10
Rush, Philadelphia	25	145⅔	520	137	86	67	4	89	89	10	4.14
Sheehan, Philadelphia	15	102	391	131	73	47	1	38	22	2	4.15
McHale, New York	13	78⅓	311	86	45	37	0	19	25	0	4.25
Collins, Boston	25	104⅔	387	101	62	50	1	31	43	1	4.30
Bressler, Philadelphia	32	178⅓	646	183	133	103	7	118	69	7	5.20
Crowell, Philadelphia	10	54⅓	192	56	33	33	5	47	15	4	5.46
Nabors, Philadelphia	10	54	191	58	45	33	5	35	18	1	5.50
Pennock, Phila.-Boston	16	58	232	69	50	41	2	39	31	2	6.37

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Barometer pressure continues high generally east of the Mississippi River and west of the Rocky Mountains. Low pressure prevails off the North Atlantic Coast, and disturbances are central over Texas and Alberta, Canada. This disturbance has resulted in rains in the West Gulf and North Pacific States and along the Northwest border, and light local snows in the region of the Great Lakes and the North Atlantic States.

Temperatures have not changed throughout the East, and are considerably above the normal west of the Mississippi River.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the region east of the Mississippi, except that rains are probable in the Lower Mississippi Valley and snow flurries in Upper Michigan.

Temperatures will rise Tuesday in the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley. It will not change materially in the East and South during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh and strong northwest. Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	39	25 | 4 P. M.	36	37
6 A. M.	33	27 | 6 P. M.	36	34
9 A. M.	35	30 | 9 P. M.	35	34
12 M.	35	34 | 11 P. M.	36	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—46 W 8 St., (auto;) J. Dalpon.	Not given
12:45—168 Clinton St.; Jacob Stine	Slight
7:40—118 Horatio St., (auto;) A. S. & J. Bloch	Slight
8:25—754 E. 161 St.; Al. Tritstman	$500
10:10—901 Beck St.; Morris Zalk	Slight
10:45—8 Barclay St.; Robert Gorman	$10
P. M.	
1:55—31 W. 115 St.; S. Larman & Co.	Slight
2:15—514 E. 18 St.; Mrs. McCoy	Slight
2:20—456 Lenox Av.; Beatrice Clark	Slight
3:45—1,287 Chisholm St.; Harry Curtis.	None
3:40—1,525 So. Ward	Not given
4:45—818 5 St.; M. Feldman	Slight
4:45—132 Greenwich St.; A. Leibert	Slight
5:10—411 W. 45 St.; George Hyde	Slight
5:45—12 E. 114 St.; Henry Goldstein	Slight
6:55—623 E. 134 St.; George Hauser	Slight
7:20—114 4 Av.; M. Rosenbloom	Slight
9:00—37 W. 65 St.; N. Y. Cent. R. R.	Slight
9:15—35 Ft. 29 St.; G. Gomez	Slight
9:30—507 Manhattan Av.; H. Nagel	Slight
9:30—6 Bond St.; Maco Hat Co.	Slight
10:27—278 City Island Av.; E. Haulton	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Capt. C. Game, 6th Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps, effective Dec. 5.

First Lt. D. J. McEachlan, 10th Inf., from treatment, Reed Hospital, to his station.

Capt. M. E. Hilgard, 14th Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps.

Retirement of Maj. Gen. A. Murray, U. S. A., from active service is announced.

Leave, first Lt. L. A. Kunzig, 21st Inf., 2 mos.; Capt. J. R. Kelly, 10th Inf., 10 days' extension; Maj. L. T. Hess, M. C., 5 days; Capt. M. O'Keefe, Philippine Scouts, extension to include Feb. 4; Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, Q. M. C., 1 month; First Lt. R. R. Pickering, 16th Inf., 14 days.

The Navy.

Commanders F. E. Ridgley, the Kansas, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania, and on board when commissioned, and W. S. Turpin, Naval War College, to Puget Sound Yard.

Lieuts. H. G. Kays, the Maryland, to Naval War College, Jan. 3; F. Rorschach, the Chicago, to Boston Yard, and W. C. I. Stiles, the New Hampshire, to the Culgoa.

Junior Grade Lts.: T. L. Gatch, the Maryland, to the Princeton; S. Mills, the C-1, to command the C-5; R. Moses, from command of the K-2, to aid on staff of commander submarine flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; L. P. Smith, the Dixie, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned; F. C. Clement, the Culgoa, to command the Chicago; G. A. Rood, from command of the C-5, to works Electric Boat Co., Quincy, Mass.; S. Cochran, the Columbia, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned; F. M. Williams, from command C-2, to command K-2; R. G. Risley, the Tripp, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned, and J. Brosbel, the Columbia, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned, and F. M. Gibson, aid to commander submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet, to works New London Ship and Engine Co., Groton, Conn.

Ensigns: K. E. Hintz and T. N. Vinson, the Maryland, to the Alert; H. H. Little, to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco; J. A. Henderson, resigned; A. E. Wills, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Arkansas; R. P. Jondreau, A. G. Hatch, and D. C. Watson, the Maryland, to the Buffalo, and H. O. Hunter, the Dixie, Dec. 8, to connection fitting out of the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Chief Boatswain J. W. Stoakley, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Neptune.

Boatswain J. E. Armstrong, the Neptune, to temporary duty the receiving ship at Norfolk.

Chief Gunners: G. W. Irwin, the West Virginia, to the Wisconsin, and C. H. Sheldon, the San Francisco, to the West Virginia.

Chief Machinist R. L. Dake, the Maryland, to the Buffalo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, at N. Y. Yard; Caesar, at Alexandria; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, H-3, at San Pedro; K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8, at Pearl Harbor, and the New Orleans, at Topolobampo.

Sailed—Brooklyn, Colombo for Manila; Celtic, Port au Prince for Venezuela, via Guantanamo; Flusser, Key West for Pensacola; Cyclops, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Iris, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, and the Whipple, San Diego for Guaymas; Proteus, Nagasaki for Honolulu; Vulcan, Tampico for Guantanamo, and the Wilmington, Swatow for Hongkong.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has approved a recommendation that a promotion examination be ordered from topographical draughtsman to assistant landscape architect in the Parks Department.

The request of the Public Charities Commissioner for a special promotion examination for Lawrence J. Miller has been denied.

The request of the Chamberlain for an examination for promotion from third to fourth grade clerk has been granted.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 19 and 20 an examination for junior engineer, male, to fill vacancies in the Water Resources Branch of the Geological Survey. The entrance salaries range from $1,080 to $1,200 a year. Age 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh easterly winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., except rain Wed. in extreme n. w.; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., probably rain; fresh easterly winds.

Miss. and La.—Cloudy, with probably rain Tues. and Wed.; fresh easterly winds.

East. Texas—Rain Tues. Wed., rain in n. and cloudy in s.; fresh easterly winds.

West. Texas.—Cloudy in w., and probably rain in e. Tues. Wed., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably rain.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in e., cloudy in w. Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain.

Ohio and Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy and warmer; moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., unsettled; moderate southerly winds.

Upper Mich. — Snow flurries Tues. Wed., fair; fresh southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Tues., probably followed by rain by night and on Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled Tues., probably followed by rain by night and on Wed.; colder in w. Wed.

Wis.—Light rain or snow Tues.; Wed. probably unsettled and colder.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues., with light rain or snow in e.; Wed. probably fair and colder.

Iowa—Probably light rain Tues.; Wed. unsettled and colder; probably rain or snow in extreme e.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy in e., fair and colder in w. Tues.; Wed. fair; colder in e.

BEST LOCATION.

Fine light office vacant at moderate rental. See it today. Most accessible part of the city. The Times Building, Times Square. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

These probationary patrolmen, having qualified as patrolmen, are appointed and assigned as indicated, to take effect Dec. 3, 1915: J. M. Maguire, 5; T. J. O'Neill, 5; W. J. M. Schnibbe, 7; A. E. Waid, 7; A. H. Shellard, 7; D. T. Holloran, 10; S. J. Smith, Jr., 12; H. Adler, 13; F. P. Nickola, 13; M. O'Connor, 14; H. Ormsby, 15; J. H. Schneider, 15; J. F. Corcoran, 18; G. W. Nicoliet, 18; F. Nowicki, 21; F. R. V. Petry, 21; J. F. Frey, 26; A. A. Morrissey, 26; C. F. Struning, 26; C. F. Collins, 26; G. J. Duggan, 26; J. J. Quinn, 26; M. Downing, 28; F. A. Luckel, Jr., 28; T. P. Dewick, 28; J. Grady, 28; J. Livingston, 28; B. J. J. Kelly, 28; L. F. Hunt, 35; W. Donohue, 36; H. E. Masterson, 36; M. J. Connely, 40; P. Faughnan, 42; J. H. Muldoon, 42; J. W. F. Smith, 43; H. D. States, 149; F. L. A. Schultze, 151; L. H. Woelfel, 151; A. C. Ackerly, Jr., 153; J. Byrne, 153; J. A. Mullen, 5; J. Daly, 7; A. Seidenfaden, 7; A. Pedersen, 7; M. A. Haring, 10; W. H. Kiley, 10; J. F. Stork, 12; S. F. Ambras, 12; A. J. Kossman, 13; J. L. Mohr, 14; W. C. Van Gostein, 15; J. T. Connors, 16; F. J. Mace, Jr., 18; G. C. Heiser, 18; J. S. Mitchell, 21; J. A. McGuire, 21; E. McGovern, 26; J. P. Reiner, 26; J. S. Wade, Jr., 26; F. Conkey, 26; J. O'Hara, 26; F. C. Slocum, 26; J. T. Hunt, 28; R. Schmidt, 28; W. W. Eisele, 28; J. E. Hebron, 28; F. Sadlo, 28; J. J. Finnegan, 35; S. J. McDonald, Jr., 35; J. F. Gleason, 36; J. G. Beatty, 40; W. M. Durant, 42; H. J. Dowling, 42; A. R. Otto, 43; W. H. McNamara, 149; J. A. Healy, 149; J. Zweck, 149; J. C. Wallis, 151; H. J. Addy, 153, and E. O. W. Carson, 153.

Transfers ordered, to take effect 4 P. M., Dec. 7, 1915, from precincts indicated to 19th Precinct: Patrol. A. G. Grom, 150; H. Volberg, 137; G. Chaffers, 153; J. Grunewald, 150; J. J. Sharkey, 157, and M. Murray, 155.

Leaves of absence authorized, without pay, Sergt. N. J. Merrill, 159, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 8, 1915; Patrol. H. J. McCormack, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 6; B. J. Molloy, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; C. S. Robinson, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 8; L. B. A. Payez, 165, 3 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 4; W. A. Ward, 165, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 10; J. F. Moran, 174, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25, and F. E. Galloway, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 3.

These members of the force, having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint, are hereby reprimanded: Patrol. O. Johnson, 145, Aug. 2, (1) absent from post, (2) failed to obtain permission, (3) failed to make entry; F. J. Connell, 147, Aug. 3, (1) absent from post; (2) failed to obtain permission, (3) failed to make entry; H. N. Stevenson, 152, July 29, (1) absent from post, (2)) failed to obtain permission, (3) failed to make entry; W. T. Forrester, 158, July 30, absent without leave; H. C. Petermann, 172, Aug. 1, (1) improper patrol, (2) failed to report highway accident; H. Hachemeister, Traffic D, June 30, while in uniform was not in performance of police duty, riding in an automobile which was not a department vehicle.

These members of the force, having been tried on charges before Deputy Commissioner, the charges are hereby dismissed: Patrol. C. A. Lomberg, Traffic C, (charges preferred while attached to 10th precinct.) Oct. 2, punched a man, then placed him under arrest; L. Bourke, Traffic E, Oct. 27, (1) failed to notify commanding officer regarding information relative to assault and robbery case, (2) recovered stolen property without the authority of his commanding officer, (3) took checks to bank and asked if they were good, (4) failed to secure stolen property.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. A. Mullen, to take effect 12 P. M. Dec. 4.

Amendment: Par. 2, S. O. 269, c. s., is amended by the following substitutions, precincts indicted: Sergt. R. Schleyer, 275 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn, 145; Patrol. E. J. Mayo, 60 Baxter St., Man., 6; E. P. Byrne, 4,626 Matilda Av., the Bronx, 16; W. D. Thompson, 4,294 Park Av., the Bronx, 38; C. J. Mills, 224 W. 142d St., Man., 38; A. A. Beatty, 579 Oak Tree Pl., the Bronx, 88; J. E. Ackerman, 314 W. 133d St., Man., 40; J. F. Cantrell, 517 E. 5th St., B'klyn, 172, and C. S. McGowan, 43 Walcott St., B'klyn, 172, in place of the following: Sergt. F. G. Spellman, 145; Patrol. Arthur Henne, 6; J. T. Gough, 38; B. J. Higgins, 38; M. J. Meyer, 172; M. J. Lowley, 16; P. B. Friedlander, 38; Michael Kenny, 40, and C. F. Reilly, 172.

Appointed as special patrolmen: A. L. Lazarus and C. Hosey, with the City Magistrates' Courts, Dec. 3.

Appointment as special patrolman revoked: Charles Herzog, with the Department of Licenses, Dec. 3.

An opinion has been received from the Corporation Counsel relative to the question of the necessity of express companies and expressmen engaged in interstate commerce obtaining licenses for the conduct of their business. The substance of it is: When an express company is carrying on business between two or more States and the local business carried on by the said company is merely incidental and cannot be separated from the main business of the company, it is not necessary for the said company

MERCHANT MARINE NATION'S NECESSITY

International Trade Conference Speakers Say Some Plan Should Be Agreed Upon.

WILSON AGAINST SUBSIDIES

McAdoo's Representative Says Administration Will Fight Any Attempt to Provide Them.

An overwhelming necessity exists for vigorous measures by Congress for the development of an American merchant marine, according to economists, business men, and representatives of official Washington and of many foreign countries, who addressed yesterday's sessions at the Hotel Astor of the International Trade Conference, which was called by the National Association of Manufacturers to harmonize opinion on legislation to further American shipping and foreign trade.

There were radical differences of opinion on the Administration's plan for a Government-owned merchant marine, which was the principal topic of discussion, with the La Follette act second. There was much attention to Dr. Emory R. Johnson, Professor of Transportation and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, who urged that, in spite of the many widely different views, all interested in having an American merchant marine should strive to reach an agreement on as many points as possible and to establish a common basis, with the object of making certain that advancement should be made by Congress at this session toward the solution of the problem.

Robert R. Wooley, Director of the Mint, who spoke in place of Secretary McAdoo, said that the Wilson Administration would kill any legislation which attempted to provide for ship subsidies in any form.

Against Ship Subsidies.

"Much of the opposition to the Ship Purchase act," he said, "has come from men who want ship subsidies. There are men of large affairs who cynically observe that all would be well if the Government of the United States were to grant a ship subsidy, then keep hands off and let capital do the rest. Well, that isn't going to happen; not in this day of the death struggle of privilege and the dawn of fair play.

"Before taking up reasons for the creation of a Government-controlled merchant marine I beg to devote a moment to impressing upon you the utter uselessness of trying to expand our commerce, of trying to make dollar exchange a permanent reality in any other way. The La Follette seaman's law was passed without a recorded dissenting vote from Republican or Democrat in either House or Senate. It is true that an effort was subsequently made to reconsider the action taken in the latter body, but it was futile. The platforms of both political parties contained planks recommending the passage of such a measure, and the man whose name it bears is not of the Democratic faith.

"A subsidy is, in its final analysis, a tax on the many for the benefit of an exceeding few, is bad in morals, and its influence vicious. I refer, of course, to the insidious and powerful lobby which would inevitably be maintained to guarantee its permanency, because there is no such thing as a permanent policy under our form of government; what one party does when in power another party may undo when it gains the ascendency. Can you imagine a better legislative football, a greater source of graft than a subsidy. And can you imagine any party selling Uncle Sam's Naval Auxiliary Merchant Marine when it is once established, unless private capital shall have done that which those who hold a brief for it have so long talked of—built ships enough to carry our wares to every port and restore to the United States the glorious pre-eminence of the days of clipper ships.

"Be not deceived. Those who strenuously oppose the creation of a Naval Auxiliary Merchant Marine at this time are battling for subsidies. And I say to you that so long as Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic Party are in power at Washington subsidies are to have no quarter. Also you should carefully weigh the fact that those of the other great political party who now cry that capital should be given the right to build the American Merchant Marine denied capital that right when they held sway in Washington."

Case of the Minnesota.

Bernard N. Baker, a Baltimore shipping man, read as a pathetic proof of the end of the Present American Merchant Marine the telegram sent to the people of San Francisco by Captain Garlick on the departure of the Minnesota, which transferred from the United States to a British flag, and is now disabled off of Coronado Islands, near San Diego, Cal., with irons on part of the crew, who are accused of crippling the machinery at the instigation of Germans to prevent the ship from reaching London with 16,000 tons of foodstuffs. The telegram was:

To the Good People of San Francisco:

The Great Northern Steamship Minnesota, the finest ship that ever sailed the seas and the largest ship flying the American flag, is now passing down your beautiful city bound to a foreign country, never again to return with Old Glory flying over her stern. The reason for this is well known to all the business interests of the country. I bid you all farewell.

THOMAS W. GARLICK,
Commander Steamship Minnesota.

"A recent visit to one of the more important Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Coast ports has demonstrated undoubtedly that a terrible congestion exists at all the ports due to the absence of the necessary tonnage in our foreign trade to give our farmers, cotton planters, lumbermen, millers, manufacturers and merchants the facilities that they ought to have. It is particularly distressing to the Northwest and Pacific Coast, where today fruit is lying on the ground going to decay, when there is an enormous demand for it, if the facilities which are impossible to secure today could be found for transportation to foreign countries.

"When a prominent New York journal, one of our conservative leaders in development, THE NEW YORK TIMES, finds it necessary, as it did a few days ago, in large type to describe conditions as follows: 'America menaced by ship shortage;' it is manifestly a fact that America is menaced."

Effect of the War.

"The effect of the present war, severe as it is," said Dr. Emory R. Johnson, who read a paper on transportation and foreign trade, "is slight in comparison with what the result would be, were not the seas controlled by one of the belligerents, and the theatre of warfare thereby limited to restricted areas of the ocean near the coast of Europe. The flag of the belligerent that has thus limited the theatre of marine warfare happens to be the flag under which more than two-fifths of the total deep-sea tonnage of the world is operated, and in spite of the destruction of shipping that has occurred during the last year and of the withdrawal of merchant vessels for military and naval uses, the commerce of the world is able to employ a large tonnage of vessels under the flag of belligerent nations. If the European war were being waged upon the sea as widely as it is being fought upon land, American foreign commerce would be practically paralyzed at the present time.

"No one will seriously question the economic necessity of having a large merchant marine under the national flag during such a war as is now in progress, but there are many who still doubt that there is any special need, other than a naval one, for having a large merchant marine under the national flag. It is argued that the merchant vessels of all nations compete with each other to secure the traffic of all countries, and that, ocean freight rates being controlled by this competition, it matters not to the people of the United States whether their commerce be handled in ships of American or foreign registry. The argument, however, is not convincing."

McAdoo Fathered the Bill.

At the close of the discussion W. H. Douglas attacked the Ship Purchase bill and its proposed successor, the naval auxiliary merchant marine, saying:

"Who was behind this bill at the last session of Congress? I went all over Washington trying to find out who had fathered it and I could not find out."

Director of the Mint Woolley got to his feet and said:

"I'll tell you who fathered it. Secretary McAdoo fathered the Ship Purchase bill and is proud of it."

"Not according to what he told me," said Mr. Douglas. "I asked him and he told me that he was not fathering it."

In the evening an informal discussion was held on the subject, "Foreign Credits and How Obtained." Most of the speakers agreed that the difficulty in dealing between North America and South America was their failure to understand the difference in their business customs.

Other speakers at the sessions yesterday morning and afternoon were Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, who presided; President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Dr. Albert A. Snowden of the National Tryon Association of Manufacturers, Baron Jacques de Neufize, a banker of Paris; Commissioner P. E. Quinn of Wales, Delegate Antonio Carlos de Soveral of the Chamber of Commerce of Bahai, Brazil; Francisco Escobar of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota, Colombia, and Tryggve Wettre of the Chamber of Commerce of Christiania, Norway; William H. Douglas of New York City, P. H. W. Ross, President of the National Marine League; William P. White of Lowell, Mass., and W. I. Young, Vice President of the International Traders, Ltd.

WILL BUILD ORE SHIPS.

Midvale Steel to Carry Its Own Cargoes from Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company plans to establish a line of steamships to ply between this port and Cuba. The company recently closed a contract for 500,000,000 tons of Cuban ore, to be transported to Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is asserted that the company believes that it can save money by having its own fleet. On the southbound voyages the steamships will carry American merchandise to Cuban ports.

Some persons took the announcement that the Midvale would operate steamships to this city as an indication of the taking over of the Maryland Steel Company plant at Sparrows Point. It is known that for some time the Midvale interests have been looking for additional steel plants.

FIRE CHIEF KILLED IN AUTO.

Car, at 50-Mile Speed, Hits Truck and Tree—Driver's Legs Broken.

The official red automobile of Fire Chief Alfred Davis of Bayonne, N. J., is undergoing repairs, so when an alarm came in last night, Assistant Chief Lewis S. Bonney jumped into the black car belonging to Commissioner of Safety Henry Wilson and started from headquarters at top speed. He turned into the Hudson County Boulevard and was going fifty miles an hour at Fourteenth Street.

Up the boulevard came a truck driven by William S. Vanschoit of 204 Orient Avenue, Jersey City. The car hit the truck, crashed into a tree, overturned and pinned Bonney under it. Vanschoit was thrown off his seat and the horses ran away.

Other motorists got Bonney from under the car, and sent for Dr. Cohn of the Bayonne Hospital, who said the Chief was dead. Dr. Cohn took Vanschoit to the hospital, where it was found he was injured internally besides having both legs broken.

Bonney was 48 years old and married. He had been chief of the old volunteer fire department and became Assistant Chief when the paid department was put in.

The fire was of no consequence.

10 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Accident at Grand Street and West Broadway Ties Up Traffic.

Ten persons were injured and seventy-five were showered with glass from broken windows when a Sixth Avenue surface car crashed into a Grand Street car at Grand Street and West Broadway yesterday.

Patrick Donegan, the motorman of the Sixth Avenue car, was caught in the wreckage, and seriously injured. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he had concussion of the brain. Trolley traffic in Grand Street, Sixth Avenue and West Broadway was tied up for ten minutes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis, and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(+) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Frank W. Knowlton, Boston, Mass., and Lyman M. Bass, Buffalo, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

72—The Provo Bench Canal & Irrigation Co. v. Caleb Tanner. — Judgment affirmed, with costs.

56—Town of Essex v. New England Telegraph Co. of Mass.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs.

79—E. C. Mackenzie v. J. P. Hare.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

65—Teodora Arana de Villanueva. v. Mariano P. Villanueva. — Decree affirmed, with costs.

659—G. M. Diener v. I. M. Lane. — Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

496—United States v. The M. H. Pulaski Co.; 497—Same v. R. B. Henry Co.; 498—Same v. J. Elliott & Co.; 499—Same v. J. Wile, Sons & Co.; 500—Same v. Robert Muller & Co.; 501—Same v. Wood & Seleck; 502—Same v. E. La Montagne's Sons; 503—Same v. Albert Lorsch & Co.; 504—Same v. Cullman Bros.; 505—Same v. G. W. Faber, Inc.; 506—Same v. Louis Meyers & Son; 507—Same v. William Oppenhym & Sons; 508—Same v. Park & Tilford, and 509—Same v. Selgas & Co.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 21.

681—United States v. Fred Nice.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for Feb. 21.

621—United States v. D. Quiver.—Motion to advance granted; assigned for Feb. 21.

700—Southern Pacific Co. v. M. Jensen, and 701—Clyde Steamship Co. v. W. A. Walker.—Motion to advance granted; cases assigned for Feb. 21.

581—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. v. W. E. Masland.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

718—S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co. v. O. H. Piper.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

684—Thompson & Ford Lumber Co. v. C. Dillingham.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

723—M. W. Rose v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

724—C. E. Greif v. City of Eugene, Ore.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

122—Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. v. United States, and 123—United States v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.—Passed temporarily.

281—W. A. Hartranft v. A. R. Mullowney. —Motion to advance or place on summary docket submitted for defendant.

628—United States v. Union Mfg. Co.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

402—Director of Prisons v. Court of First Instance of Province of Cavite—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

741—M. R. Palmer v. S. D. Gromer, Treasurer, A. R. Sawyer, Auditor, and F. V. Brown, Attorney General, of Porto Rico—Docketed and dismissed with costs.

529—W. Whalley v. Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

No. —. Original—State of Vermont v. State of New Hampshire—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

638—Southern Railway Co. v. W. E. Prescott—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

754—H. M. Eaton v. County of Shiawassee —Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

124—Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Passed temporarily.

115—Washington Dredging & Improvement Co. v. G. Kinnear—Submitted.

307—C. H. Fouts v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

14, Original—Ex parte re Jesse W. Upercu, petition—Argued.

91—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. v. R. W. Glenn—Argued.

104—G. D. Rogers v. County of Hennepin; and 411—Same v. same—Argument commenced.

107—L. G. Loomis v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.—Argued.

111—E. P. Williams v. Ben F. Johnson—Submitted.

112—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific v. D. S. Whittaker—Submitted.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Call for Dec. 7: Nos. 725, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, (and 39 and 109,) 119, 120, 121, and 124.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motions:

O'Brien<Am Agr Chem Co
Re Progressive Wall Paper Co. (2)
P & R Co<Ovarage.
Mitchell<US.
Alpha Port Cement Co<Corsi.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty and equity calendar:

Paulsen<Gray.
Bacigalupo<Jeanne.
Stand Elevating Scale Co, Ltd<Farrell.
Columbia Mach & Stop Corp<F Neumer, Inc.
US<Roseman.
Peerless Feat Prod Co<Fields.
Sanitary St F Mach Co<C Hvass & Co, Inc.
Dolan<Metropol'n Bk.
DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Juror calendar.
Bakker<Holland-Am Line.
Newton Paving Co<CNY.
White<Automobile Blue Book & Pub. Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Gozansky<Natl Elec Sign Co.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H RR.
Hadley<same.
Gray<L V Coal Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co.
Sams<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Stucker<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Girard Tr Co<Murray.
Titanis<Vassardakis.
Shubert Theatre Co<Sherman Nat Bk.
Falk<Wheeler.
Dickerson<Sheehy.
Inventions Corp<Slease.
Carlson<Jos H Penders, Inc. (2.)
Post<Thomas.
Bramhall<Coffin V Co.
Boiles<Shoer.
Daoud<Brown.
Brit-Am Tob Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Lango<Star Co.
Alpert<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Gannon<Brunker
Keyes<Smith & McNeil's.
Jas Everard's Brew<Henrich.
M H Treadwell Co<Gen Petroleum Co.
Skaler<Skaber.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

McCotter<Jackson Sq Rty Co.
Re Healy.
Becker<Low (2.)
Norton<Russe.
Holmes<Crane.
Hubbell<Stelle.
Holmes<Crane.
Union Exch Nat Bk<Atlas Dist Co.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Demurrer.
Kueschle<Sloane.
Preferred causes:
Schwartz<Keepsdry Co.
Sutphin<Seaman's Bank.
Same<Bowery Sav Bank.
General calendar:
Case on—Warsawer<T G & T Co.
Klown Rty<Molenoor.
La Cagnina<Vermilyea Rty Co.
Brandt<Thiesen.
Maier<Maier (2.)
Kawneer Mfg Co<Convent Pk Con Co.
Mutual Bk<Irving Nat Bk.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Furst<Stevenson.
Danziger<Prenger.
Kurz<Bjelland & Co.
Re Drake.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Laino<Theodora.
Carpenter<Prescott Co (2).
Boyle<Mallory SS Co.
Eichel<Jefferson Leasing Co.
White<Jacobs & Davies.
Kotler<Silberstein.
Messer<Gimbel Bros.
Thompson<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Kelly<Gordon.
Occhino<Bradley Cont.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Daly<Giroux.
Connolly<Bradley Cont
Hirsh<Rodt.
Bernstein<3d Av Ry.
Olsen<Pietrowski-K Co
Magnanine<Coast Coal
Ashe<Bklyn Un Gas.
Long<NY Rys.
Hyatt<Weisenberg.
Quigley<Miller.
Gioeli<Swift & Co.
McCormick<CNY Rys.
McCabe<same.
O'Shaughnessy<same.
Bishop<Am Home Magazine Co.
Irwin<Degnon Cont Co
Callaghan<Strauss.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Handman<Deylin Stable Co.
Lubinski<Stevens.
Norton<Rosenberg.
Danishefsky<Bord Con Milk.
Johnson<Comstock.
Levy<Int El Nov Co.
Uhrlass<Sinclair.
Regan<CNY.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
D'Allessandro<Union Ry.
Fisell<Con Coal Co.
Clemens<Roosevelt Hosp (2.)
Roth<Oltenberg.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Carabone<Imp Auto R Co.
Ings—Fladderman<Chalkiadi, (2.)
Tomaselli<68 William St.
Fuller<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Hayden<Jacobs & Davies.
Perkins<D Angelo.
Weinberg<Gardiner Binding & Malling.
Griffin<Kremer.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rosenbach<Sass Brew
Goldberger<Seely's Sons.
Stoyanovich<Ebling Realty Co<2.)
Williams<McD. & Haningan.
Baker<Gray.
Reinhardt<O'Brien.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Feldman<Schwartz.
Cohn<Nassau El RR.
Garcone<Pierce.
Ostrander<Holbrook, Cabot & R Co.
Shimitzer<Sons.
Conklin<Kaufman.
Kaufman<N Y Rys.
Calabro<Grasso.
Kaufman<N Y Rys.
Massa<Townsend.
McFadden<Fee.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hayes<Bradley Con Co
Kimmel<B H RR.
Jones<Bernstein.
Kolbrenner<Bob.
Goldsmith<Windmann.
Jacobs<Sal Transfer.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Slaviz<Adams Land & Bldg Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Sarkin<Sturtz.
Stringham<Tinplate Dec Co (2).
Fink<B C R.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fox<CNY.
Kelly<Gen Acc Corp.
Baruch<Ziegfeld.
Looker<Charlop.
Schaeffer<Morris.
Oppenheimer<Seligman.
Hayes<Sheridan.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ganado<Mayer.
McKenna<Dorerty.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
Clark<Carolina & Y RR Co.
Holsting M Co<Fed Terra Cotta Co.
Lee<Maguire.
Frymer & H Co<Wetmore.
Neiman<Kelser, Inc.
Rosenberg<Bronston Bros.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Fairbanks<Stanton.
Judels<Ocean Acetd.
McBreen<Royal Arcanum.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Fox<CNY.
Elg<Schrenkeisin (2.)
CNY<B U E RR Co.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hapgood<McConnell Printing Co.
Orr<Erie R. R.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glockner<G East Cas.
Ebinger Co<Coates.
Victor<Norwalk Bros.
McDonald<Miller.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Bendell<Quintard.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Thorn<Shea.
Victor<Degnon Const.
Pendleton<Sr Geo Pulp & Pap Co.
Corn Nov Co<Nor Un Fire Ins Soc.
Falk<Wheeler.
Dickerson<Sheehy.
Inventions Corp<Slease.
Carlson<Jos H Penders, Inc. (2.)
Post<Thomas.
Bramhall<Coffin V Co.
Boiles<Shoer.
Daoud<Brown.
Brit-Am Tob Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Lango<Star Co.
Alpert<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Gannon<Brunker
Keyes<Smith & McNeil's.
Jas Everard's Brew<Henrich.
M H Treadwell Co<Gen Petroleum Co.
Skaler<Skaber.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wang<Ruppert.
Brennan<Mitchel R E Co, (2.)
Goldberg<Ohlbaum.
Greenberg<C, P, Z, & Grunberger<H RR.
Snasht<Friedland.
Rhodes<Hunternhoff
Walter<Kervant.
Fesnik<New Amsterdam C Co.
Minsky<Degnon C Co.
Pollinger<Olbrich.
Beller<S & Flaum Co.
Smith<Ehret.
Mulligan<N Y Rys.
Bornstein<Takone.
Salant<Nat Comm on Prison Labor.
Schlitten<Rosenberg (2).
Elliott<Wendt.
Mazzolo<Royal Tailors, Inc.
Hammer<Isner Mendelson Co.
Zeltin<Morrison.
Kurlan<Gutman.
Sandstrom<Levering & Garrigues Co.
Salomone<Steinhardt.
Margolies<Hamraan.
Warner, Jr<Wills & Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Simon<James & Co.
Kraus<Boudin et al.
Howle<Roth.
W Horne Co<Brown.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

American Lace Mfg Co<Levy et al.
Turnik<Jasper.
Dunn<Auto Tire Co.
Brinkerhoff<Sherman.
Public Bank<Frank.
Emmerich<Ratner.
Hergert<Yecke Choc.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 11 A. M.
Brown<Galilee Fish Co
Borenstern<Homan Co
Kleinfeld<Wittenauer.
Schwartz<Jarmulowsky Bk.
Klang<Bilovitz.
Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Williams et al.<Donnelly—Frank Schector.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bloomingdale<Staple Realty Co—Algernon S Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Tyson —Enos S. Booth.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—John Farson<Croisic Realty Co—Robert H Montgomery.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Italian Sav Bank<Richardson.
Carlson<Carlsen.
Kaplan<Steinberg.
Feld Co<Duran.
Rankin<Holstein.
Pines<Meredith.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.

Scele<CNY.
Hummel<Akron Bldg.
Romer<Goodyear Rub Ins Co.
Zelding<CNY.
Martinez<Zimmer.
23d Ward Bank<Brohmer.
Woods<Harlem Trans Co.
Wolf<Freston.

Highest number reached in regular order, 387.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Eller<Corbett.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Re E M Grout.
Re F P Martin.
Lord & Taylor<A S Burden.

W J Douglass<Yellow Taxi and Mason Transp, &c.

Enumerated day calendar:

Baker<Page.
Pelham Heights Co<Johnson.
Re Lee.
Kligallon<Nuhn.
Re Ellis.
Levin<Harbor View McCauley<Whitridge.
Cooke<Westchester Engineering Co.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Notices.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial Department, does hereby change and alter the time for holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the hearing of motions and trial of issues, heretofore designated to be held at the Court House, at Newburg, in the County of Orange, in said Judicial Department, on the second and fourth Saturdays of January, 1916, to be held, in place and stead thereof, on the third and fifth Saturdays of January, 1916, at the Court House at Newburg, in said County of Orange.

It is ordered that a new calendar be made up for the January term of this Court, Jan. 3, 1916, upon which the Clerk shall place (1) all causes upon the present calendar which shall not have been reached on the regular call at the close of the present term; (2) all causes upon the present calendar which have been passed and in which there shall be filed with the Clerk, on or before Dec. 24, 1915, a new note of issue or a statement showing that the appeal is still pending and undetermined; and (3) all causes in which the appeal papers shall be filed with the Clerk, as required by the general rules of practice and the rules of this Court.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Pitman<Case.
Mfrs-Citizens Trust Co<Read.
Re Schotholm St (Barnes.)
Mallett<Prunier.
Sullivan<Howell.
Driscoll<same.
Collins<same.
Schmidt<Hazelrigg.
Guedet<Guedet.
Macauley<Macauley.
Rosenkranz<Standard Motor Service Co.
Abrams<B U Gas Co.
Gottlieb<Booth.
Trinkoski<Bklyn Heights Ry & Power.
Re Gmellin.
Muller<Manhat & Queens Traction Co.
Aumuller<same.
Herschman<Duschnes.
Re U S Trust Co (Award.)
Timmes<Timmes.
Woodhaven Bank<Coffin.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Somerville<City.
Thor<City.
Turtelot<Brownell.
Rudin<Hadrian Rty.
Ficken<Vernon.
Re Cassel Av.
Anderson<Pittsburgh Constr Co.
Germania Bank<Rimi.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
McCullough<McCullough.
Nowak<Dubroff.
Dashby<Dashby.
Morris<Morris.
Gluker<Meiselman.
Domis<Domis.
Bero Asphalt Co<CNY.
Aronson<Aaronson.
Salomon<Nitti.
Schuster<Fench.
Smith<Smith.
McGill<Dwyer.
Ritner<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Epig<Gruehn.
Murray<Agnew Con Co
Druse<Rosenblatt.
Walls<Spalding.
Noto<Caledonia Amer Ins Co.
McCormack<O'Neill.
Re Fulton, Adams, & Willoughby Sts.
Nass-Suffolk Bond & Mtge Co<Balagur.
McIntyre<Wm Necker.
O'Hara<Sayboit.
Burke<Bonner & Sons.
Constant<White Co.
Ficken<Vernon.
Re 94th St (Capps.)
Feltes<City.
King<King.
Riesert<City.
Wolf<Dibs-Saba Rty.
Duggan<same.
N Y Title Ins Co<same.
Granfeldt<Granfeldt.
Millstone<Vermont Marble Co.
Chubbuck<Truxillo.
Gegner<New Hebrew School.
Schiavitello<Telesco.
Bang<Bang.
Markowitz<Markowitz.
Mafeo<Hesse.
Gorman<O'Loughlin.
Fisher<Fisher.
Salomon<Nitti.
City<Auer.
Alexander<Stivers.
Bank of Perkins Co.
Winne<Cedar Dairy.
Gidseg<Fuller.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Halsted<Halsted, ex'r, &c.
Roth<Rabinowitz.
Ford<Ford.
Skarzynkiewicz<Polish Mechs & Trade Asso
Rubin Bldg Co<Kartzman.
Ulrich<Empire State Dairy Co.
Botting<Botting.
Bd Home Miss<Bd For Missions.
Grayer<Magotta.
Kimber<Kimber.
Sogn<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
Sand<Tytle.
Redmond<Redmond.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2674.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Re Mannix.
Sarulio<Bkl Un Gas.
Moulder<NY Rwys.
Gordon<Creem Co.
Seviere<CNY.
Baumer<Perkins Co.
O'Leary<Nassau RR.
Eisner<Michaelis et al
Cavanaugh<I R T.
Mikulsco<Weiss.
Lorentzen<Stegmann.
Tilton<Feltham Oper.
Quint<Lester et al.
Kles<CNY.
Smith<B H RR.
Gribbin<Carr et al.
Thielman<Hammond & Co.
Wiedenbach<O'Reilly et al.
Walder<Bonacel Cont.
Burkhardt<Oxley.
Rausch<Nassau RR.
Dommers<Wilhelm.
Yellin<Shetland Co.
Barwick<Jensen et al.

Kirschenbaum<Jaffe et al.
Hoagland<Brady et al.
Young<Flatbush Gas Co et al.
Damico<Volckens et al
Shaw<B H RR.
McQuillan<Bklyn Un Gas Co.
Bell<Terml Warehouse
Hanemna<Bloomingdale.
Matz<B H RR.
Sica<Thatcher & Son.
Silverstein<Goodman.
Ward<Nassau RR.
Jones<B H RR.
Leith<B H RR.
Diegel<same.
Buskin<Nassau RR.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Co<Husk et al.
Spaeth<Gasteiger et al
Palmenteri<Ageloff.
Sario<Reilly et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck.
Clarke et al<CNY et al
Blanco<NY Tel Co.
Irakson<Sloss et al.
Watson<Rose et al.
Madden<Avitable.
Ash<CNY.
Annunziata<Tulin.
Jenson<B H R R.
Burns<Int Brew Co.
De Lacy<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kennedy<Bruno.
Barwin Realty Co<Batterman Co et al.
Hames<Baumann.
Sheridan<Gelbsman.
Grafton<U S Fid & G
Levin<Daniell et al.
Gleichman & Co<Wittenstein et al.
Weil<Lurie et al.
Brooklyn Bank<Ala Securities Co et al.
Weinfurn & Co<McCarthy<So B'klyn Ry.
Pearlberg<Yellow Taxi Corp.
Hippel<B H R R et al
Schurman<Spiner Construction Co.

Highest number reached on regular call 2121.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Anna M De P Mallet, Mary J Zill.
J H Appleton, Mary Thomas Lovely.
Accounting of:
Christina F Orthey.

Selma Cocks, Fannie Breitpaupt, Gustav Hoppenstedt, Max Berger.
Estates of:
Mirian Fain, Clara Riley, Jos E Casserly.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Faber<B R T.
Weil<N Y Cons RR.
Goldberg<B H RR.
Montchick<same.
Hanna<same.
Willen<Nassau E RR.
Harlow<B H RR.

BUSINESS WORLD.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent for the best names.
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Synthetic Camphor Made Here.

The manufacture of synthetic camphor from turpentine is one of the newest American industries, according to information given out by the Department of Commerce. This work is creating a new market for turpentine, and it is said that in order to make enough camphor to supply the domestic market 20,000 barrels, an amount equal to the whole of the present store in Savannah, will be required. Hitherto the needs of this country have been supplied by foreign camphor, the imports in the fiscal year ended June 30 having amounted to 1,890,873 pounds, with a value of $1,421,122.

Good Petticoat Season Ahead.

The continuance of the wide skirt for Spring has assured another good season for the manufacturers of petticoats, both of silk and of cotton. From present appearances, the Spring lines will not show any great change from those of the present season, that is, they will fit smoothly over the hips and show little fullness above the knees. Below that point they will be more liberal as to cut and will show plenty of trimming of one kind or another, chiefly laces and embroideries. There are reports of the coming back to favor of the Princess slip, and other indications are for the continued popularity of such garments as envelope chemises and several variations of the combination idea.

Situation in Piece Goods.

In the piece goods market buyers seem fully alive to the danger of putting off their purchases. Not a few of the large operators have completed negotiations for supplies of fabrics for delivery very far ahead in the future. As a rule the mills are refusing to take orders that call for delivery beyond the usual time. One buyer gave an example yesterday of the extent to which sellers govern the market. He had received a quotation a little over a week ago on certain goods. He tried to place an order yesterday for 350 pieces of this material, only to get a refusal from the mill. Similar instances are very numerous, the tendency on the part of the mills being to cut orders down to the minimum.

Burlaps Scarcer and Higher.

Burlaps continue to grow scarcer and higher in this market, especially the heavyweight and odd width goods, such as 10 and 10½ ounce "forties," and 36 and 45 inch goods of varying weights. The loss of a substantial quantity of goods in recent shipping disasters in Eastern waters has had a strong bullish effect on the market, as have late cables from Calcutta presaging small shipments from that port during this month and next as a result of insufficient freight facilities. These were the prices quoted here yesterday on standard 40-inch goods: 7½-ounce, 5.90c; 8-ounce, 6c; 10-ounce, 8.50c, and 10½-ounce, 8.65@8.70c. The last quoted goods are very hard to get here from all accounts, and experienced men say that they would not be surprised to see them touch the 9-cent mark before long.

Do Not Recognize Improvement.

A man connected with a manufacturing business said yesterday that one of the remarkable features in his dealings with retailers is that they do not seem to recognize, to its fullest extent, the opportunities created by the general improvement in conditions. "The consumer," he said, "is better posted on the situation than the average merchant. The retail customer is willing to buy a better class of merchandise, and yet we have the storekeepers offering him bargains the same way as he did during the time when economy was the rule. Some manufacturers are having the hardest time in their lives trying to convince their retail patrons that now is the time to feature high-priced merchandise, and to buy liberally of the better grades of goods. From a general survey of the conditions I meet up with, I should say that the retailers seem to be the only ones who do not know that prosperity is here, and here to stay."

Abatement of Sales Evil.

There are signs from many parts of the country that the sales evil in the clothing trade has abated to some extent. A salesman, just returned from a trip, reports that the merchants of Worcester, Mass., and Elmira, N. Y., have decided to hold no cut price sales of Winter merchandise until Feb. 1. This means that there will be no stock clearances until that time. The opinion is gaining ground that any storekeeper lucky enough to have a large stock of desirable merchandise on hand at present is in an extremely fortunate position, as values are constantly rising. The cut-price sale, held before the regular season has scarcely started, has been mentioned on numerous occasions as the evil that has so unsettled the clothing business. With the abatement of this evil better conditions are regarded as certain to result.

Orders Ahead Very Heavy.

In the women's wear garment trade there is a very strange feature to present operations. Accustomed as the trade is to deal with rapid style changes that come, as one man phrased it, "almost over night," the orders which the manufacturers are now carrying on their books for the Spring months are perhaps larger than they have been since the industry was an infant. In certain branches where there are not so many changes in the styles, the future bookings are heavier than they ever have been. Quite a flurry has taken place on wedding dresses, and the buyer who comes into the market now to put in his order for such garments may find that very nearly the entire output has been taken up. This situation is perhaps not so evident in other branches, but it exists to a marked extent in all the various lines of the women's wear manufacturing trade.

Good Values in Brassieres.

Brassière buyers will have little cause to complain of the values that will be offered them by makers of these goods for the Spring (1916) season, especially in view of the higher cost of laces, embroideries, and other materials that enter into their manufacture. Some of the new lines are now ready for inspection, while other openings are being held off, in some cases until after the turn of the year. Indications are that the brassières for the new season will be of a "dressier" type than heretofore, and a wide use of laces, embroideries, and ribbons is forecast. Such laces as clunies, torchons, and filets are to be used considerably, while all-over effects in embroideries are favored. "V" and Dutch neck effects are expected to go well, and some of the new models retain the drop-shoulder feature from the current season. Front fastening models are thought well of, and predictions are made that the sale of rubber and other reducing brassières will be large.

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

The week opened with a fair demand for staple cloths in the local gray goods market. Among the sales of printcloths reported were 39-inch 80 squares at 6¼ cents for delivery in the next sixty days, and 68-72s in that width for shipment in the opening months of 1916 at 5¾ cents. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s were made for January shipment at 4 cents. On 38½-inch 60-52s, 4⅜ cents was paid for delivery this month, while 27-inch 64-60s were said to have moved at 3¼ cents for January-February. Good bids for 3.50 osnaburgs were reported. About all the goods of this character available at 5¼ cents have been cleaned up, it is said, and mills are now asking 5⅝ cents for any delivery. Among the sheeting sales were 4.70s, which moved at 4⅞ cents. Four-yard 56-60s were firmly held on the basis of 5⅝@6 cents, according to quality. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Questions That Arose in Connection with Several Imports.

Adhesive felt in rolls for sheathing vessels was held free of duty yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The Collector took duty at 5 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "roofing felt," whereas the importers claimed exemption under the specific provision for sheathing for ships. Judge Fischer said the claim was fully substantiated by the uncontradicted testimony. The importers were G. M. Josselyn & Co., Inc., San Francisco.

B. Frankfeld & Co. lost in a protest against the Collector's assessment on pituitary glands, which it appears were taken from the brain pan of beef for use in the manufacture of certain medicines. Duty was assessed at the rate of 15 per cent. advalorem as unenumerated manufactured articles, whereas the importers claimed free entry under the paragraph for bladders, tendons, and other parts of animals and fish in an "unmanufactured" condition. Judge Hay said the commodity in dispute was not named in the paragraph under which the claim was made. The importers filed a memorandum in which they made additional claims, but the General Appraiser said the board could only consider the claim made in the official protest. The Collector was accordingly affirmed.

After a rehearing, had at the request of the Government, the board reversed an earlier decision made in the protest case of Salomon Bros. & Co., relating to the classification of tarred jute threads, or tarred jute strings. The Collector returned the commodity at 10 per cent. as "waste." Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 408, which specifies certain fabrics and their waste. When the issue was up the first time the board sustained the importers. At the rehearing, however, Assistant Attorney General Hanson contended that the merchandise was not provided for under Paragraph 408, that referring simply to fabrics and waste of such fabrics, while the goods before the board was waste in the form of threads. Judge Waite, affirming the assessment, said it was evident from the samples and new record that the merchandise did not come within the terms of the paragraph claimed.

Thomas Holmes of Boston lost in a dispute dealing with the weight of silk noils. Mr. Holmes stated in his protest that the weight was incorrectly stated in the invoice as 14,077 pounds, the correct ascertained weight being 13,845 pounds. At the hearing the testimony of a public weigher was that cases 2,835-54 weighed 7,097 pounds, and cases 2,733-52 weighed 7,109 pounds, making a total of 14,206 pounds. The total invoiced weight of these cases came to 14,289 pounds, making a difference between the total invoiced gross weight and the gross weight as testified to by the weigher, of 83 pounds. When asked the weight of the tare in these cases, the witness was unable to answer. There was no testimony as to the actual weight of the merchandise received.

The board refused to upset the Collector's classification on barley and oats imported by the Gould Grain Company of Duluth and St. Paul. The commodities were returned under the specific provisions for such merchandise, while a number of claims were made for lower rates. The importing firm failed to submit adequate testimony.

NEW CUSTOMS DISPUTES.

Rates of Duty on Fabrics and Machines to be Considered.

The Custom House weekly list of protests for this district, forwarded to the Board of General Appraisers for adjudication and issued yesterday, shows several new disputes regarding the proper rate of duty. In one of the protests the Collector held that figures of decorated bisque in the form of children, attached to which were mandolins, parasols, books, or like articles, were dutiable at 55 per cent. ad valorem as "article of decorated bisque." The Collector reported that the goods are not known as dolls, nor used as such, but as ornaments. The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. as "dolls and other toys."

Several of the protests relate to the classification of foreign-built machines, such as machines for making tricot cloth, a knitted fabric used for hosiery, gloves, &c., needle embroidery machines, moving picture machines, and festooning machines. Other new issues up under the tariff include seamless wilton and Brussels rugs, silk fabrics, Tuxedo veils and communion veils of silk, commercial carved ivory ornaments, paper packets containing less than five pounds of tea, and all wool serges or dress goods assessed under the wool schedule but claimed by the importers to be dutiable at lower rates as flannels.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The December meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society of New York will be held tomorrow evening in the auditorium of the Consolidated Gas Company, 130 East Fifteenth Street. The principal speakers will be Charles Hodgson of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and M. A. Combs of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Nathan Katzenberg, who is well known to the trade as a salesman for the Rosenthal Brothers Company of this city yesterday celebrated the 26th anniversary of his joining the selling staff of that firm.

The Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, which was organized recently to represent all branches of the industry from grower to retailer, yesterday established headquarters at 5 Beekman Street. Secretary Charles Dushkind is in charge. Arrangements have been made to supply information regarding all phases of the tobacco business to the men in it and to the general public as well.

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

APRONS.—Fancy; beautiful assortment; 2-12½ up. Korn & Stein, Poughkeepsie.

BUTTONS.—All kinds of sizes for house dresses or waists; going out of business. Levison, 54 West 21st.

COATS.—All fabrics; ladies', misses', children's, and infants' coats; 2,000 to close out at a price. Michael Bros., 115 West 30th St.

COATS. — We have 100 fur-trimmed plush coats to close out, at low price. M. Felenstein & Bros., 56 and 58 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Waists.—St. Louis jobber looking all week at Spring lines; write for appointment. T 21 Times.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, plush, corduroy, and cloth; 300 to close out at sacrifice; latest models. H. Greenburg Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Plush coats (5,000) for immediate delivery from $8.50 up; also 25 pieces of plush. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS for Spring; popular prices. Jobber looking at samples; large orders. Write for appointment, Y 213 Times Annex.

COATS.—200 children's and 500 ladies' plush coats on hand; will sell at great sacrifice. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; chinchilla, corduroy, sport. Call morning, fourth floor, 14 East 33d St.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats; every one in the house; today only, $10.75. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Spring; ladies' and children's coats; jobber looking at samples; all week. 115 West 30th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Plush coats for immediate delivery; also jobs in black broadcloth coats. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, silbeline, and variety of mixtures, on hand to close out. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Will look at Spring samples between 9 and 12. See Mr. Vyhowsky. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS.—Will pay cash for plush, and jobs of other coats, better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

COATS.—Fur collars; all materials; 250 to close out at a price. Lob & Stock, 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; jobber buying better line. Call 10th floor, 141-143 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers looking Spring coats, children's, juniors', ladies'. Third floor, 140 West 22d St.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts, better grade, for Spring. Jobber looking at samples. L 24 Times.

COATS.—Plush, metalamb, and corduroy; closing out stock. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS for Spring; jobber looking at samples. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush and corduroy; nice lot at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, Spring.—Jobber looking at samples all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Morning only, 8th floor, 145 West 30th St.

COATS.—Plushes and pile fabric; jobs to close out. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Plush, for immediate delivery. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses, and Skirts. Call every morning for one week, 9 to 11 o'clock, 135 West 26th St., 3d Floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models. 462 6th Av., 9th Floor.

COATS and Suits for Spring.—Cash jobber looking at samples. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

COATS AND SUITS for Spring; jobber looking at samples. 12 West 31st St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples, 49 West 24th St., third floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4348.

DRESSES.—Children's and misses'; serges, velvets, and graduation samples; 50% to close out. Klein & Sohn, 32 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking all week between 9-12 on silk and serge dresses; bring samples. Room 608, 37 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber ready to look at silk and cloth dresses, for Spring; big ures. Call sixth floor, 51 West 24th St.

DRESSES. — Contractor on serge and silk dresses; one who can supply his own styles. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; will look at samples. Call after 2 P. M., Glasser, 12 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Cloth, velvet, and corduroy; 100 to close out. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Best quality ginghams, beautiful, sizes 8-6-4-2S. Korn-Stein, Poughkeepsie.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol and Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Phone Chelsea 3975.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale. United Mdse. Co., 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 9861.

MERCHANDISE MANUFACTURERS. — We are open for ladies' ready-to-wear sale merchandise, for large 8th Av. store. On consignment; reliable party. Apply 9 to 12, ask for Mr. Post, O'Neil Adams Bldg., 6th Av. and 21st St.

MIDDY BLOUSES.—Contractors with new Spring samples wanted. Call at once, B. Soloman, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

MIDDY BLOUSES, Percale Sacques, Aprons, Petticoats, to close out; liquidating. Levison Bros. 54 West 21st.

SERGES.—For sale, 7,801 brown, 7,122 wine, Brown 4,408 all shades, Black crepe de chine. Phone 3083—Spring. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—New York and Philadelphia manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Skirts and Dresses who can handle a volume of business can connect with reliable jobbers and commission men who carry book account themselves; must have exclusive selling rights for New England States. X 364 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Jobber ready to place orders; call with samples immediately. 56 and 58 West 22d St., 5th floor.

SKIRTS.—Now showing novelties and skirts. Lesser & Rogen, 7 West 30th St.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking, between 9 and 12 every day for one week. Room 601, 45 West 34th St.

SPRING COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and silk Spring Coats; price $7.50 to $12. 11th floor, 29 West 35th.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed; have 100 high-class suits at closing out prices. Schwinger & Peterson, 15 East 26th St.

SUITS.—Fur-trimmed broadcloth at a price. Hirschorn Bros., now at 12 West 27th.

SUITS—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits, all week. 38 West 26th, third floor.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Spring suits all week. 145 West 28th St., 9th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Large jobber and manufacturer ready to buy ladies', misses', and juniors' garments; materials furnished if desired; bring samples. 122 West 26th St., twelfth floor.

SUITS AND COATS, fur-trimmed, will be sold cheap to quick buyer; also complete plant. Bernstein & Co., 432 6th Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at Spring line. Sartorial Garment Co., 115 West 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. 32 West 27th, 10th Floor.

SUITS, Dresses, Skirts, and Waists.—Desire at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 838.

WAISTS.—A. Schwartz, Schwartz Importing Co., St. Louis, Mo., looking at cotton and silk waists and ladies' dresses for Spring. A. E. Greenfield, wash and cloth skirts, 684 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at a sacrifice price; discontinue business. Roslyn Waist Co., 15 West 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2881.

WITCH HAZEL.—Special Sale Feature. Guaranteed U. S. P. 15 per cent. alcohol, excellent odor; barrel lots only; send for sample and price. "TRIPLE WITCH," Old Mystic, Conn.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for jon lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AGENT.—Manufacturers' agent, with Pittsburgh offices, desires one or several exclusive lines for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. T 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man, in his early forties, twenty years' experience as traveling salesman, later as buyer and sales manager with high-class jobbing house, handling heavy hardware, sheet metals, and plumbing supplies, finds it desirable to make change on account of change of firm; would consider similar position (no traveling) with strictly high-class house, where business would warrant salary of not less than $5,000 first year, subsequent salary to be based on results; full details by letter or interview; principals only. Address S. E. F., Box F 267 Times Downtown.

DUTY CASES ON APPEAL.

A Number of Decisions Rendered by the Customs Court.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has settled controversies arising under the tariff acts of 1897, 1909 and 1913. The Cassella Color Company and R. F. Downing & Co. claimed that the Collector erred in including the value of containers for dyestuffs in the value found for the colors. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the Collector, and this action was affirmed by the court. The case was under the act of 1897.

The board was reversed in the case of Gordon & Ferguson, which related to protests against the action of the Collector in imposing additional duties because of an undervaluaton of dog skin mats in the entry. The merchandise was bought in China and there paid for in British currency. But, instead of stating the British currency on the consular invoice, Chinese or other currencies were put down. The result was to make an undervaluation on which the Collector took penalties, since the other currencies failed to agree in value with the British monetary standard. The board reversed the Collector, but the court now holds that his action was correct, the additional duties ad valorem as "orchids," although the importers denied that they were of that variety. The board affirmed the Collector.

The court decided that so-called "mirror puzzles" imported by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, were properly assessed by the Collector at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "toys." The board sustained the importers in the claim for entry at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "mirrors." Judge De Vries, in reversing the board, said that there was not suffcient evidence to justify upsetting the Collector's classification.

The court sustained the board in holding that Wakem & McLaughlin were entitled to enter grenadine at 20 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 70 cents a gallon as "fruit syrup." Glass receptacles imported by Gallagher & Ascher were held properly taxable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as blown glass, while it was decided that mats made of braids of straw, sewn together with cotton, were properly assessed by the Collector at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of straw. The importers claimed the articles dutiable at a lower rate as mats of straw.

Woodward & Son were given free entry on pickled salmon with the back bone and the larger portion of the other bones removed. The Collector extracted duty as fish skinned or boney, while the claim for duty exemption was under the provision for "fish not specially provided for." The board overruled the claim, but the court ordered a reversal.

PLAN 'FREE TIME' FIGHT.

Shippers Organize in Campaign Against Railroad Edict.

A special committee of the Merchants' Association of New York met yesterday afternoon to lay down their plans for fighting the action of the trunk line railroads entering New York in reducing the "free time" on freight shipped on through export bills of lading from sixty to thirty days, and on goods shipped on domestic bills of lading from thirty to fifteen days.

The discussion hinged upon how the case should be presented when the committee meets the railroad men's committee in the offices of the Trunk Line Association, at 143 Liberty Street, tomorrow. The line of argument which will be adopted was decided upon, and who would present the different phases of the case.

C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, said that traffic conditions were not growing worse. His committee of railway representatives will meet again tomorrow, and will report the conditions on their various roads. Mr. McCain said that no further embargoes had been declared.

It was rumored yesterday that the congested condition of traffic had caused a shortage of the stock of flour in this city. A. E. Barclay, a flour merchant on the Produce Exchange, said that there was nothing in the situation to become alarmed about. He said that flour was moving fairly well on the railroads, but that some of the bakers and jobbers were holding off from buying, as they expected a lower price before long.

TO FIGHT FARES INCREASE.

Westchester County Joins Yonkers' in Opposing New York Central.

Definite steps were taken yesterday by the Westchester County Board of Supervisors at White Plains to assist in the fight started by the City of Yonkers against the increase of fares on the New York Central and Harlem Railroads. Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon also announced that he had joined hands with Mayor Lennon for the same purpose.

"I have directed Corporation Counsel Frank A. Bennett to co-operate with Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Curran of Yonkers," said Mayor Fiske. "We believe the increase in rates excessive and, if necessary, we are to carry the battle to the courts."

The Westchester Supervisors adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors, through the County Attorney and by a special committee appointed for the purpose, take up and investigate the proposed raise in railroad fares, and that the Board of Supervisors do everything in its power to protect the rights of the people and to keep down the fares, because the increase in railroad fares will be detrimental to a residential county such as Westchester."

It is understood that the different Chambers of Commerce in Westchester County will also take up the fight.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

INVISIBLE PAD COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Invisible Pad Company, Inc., manufacturer of coat fronts at 185 and 187 Mercer Street. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $1,000.

SAMUEL RICHMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Richman, jobber in woolens and dress goods at 132 Eldridge Street. He made an assignment on Saturday.

SOLOMON CHALAWSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Chalawsky, dealer in woolens at 64½ Hester Street. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on Saturday.

ABEL LANGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abel Langer, dealer in clothing and furnishing goods at Port Chester, N. Y. It was alleged that he made an assignment on Dec. 1.

ELIAS MOSKOWITZ, manufacturer of quilts at 177 Allen Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,926 and assets $949.

JAMES PARKER, salesman of 216 West 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,920 and no assets.

SUSAN GRIFFIN, boarding house keeper of 146 West Ninety-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. There is a judgment for $350 against her. She has no assets.

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY COMPANY of 39 Cortlandt Street has filed schedules showing liabilities, $33,169; nominal assets, $6,258, and actual assets, $3,418.

GRANDIN FILMS, INC., motion-picture films, of 378 Central Park West, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $9,944; nominal assets, $17,877, and actual assets, $3,377.

PARKE, DANIELS & FRIEDMAN, INC., music publisher, at 146 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $9,940; nominal assets, $2,450, and actual assets, $1,410.

WEISSMAN BROTHERS, dealers in trunks and leather goods, at 688 Sixth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $2,351; nominal assets, $1,203, and actual assets, $558.

JACOB GRATER, jobber in muslin underwear, at 23 Allen Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $4,832, and assets, $4,938.

ISIDOR GEDLER, manufacturer of dresses, at 28 West 116th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $4,680, and assets, $2,755.

A. LAITIN, INC., cafe, at 681 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $12,517, and assets, $25.

SHOGEL & KLAMAN, dealers in dry goods, at 1,605 Bathgate Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $2,294, and assets, $632.

MORRIS L. EDMAN.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Morris L. Edman, manufacturer of boys' blouse suits at 105 Franklin Street, on application of H. Howard Babcock, who said that Mr. Edman had made a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has signed an order releasing and discharging the Guaranty Trust Company as substituted Trustee in place of John W. Jay of S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place, and approving its accounts. The trust company received $1,905,903 and various other property and securities and disbursed $1,886,502. Liabilities of the firm were $9,888,361, and all these claims have been acquired by Colonel Robert M. Thompson. The trust company was also ordered to pay Colonel Thompson $19,401. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Aug. 3, 1913, and they subsequently made a composition.

SMILOWITZ & KAHNER, composed of Joseph Smilowitz and Joseph Kahner, wholesale dealers in cotton and dress goods at 84 Eldridge Street, have made an assignment to Leopold Markowitz.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Helen Miller, 65 Irving Place, formerly boarding house, liabilities $17,685; William Spitz, 1,295 First Avenue; Kerzner Brothers, as New York Typewriter Machine Repair Company, 253 Pearl Street; Haimovitz & Rothman, Louis H. Segal, bookkeeper, 2,120 Honeywell Avenue, formerly manufacturer of art novelties; Florin & Mittenthal Brothers, cloaks, 50 West Twenty-first Street; Theodore Liebler and George C. Tyler, who composed the firm of Liebler & Co., theatrical producers.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Baumer, Frank G.—J. H. McGovern....$228.16
Brookiyn, Queens County & Sub. R. R. Co.—S. Wolfson 433.50
Bretelstone, Louis—N. Hutkoff et al.... 128.22
Bernstein, Julius and Bernard—Pictorial Review Co. 2,139.50
Ballenberg, Adolph—Universal Caster & Foundry Co. 722.87
Brewer, Henry S.—American Ag. Co.... 811.58
Brestlin, Louis—Ragus Tea & Coffee Co. 126.55
C. F. Bedell Co. and Chatham F. Bedell —Nat. Nassau Bank of N. Y. 4,075.09
C. W. L. Realty Co.—E. Guriand..... 15,251.20
Cantor, Morris A.—B. S. Castles..... 188.11
Conoscenti, Euplio, Theodore Palumbo, and Elisa Palumbo—F. H. Edelman.... 344.41
Cohen, Harry—Jacob Ruppert..... 293.75
Claflin, Aaron—P. Mueller Co.... 130.41
Clarendon, J. Hayden—Ashley & Johnson 346.85
Doelger, Joseph—E. J. Schmenker..... 368.44
Edelsteid, Jacob—J. L. Brimm..... 144.31
Forbes, Robert L.—C. L. Dimon et al., costs 127.60
Fitzgerald, Mary—R. Lewitus..... 237.66
Fels-Richard Co., Inc.—Jacob Ruppert Realty Corp. 139.72
Friscoe, Michael—Endicott, Johnson & Co. 143.02
Fash, Hobart C.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y. 848.18
Franklin, James N.—J. B. Wilson..... 151.21
Gibson, Harry L.—Alexander Hamilton Institute 108.67
Grewe, Alexander, and John H. Hahn—A. H. Kohlenbeck 202.05
Gross, Joseph F.—Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. 5,156.24
Golub, Richard C.—Main Paper Stock Co., Inc. 236.81
Giglio, Frank—Matz & Cohen, Inc.... 174.32
Goldfish, Samuel—B. Goldfish..... 509.16
Haight, Ella M. and Geo. F.—Nat'l Nassau Bank of N. Y. 590.60
Higgins, Albert—H. A. Johnson Co..... 132.84
Hecht, Morris, and Lena Bolky—H. Weinstock 820.87
Herzig, Simon—H. C. Fargo, costs..... 111.41
Homewood, Ernest J.—H. H. Wayman et al. 180.04
Joseph, Morris—Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank 146.31
Koller, Sarah and Samuel—Kelting Electric Co. 147.53
Lerner, Samuel, and Max Haber—L. Fischler 167.20
Lenkowsky, Hyman—S. Benzion..... 150.38
Larkin, Elbert T.—A. M. Swain..... 1,783.50
McGinn, James J.—Alexander Hamilton Institute 103.19
Metzner, Anna—G. E. Doen..... 1,820.25
Mottyupsky, Hyman, Carl, Minnie, and Rosie—Live Poultry Auction Co. Inc. 1,522.17
Majestic Motion Picture Co.—Paul Armstrong Co. 1,414.69
McLeon, Margaret—F. W. Van Slyck et al, costs..... 147.22
Morey, Chas. T.—F. M. Wells, costs.... 110.75
Moore, Chas.—Bronx Leasing Co..... 787.87
Murphy, Michael F.—Jacob Ruppert.... 105.53
McPortland, Eleanor—N. G. Prince..... 108.16
Meyerson, Chas. S.—City of N. Y..... 101.40
N. Y. Consolidated Machinery Exchange —J. Geld & Co. 258.20
N. Y. & Tampa Dept. Store—M. Dannenbaum et al. 222.72
Nusbaum, Samuel—M. A. Brady..... 484.60
O'Hara, John J.—Jacob Ruppert..... 326.94
Osbourne, Katherine D.—I. S. Field, possession of property and $152.66, or $4,152.66
Pye, Regina D., and John E.—Lakewood Trust Co., Lakewood, N. J. 3,117.66
Roberti, Nicola—A. J. Pisani et al..... 175.05
Roberts, Walter J.—H. A. King..... 120.40
Sprague, Henry L., and Washington & Valentine—White & Co., Inc..... 1,257.15
Same—Same 1,257.15
Same—Same 1,257.15
Sanitary Laundry Co., Inc.—John T. Hardy & Co. 124.40
Schubert Piano Co.—D. B. Hennessy, costs 106.40
Silver, Philip, and Joseph Selden—Pfohauer-Nesbit Co. 299.22
Thuebel, Simon H.—Clayton L. Hagy & Son 105.93
Tileston, Chas. T.—A. R. Stern Hospital. 142.16
Thorne, Philip M.—M. P. Bryant..... 799.21
Tuthill, Frank H., Rose Tuthill, Chas. H. Hall, Geo. P. Tuthill, Squire G. Tuthill, John W. Tuthill, John E. Tuthill, Addie T. Terwilliger, Milton A. Tuthill, Morton E. Tuthill, Harry A. Tuthill, Elton E. Tuthill, John B. Tuthill, Elizabeth A. Wayman, Rena Wertz, and Angie Tuthill Walker—M. E. Forbes, costs 118.25
Atlantic Express Co.—City of N. Y....1,120.71
Automatic Electric Igniter Co.—Same..128.49
Brodil Importing Co.—Same..... 128.49
Brokers & Traders' Co.—Same..... 128.49
Burns Restaurant & Hotel Co.—Same...150.53
Cotton Discount Co.—Same..... 1,120.71
Croxton-Keeton Motor Co.—Same..... 150.53
Columbia Cyaniding Co.—Same..... 150.53
Colonial Finance Co.—Same..... 238.71
Chery Auto Car Co.—Same..... 106.42
Clancy, Frank J.—Same..... 240.51
W. J. Duane & Co.—Same..... 172.57
Grasso Neversink Fire Co.—same..... 130.57
Ethylight Co.—Same 174.78

In Bronx County.

Aurisy, Anthony—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. $52.91
Brondy, Abraham J., Benjamin Mindlin, Isidor Rothman, Meyer S. Kantin, Joseph Jacobs, Frank Holub, and Rudolph Rosenberg—Winnie Co..... 335.16
Burchman, Morris—S. Kashauer..... 32.17
Dolan, Thomas—H. Marans..... 41.93
Hermes, Karl—L. K. Behnke..... 256.72
Kellet, Isaac D.—A. Z. Zuckerman..... 39.72
Masiello, Angelo—J. Sciacca..... 446.74
Marks, Michael—D. Magid et al..... 120.72
Rosenberg, Charles and Sarah—Charles A. Christman, Inc. 74.84
Reich, Samuel—B. Fink..... 359.12
Shatnitzky, Joseph and Frank—M. Tutelman 30.06
Schmitz, William—J. Heidermann..... 1,082.08
Walsh, Alice M.—S. H. Clark..... 989.52

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cohn, William I. and John—J. Liebling Furrier Supply Co., Dec. 4, 1915.....$700.57
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. — A. Smilowitz, April 7, 1915, vacated)....339.56
Hughes, Ethel—Theodore R. Starr, May 29, 1915 ..... 1,183.25
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. M. Egan, June 8, 1915..... 450.62
Murphy, Richard H.—Stenson & Rampone, Dec. 2, 1912..... 218.48
Bernstone, Samuel and Jennie.—H. Lipsky, et al., Nov. 5, 1914..... 217.67
Brick, Louis—G. A. Martin, March 26, 1915 ..... 3,408.55
Collapso Products Co.—Broun-Green Co., May 8, 1915..... 174.12
Ettenberg, Morris—C. H. Smith, Feb. 20, 1912 ..... 1,501.90
Stamford Lunch—C. H. Smith, Feb. 20, 1915 ..... 1,504.55
Schlechter, Louis—T. Pincus, June 28, 1915 ..... 837.78
Wechsler, Ralph V., and Louis N. Adler —S. Tannenbaum, Oct. 28, 1915..... 358.26

In Bronx County.

Blake, Lawrence E. and Johanna C.—C. Stumpf, April 8, 1915..... $251.43

UNITED FRUIT CO.'S REPORT.

Shows Earnings of $7,470,042—Surplus Amounts to $14,039,687.

The United Fruit Company reports net earnings of $7,470,042 in the year ended Sept. 30, against $3,508,903 in 1914. This was the income from the operation of its steamship and its fruit business, to which was added $144,528 from miscellaneous sources. The balance after interest amounted to $5,900,522, a gain of $2,630,000 over the preceding year and the equivalent of 16 per cent. on the outstanding stock.

The balance sheet showed that approximately $2,000,000 had been written off the valuation of plantations and equipment, while cash in bank had increased nearly $5,000,000 over that reported at the end of the previous fiscal period. The accumulated surplus Sept. 30 amounted to $14,069,687, of which $2,525,695 had been credited to the surplus account in the year just past.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, gen'l mdse., silk dresses, waists, furs; 71 W. 23d.
ATLANTA — Chamberlain - Johnson-Dubose Co.; E. R. Dubose,

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Operating 37,000 square miles of territory in California and serving 200 cities and towns, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the Company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

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Few, if any, other questions are of such supreme importance to private investors and officers of financial institutions as the probable course of the investment market after the war.

A summary of the arguments advanced on each side, including records and charts of the financial markets following the panics of twenty and forty years ago, are given in a paper which we believe should be read by every one controlling investment funds. We will send copy on request for

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William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Strong and More Active —Prices Up Substantially— Homecoming Securities.

All departments of the stock market shared yesterday in an advance which carried prices up substantially on a volume of trading which was greater than that of any day last week with the exception of Thursday, when prices declined under a good deal of selling pressure. Liquidation and bear pressure on that day was in a measure at least due to reports which had reached Wall Street that the President's address to Congress would contain a recommendation that a tax be imposed upon iron and steel production. The Street heard at the same time that the President would deal with the railroad situation in a manner to give encouragement both to the managers of railways and to their security holders. Last Thursday it was upon the tax proposal that the greater emphasis was laid in stock market discussion. Now the effect of that was regarded as having been discounted at least for the time being, and the point to which stress was given yesterday was the report regarding the President's attitude toward the railroad situation.

Other classes of stock yielded leadership to the railroads in the later trading, and the net result of the reports dealing with governmental activities in connection with the convening of a new session of Congress was thus altogether favorable to the market. The railroads at present have the still more practical reliance of the excellent earnings being reported by many lines. East and West are sharing in the improvement, which is the most noteworthy gain shown by the railroads in a long time. It is an incident of the prosperity which the country has come to enjoy, and of some share in which the railroads cannot be deprived without our new-found prosperity itself being put under bondage. One of the tenets of those who are expressing revived confidence in railroad securities is that the Government will not be disposed at this time to increase the strictness of its hold on railroads or to lessen the advantages which they may reasonably expect to derive from the increase in business which is now coming to them.

The double phenomenon of both gold and securities coming in from Europe in large quantity continues. One of the reasons why the market is so readily absorbing the latter is that they include large amounts of very prime securities which are sought after at a time of very great ease in money coupled with confidence in the bond market outlook. When the account is finally struck up, if it ever can be accurately in detail, it will be found that the United States has rebought a huge amount of the securities which represented advances of European capital to American enterprise, both capital loaned and represented by bonds and capital invested in partnership and represented by stock. As matters stand it is known that a very large amount of our securities have already been brought back, and that a further large amount are in course of being returned. Specifications in point are the United States Steel Corporation bonds, which are to be returned to this country upon their surrender in exchange for British Government securities by the British Carnegie foundations which now hold them. It has been known for some time that Pennsylvania Railroad sterling bonds are being bought in the London market, and a large percentage of them has already been acquired. A large block of an underlying issue of one of our leading railroad systems has recently come to this side, and many similar transactions are being referred to in banking circles.

Under ordinary conditions we would find it necessary to send out gold in part payment for such a large inflow of securities which represents the replacement of British capital by American capital on a large scale, but now Europe is not only sending us back our securities, but also sending us gold, which provides reserve against the credits created to absorb our returning stocks and bonds. That is but one of the striking effects of the phenomenal showing which is being made in our foreign trade, which is abnormal, not so much in its volume as in the extraordinary credit which it creates in our favor. This so far offsets returning securities and gold inflow that neither of them nor both of them together suffice to hold exchange at anything like its usual level.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money In Fair Demand and Discount Rates Are Easy.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Money was in fair demand and discount rates were easy today. Treasury bills were sold freely at the Bank of England. American exchange was firmer on numerous sales and cable transfers advanced to 4.71@ 4.71¼. Paris exchange improved, but Petrograd eased off.

The stock market was generally quiet. The feature of the trading was a broadening interest in Kaffirs on buying by provincial as well as big houses. The selling of American bonds continued in good volume and the ticker contained a larger number of markings at rather irregular prices. British funds were firm, but Greeks were easy.

American securities were comparatively quiet on the rise in exchange rates. The closing was steady.

YOAKUM ANSWERS CHARGES.

Says Bad Financing by Others Caused Misfortune of Railroad.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 6.—Charges that the misfortunes of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad were due to bad financing by Speyer & Co. and by J. & W. Seligman & Co. were made in a brief filed with the Missouri Public Service Commission today by attorneys for B. F. Yoakum, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the road.

The brief was filed as a preliminary to the final consideration by the Public Service Commission of the Frisco reorganization plan, on which hearings already have been held, and which is opposed by Mr. Yoakum.

A brief in favor of the plan was also filed by Henry S. Priest of St. Louis, attorney for the receivers, and by B. T. Swaine, attorney for the New York financiers who are backing the reorganization.

The two firms named in the Yoakum brief as responsible for the misfortunes of the road are named in the plan as reorganization managers. The brief says that the Frisco system "is the creation of Benjamin F. Yoakum."

"Can it be wondered at that after the misfortunes of the company occurring while he was in control of its operations, but due solely to bad financing, first by Seligman and afterward by Speyer, after he had worked faithfully and diligently for over two years entirely without compensation in the effort to rehabilitate this property and to put it upon a sound financial basis, he should have had a not unnatural desire to be continued in some capacity with an enterprise with which he has been so long and so closely identified?"

The brief filed in behalf of the reorganization plan says.

"The present plan has been reached only after long negotiations between various interests concerned. Any modification of the plan would reopen all of the questions which have been settled. The delay that would ensue cannot be estimated. The reorganization managers are confident that under present market conditions the plan can be carried out."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1915.

Total sales ..... Stocks, (Shares.)
Same day last year 526,317
Year to date 162,050,602
Same period last year 45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks ..... 91.14 + .85
Same day last year .....

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
128	120	400	Adams Express	129	129¾	128	128	+6
24⅜	24⅞	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	25	25	23⅝	24¼	−1
11¼	11¾	2,000	Alaska Juneau	10⅞	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	3,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
82½	83	9,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	84¼	82½	82½	+ ¼
72⅝	72⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
72¼	72⅝	5,000	Am. Beet Sugar	72	72½	71⅝	72⅛	+1⅛
61⅝	62	5,250	Am. Can	61⅞	62	61½	61⅞	+ ⅛
112⅜	113	700	Am. Can pf	111	112¼	111	112½	+2½
82½	82⅝	4,100	Am. Car & Fdry	81⅝	82½	81¼	82½	+ ½
118	119½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	...
152	153¼	650	Am. Coal Products	152	154⅞	152	152½	−1
114	115½	200	Am. Coal Products pf					
			sub. rects. part pd	114½	114½	114½	114½	
57	58¼	600	Am. Cotton Oil	57	58	57	58	+1½
126	129	300	Am. Express	130	130	128	128	+4½
11¼	11⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	−1
52⅝	53	200	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	
25⅝	27	200	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
23½	24	100	Am. Linseed	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
41½	42½	300	Am. Linseed pf	42¼	42¾	42	42	+ ⅞
71¼	71½	5,400	Am. Locomotive	70¼	71⅝	70¼	71⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	11⅛	300	Am. Malt	11⅝	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝
99⅞	100	7,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99½	100	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
111	112	210	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	+ ⅛
89	89½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	...	
85½	86½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ¼
...	...	300	Am. Sm.pf.A. s.30 f.	89¼	89¼	89	89	
63⅛	63⅝	1,600	Am. Steel F'dries	63½	63⅝	63	63⅜	+1⅛
117	117½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	116⅝	117½	116⅝	117½	+ ⅞
126⅝	126⅞	820	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅜	128⅞	128⅜	128⅝	+ ⅛
220	221	700	Am. Tobacco	220¼	220	219	219½	+ ⅛
49½	50½	200	Am. Woolen	50	50	50	50	+1¼
49½	50	800	Am. Woolen t. r	50	51⅛	49⅞	49⅝	− ⅝
97⅝	98	400	Am. Woolen pf. t.r	97	97½	97	97½	...
88½	88⅝	18,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	88⅜	87¼	87⅞	+1⅜
107½	107⅝	2,550	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	107⅝	106⅝	107⅜	+ ⅛
101½	101¾	900	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
116¼	116½	17,400	Baldwin Loco	115	117⅜	114⅝	116⅝	+1¼
94½	94¾	3,350	Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	94¾	93¼	94½	+ ¾
77½	78	420	Baltimore & O. pf	77⅞	78	77½	77½	− ¼
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	177	177	177	177	...
2⅛	2⅝	800	Batopilias Mining	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¾	...
90¼	90½	850	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	...
46	49	100	Brown Shoe	46	46	46	46	+1
98	99	100	Brown Shoe pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
12¾	13	2,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	11	13	11	13	+2½
81	82	10	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	...
72⅜	73¼	2,900	Burte & Superior	72⅝	74	72½	73¼	+1½
28	28½	12,800	California Petrol	26⅜	28½	26⅜	28¼	+1¾
58	58⅜	1,000	California Pet. pf	58	58	58	58⅛	+2⅜
183⅝	183⅝	2,200	Canadian Pacific	182	183⅜	182	183½	+1
60⅜	60½	4,300	Central Leather Co	60¾	61	60½	60½	+ ⅛
109¾	110½	200	Central Leather pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼
134	136	10	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	135	135	135	135	...
64½	64¼	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	64¼	63½	64¼	+1
15¼	15⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	39¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39½	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
95½	96	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¾	95⅞	94½	95⅜	+ ⅜
131⅛	132½	400	Chi. & Northwest	131½	132	131½	132	+ ⅞
107¾	108	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,500	Chile Copper	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
55½	55⅞	6,500	Chino Copper	54⅝	55⅜	54⅝	55½	+1¼
75	80	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	77	77	77	77	...
72	74¼	400	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74	73½	73⅝	+ ⅜
51⅞	52	2,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅝
36	36½	100	Col. & Southern	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
44	44¼	700	Comp. Tab. Rec	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	+1
90	90	340	Consolidated Gas	143⅜	144	143⅜	144	+1
110	110	20	Continental Can	89	90	89	90	+1
19¼	19¾	2,000	Continental Can pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	
89½	90	700	Corn Products Ref	19¾	19¾	18⅝	19½	+1
74½	74⅞	3,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89½	
111¼	111½	200	Crucible Steel	74	75¾	74	74¾	+ ⅝
169	170	100	Crucible Steel pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
27½	29	500	Cuban Am. Sugar	168	168	168	168	+2
131¾	132½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27	27⅞	27	27½	+ ½
47	47⅜	300	Detroit Edison Co	132½	132½	132½	132½	
29⅞	30	4,100	Distillers' Secur	47	47⅜	46⅝	47	
44⅜	45	18,600	Dome Mines	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	29⅞	+1
43⅝	44½	15,025	Erie	43⅞	44⅝	43⅜	44½	+ ⅝
58¼	58⅝	1,500	Erie 1st pf	58⅛	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅝
51⅛	52	500	Erie 2d pf	51¼	52	51¼	52	+1½
315	320	70	General Chemical	320	320	318	318	
176½	177	1,900	General Electric	176½	178	176⅛	176¾	+ ⅞
528	531	1,700	General Motors	530	536	500	530	+37½
122	123½	2,950	General Motors pf	118¼	123½	118¼	122	+5⅝
75⅜	75¼	17,210	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	72⅝	75½	72⅝	75½	+3⅛
111¼	112	200	Goodrich pf	112	112	112	112	+1
44¼	45	500	Greene-Cananea	44⅜	45	44½	44½	+ ¼
126⅜	127	400	Great Northern pf	125½	126⅜	125½	126⅜	+ ¼
49⅞	50	6,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	49⅜	50⅛	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅝
78	78⅛	3,100	Guggenheim Explor	78	78⅝	77⅞	78	
109	110	200	Illinois Central	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	+ ⅜
45⅝	45⅞	8,500	Inspiration Copper	46⅛	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅞	200	Inter-Met	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅝	3,900	Interboro Consol	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
79¾	80	200	Interboro Con. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	− ⅛
25	25⅛	200	Int. Agricultural	25¾	25¾	25	25	+2
61	62	800	Int. Agricultural pf	60¾	61½	60¾	61½	+1⅛
111	111⅛	1,800	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	111⅝	110	111	+2¾
73	80	100	Int. Harv. Corp	75	75	75	75	+2⅞
190	193	8,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	67	68	65⅜	66¼	+5½
11	11¼	1,400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	189	194⅜	189	194½	+ ½
32	32½	100	Int. Paper	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
63⅝	64⅜	500	Kansas City South	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
127	128¼	100	Kan. City South.pf	64	64	64	64	− ½
127	128¼	100	Kings Co. El.L.& P	127½	127½	127½	127½	+1
83¼	83¼	55	Do., odd lots	127	128	127	128	
131½	132	8,700	Lackawanna Steel	84¼	84½	82⅞	83¼	+ ¾
82⅝	83	100	Lake Erie & West	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
119	119¾	2,900	Lehigh Valley	82¼	83	82¼	83	+ ¾
23	24	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120	120	120	120	
184⅞	190	100	Long Island	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅝
129	130⅜	600	Lorillard (P.) Co	184½	184½	184½	184½	+1½
66	67	100	Louis. & Nash	128¼	130	128¼	130	+1½
130⅜	132	100	Mackay Cos	65⅜	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
76½	77	6,800	Manhattan Elev	131	131	131	131	+ ⅛
100	100⅞	1,000	Maxwell Motors	75¾	77⅜	75⅞	76⅜	+1½
58¼	58¾	2,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	100½	101	100½	101	+1½
63	65	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	55⅝	58¼	55⅝	57⅛	+1½
103⅝	108	200	Mex. Dept. Stores	65	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	+1⅜
93½	94	15,230	May Dept. Stores	106	106⅛	106	106½	+ ⅛
92½	94½	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	92⅝	94½	92¼	94	+1½
34	34¼	1,600	Mex. Petroleum pf	90	94	90	93¼	+1¼
35	37	100	Miami Copper	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ¼
123¼	124	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	35	35	35	35	+1
7⅜	7½	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M	123⅜	123⅝	123¾	123⅝	+ ⅜
17	17½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	6⅛	1,300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
76	77½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
81	82	3	Montana Power	77½	78	76	76½	−1
126	127¼	100	Morris & Essex	83	83	83	83	
79	80	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	126	126	126	126	−1⅛
31	31¼	1,800	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80	80	79⅞	79⅞	− ⅛
95	99	250	Nat. En. & St. Co	30¼	31½	30¼	31	+1
66	66¼	300	Nat. Lead & Co	94½	96	94½	96	+1½
16¾	16⅞	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
130	138	800	Nevada Con. Copp	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
104½	104⅝	17,200	N. Y. Air Brake	136½	137½	136½	137	
76	76½	900	N. Y. Central	102⅞	104⅛	102⅞	104½	+1⅝
31	31½	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ¾
120⅞	121	9,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	30½	31⅜	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,300	Norfolk & Western	118⅝	121	118⅝	121	+3
117⅞	117⅞	2,700	North American	74	75¾	74	75¼	+1¼
6¼	6½	340	Northern Pacific	115¾	117¼	115¾	117⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	10½	2,550	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	4,310	Pacific Mail	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅝
117¾	118	100	Penn. R. R.	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	300	People's Gas, Chi	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅜
65	65	100	Peoria & Eastern	13	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅛
55	65	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1¾
44¼	44⅝	300	do., odd lot	60	60	60	60	
80	81	1,200	Philadelphia Co	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
36	36¼	700	P., C., C. & St. L	81½	81½	80	80	−3
108½	108⅝	18,600	Pittsburgh Coal	35¾	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
65	65½	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛
116	116¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	64¾	65	63⅞	65	+ ⅛
167	167½	200	Public Service N. J	116	116⅛	116	116⅛	+ ⅛
46½	47	100	Pullman Co	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ⅝
25⅞	25⅞	600	Railway Steel Sp	46	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+1¼
83	83¼	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
53⅜	53⅝	6,800	Reading	82¼	83⅛	82¼	83	+ ⅛
109¼	110	11,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+1½
...	...	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅞
¾	⅞	300	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	
⅞	1	300	Rock Island Co. pf	1	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	300	St. Louis & San F	4⅞	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
6½	7½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	7½	6½	7¼	+1
21	22¾	100	St. Louis Southw	23	23	23	23	+1
45	47½	200	St. L. Southw. pf	45	45	45	45	
18¼	19¾	200	Seaboard Air Line	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
41¼	41⅝	300	Seab. Air Line pf	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
180¼	180½	3,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177	180	177	180	+3½
64½	64⅝	3,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62¼	64⅝	62½	64¼	+2¼
102¼	102¼	7,725	Southern Pacific	101⅜	102¾	101⅜	102¼	+1⅝
...	...	270	So. Pacific 5 p. c.	120	120	120	120	+ ⅜
150	155	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	155	155	155	155	+1½
108½	110	200	S. Porto R. Sug. pf	100¼	109½	108¾	108¾	+1¼
23⅜	24	2,600	Southern Railway	23½	24	23½	24	+ ½
62¼	62⅜	323	So. Railway pf	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62¼	+ ⅛
155½	156½	5,700	Studebaker Co	152¼	156½	152¼	156	+3¼
58½	58⅝	3,600	Tennessee Copper	58	59	57¾	58⅝	+ ⅞
215	216	6,900	Texas Co	210½	217	210½	215	+3½
...	...	200	Tex.Co. sub. cfs. r. p.	211	213	211	213	+ ⅜
15¼	16	200	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
61½	62	1,150	Third Avenue	61¼	61⅝	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
139⅝	139½	10,843	Union Pacific	138⅜	139⅝	138¼	139⅝	+1⅜
82¾	83¼	1,650	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	+ ¼
63¾	64½	2,100	United Cigar Mfrs	63⅜	64⅜	63⅜	64⅜	+2
9½	9⅝	2,400	United Cigar Stores	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	− ⅛
114	117	100	United Cigar Stores. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
144¼	144¾	3,100	United Fruit Co	146	146	143⅞	144¼	−1½
22¼	23	400	United Rys. Inv	21½	22½	21½	22½	+ ¼
25½	26	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	− ¼
45	48	200	U. S. Express	46	47¾	46	47¾	+4½
121¼	122	1,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	122	122½	121	121½	− ¼
42	42¼	200	U. S. Rubber	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	− ¼
4	4¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	
4	4½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
55½	56	4,000	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	53¾	56¼	55½	55¾	+ ⅛
108½	108½	40,600	U. S. Steel	108⅜	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜	+ ⅛
116	116¼	700	U. S. Steel pf	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	+1
80⅝	80⅞	14,800	Utah Copper	116	116	116	116	+ ⅝
47	47⅜	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	80	81½	79⅞	80⅝	+ ⅛
113	113½	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	46¾	47⅛	46½	47	+1
47	48	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
16½	16¾	5,000	Va. Ry. & Power	62	63¼	62	63¼	+2¼
46½	46¾	1,900	Wabash w. i	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	4,000	Wabash pf. A w. i	16¼	16¾	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
120	132	480	Wabash pf. B w. i	46	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅜
32½	32¾	300	Wells Fargo Exp	29	30	29	30	+1
88	88¼	400	Western Maryland	132	132	132	132	+1
60½	60¾	8,310	Western Union Tel	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
5	5¼	100	Westingh. E. & M	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅛
237	240	700	Wheeling & L. E	69½	69⅝	68¾	69¼	+ ⅛
113½	113¾	100	Willys-Overland	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Willys-Overland pf	235	239½	235	239½	+9½
117¾	118½	6,700	Wisconsin Central	113⅞	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅛
			Woolw., (F.W.) Co	40	40	40	40	
				115	118½	115	118	+3⅛

Trading Inactive on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Trading was inactive on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 78½ centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Crowding Twenty-four Hours.

If there were a union for bank officers many of the most active men in Wall Street would be in bad standing for their failure to observe what are popularly known as bankers' hours. Banks open their doors at 10 o'clock and close them at 3, but when an active bank officer in Wall Street leaves home after a breakfast in the very early morning he says good-by to his family for a long time. Some of the men who live in the suburbs have to find the watchman to get out of the bank at night, and they take their dinners at uptown clubs in order to be on hand for night conferences. After that they go to the nearest hotel in order to get an earlier start the next day. One of the businest men in Wall Street has so many engagements that his secretary is driven to making appointments for peripatetic interviews. Such an appointment entitles the caller to talk to the banker while he walks from one meeting to another. Recently this man's time on

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50 Fonda John. & Glov.
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25 New Jersey Zinc
100 Gulf States Steel
35 Remington Typew. Com.

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100 Amer. W. Wks. & Elec. Com. Stk.
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25 Citizens Central Nat'l Bank Stk.
10 Continental Insurance (Old) Stk.
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
20 Home Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd. & Com. Stk.
25 Ingersoll-Rand 5s
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Pacific Coast (all issues) Stock
100 Phelps-Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Pacific Bank Stock
100 Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.
100 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
70 By-Products Coke Stock
100 Continental Insurance "Rights"
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Franklin Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25 Lawyers Mortgage Stock
150 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
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COTTON ADVANCES; BULLS WIN RECRUITS

Market Gains Strength from Firmness with Which Southern Spots Are Held.

SPINNERS' BUSINESS GOOD

Miss Giles's Estimate Puts Crop at 11,315,000 Bales and Aids the Upward Trend.

Cotton was stronger yesterday with increased activity. Prices moved up to the high levels of last week and a net advance of 12 to 14 points was established.

Sentiment shows an average which is somewhat less bearish than it was a week ago, although the impression prevails that certain important spot interests still look for much lower prices. There has been, however, some increase in the ranks of the bulls, and yesterday one prominent operator was quite active in bidding as well as indulging in predictions of a further advance.

Strange as it may seem, in view of the small export movement, the market derives its chief strength from the firmness of Southern spot markets. Quotations at several important centres are now above 12 cents, thus indicating that the cotton for sale at the twelve-cent level has been absorbed. Spinners are showing more interest, as business is very good with them and holders of cotton are no longer on the defensive.

The big estimates of consumption in the United States are finding indorsement in many important textile quarters, and Southern mills in particular are looking for higher prices.

The estimate of Miss Giles was a factor in strengthening bullish sentiment yesterday. Her figures put the crop at 11,315,000 bales, exclusive of linters. The report further said that about 68 per cent. of the crop was out of the hands of farmers, and that small speculators and merchants were waiting for higher prices. Many producers and merchants want 14 cents or more and are in a position to hold, as money is plentiful and banks are willing to lend.

A London cable says that in yarns the staple counts in American cottons are scarce and strongly held.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged, 6 to 18 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 advance, 12.60 for middling.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.45	12.35	12.43@12.46	12.30@12.32
Jan.	12.56	12.45	12.52@12.53	12.39@12.40
March	12.85	12.74	12.80@12.82	12.69@12.70
May	13.04	12.95	13.01@13.02	12.90@12.91
July	13.13	12.04	13.09@13.10	12.97@12.99
Oct.	12.69	12.61	12.68@12.70	12.57@12.58

Total port receipts, 37,588 bales. Last week, 41,877 bales. Last year, 53,918 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,403	11,253	12,966
Galveston	9,503	11,408	20,389
Mobile	315	633	1,053
Charleston	3,188	682	2,836
Savannah	985	2,647	18,434
Wilmington	1,722	1,146	1,219
Norfolk	6,185	4,268	5,317

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,813	2,081	2,514
Memphis	6,536	10,182	16,007
St. Louis	344	1,974	2,221
Houston	22,902	17,583	34,824

Exports, 25,566. Total thus far this season, 1,895,526. Total last season, 1,900,285.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,600	Galveston	12.50	276,440	389,637
2,490	New Orleans	12.00	345,608	253,954
275	Mobile	11.88	23,021	45,563
1,839	Savannah	12¾	214,583	231,058
—	Charleston	12.00	96,062	100,453
—	Wilmington	11¾	41,691	37,051
883	Norfolk	12.13	115,199	62,541
1,527	Augusta	12.00	197,047	167,691
1,450	Memphis	12.13	301,784	252,337
—	St. Louis	12½	13,688	35,988
5,129	Houston	12.50	209,979	155,426

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand in spot cotton with middling 5 points advance at 7.56d. Sales, 10,000. Receipts, 8,000. American, 1,000. Market closed steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97¾	98	5.47
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	100½	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.88
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.12
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100¼	101	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.37
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	5.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¾	97	5.80

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.60
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100½	2.00
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.55
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	5.75
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	98¼	98⅝	5.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	96	97½	9.10
Con. Gas Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¾	101	4.35
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	101½	102	5.10
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.35
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	102	4.05
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.40
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.40
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¾	100¾	3.73
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	4.25
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¼	101¼	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	92¼	93¼	46.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.93
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¼	99¾	6.20
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.85
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100	100¼	5.63
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	101¼	101½	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Seab'rd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100⅜	4.95
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '18	98¼	99¼	11.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.45
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.68
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.70
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.75	38.25	38.75	39.25
Lead		5.25		5.25
Spelter	15.50	16.00	16.75	17.25
Antimony	38.50	39.50		
Quicksilver	$110.00		$110.00	
Aluminium	56.00	59.00	56.00	59.00
Iron No. 2 X dy.	17.50	18.00	17.50	18.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19⅝@20c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	0	0	78	5	0
Copper, futures	78	10	0	78	15	0
Tin, spot	166	0	0	168	0	0
Tin, futures	165	5	0	167	10	0
Spelter	29	0	0	30	0	0
Lead	28	5	0	28	5	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$2,978,520	$83,656,392
Ordinary Int. revenue	4,284,190	161,500,527
Income tax	109,886	18,233,256
Miscellaneous	674,699	17,943,703
Total receipts	$8,047,297	$276,883,880
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse.	858,208	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		42,818,962
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	466,897	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		40,956,886
Expenditures	7,194,694	318,047,842

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A firm tone showed in the general market on the Consolidated Exchange throughout the day. Commission houses again handled a broad business in fractional amounts of stock. Commission house customers were apparently picking up odd lots all through the list for both investment and speculative account. Transactions took place in seventy-two different issues. One feature was the broad market for United States Steel common. About 10,000 shares changed hands within a range of ⅝ of a point.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,030	Alaska Gold	25⅛	25⅛	23½	24⅜
210	Allis-Chalm	33⅞	34⅜	33½	33½
540	Am. Beet Sug.	71⅜	72⅜	71½	72
680	American Can.	62	62¼	61⅝	61⅜
80	Am. Car & F.	82¼	82⅜	82½	82½
50	Am. Hide & L.	11¼	11¼	11½	11¼
1,080	Am. Loco.	70	71⅛	69⅞	71
1,350	Am. Smelting	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	99⅜
30	Am. Tel. & T.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝
2,560	Anaconda Cop.	87½	88⅜	87¼	88⅛
80	At., T. & S. F.	107⅜	107⅜	107	107⅜
780	Baldwin Loco.	114½	117⅜	114½	116½
40	Balt. & Ohio	94	94⅜	94	94⅜
20	B'klyn R. T.	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90½
70	Brun'k Dock	12½	12½	12	12½
40	Butte Super.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
720	Calif. Pet.	27	28⅛	27	28¼
190	Central Leath.	61	61	60¼	60½
270	Ches. & Ohio	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64¼
30	Ch., M. & St. P.	95	95⅜	95	95⅞
20	Ch., R. I. & P.	20	20	20	20
50	Chino Copper	54⅜	55	54⅜	55
310	Col. Fuel & I.	52⅛	52⅜	51½	52
30	Cont. Can	89	89	89	89
110	Corn Prod	19	19¼	19	19¼
470	Crucible Steel	74¼	75¼	74	74⅞
280	Dist. Secur	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
130	Dome Mines	29⅜	30	29⅜	29½
980	Erie	43¾	44⅛	43⅜	44⅝
80	Gen. Electric	177⅜	177⅞	177⅜	177¾
320	Goodrich Co	78	76½	78	75½
270	Gt. North. Ore	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
10	Gt. Nor. O. pf.	126	126	126	126
80	Gugrenh'm Ex.	78	78	78	78
880	Inspir. Cop.	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅞
880	Interboro Con.	22⅜	22½	22½	22⅜
40	Int. Paper	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
80	Kan. City So.	82	82	82	82
80	Lacka. Steel	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
170	Lehigh Valley	82½	83	82¼	83
120	Maxwell Motor	75⅞	77¼	75⅝	77¼
2,530	Mexican Pet.	92⅝	94½	92⅝	94
90	Mo. Pacific	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	Nevada Con.	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16⅝
560	N. Y. Central	100	104⅜	102⅜	104⅜
70	N.Y., N.H. & H.	76	76⅝	76	76¼
50	Nort. & West.	118¾	120	118¾	120
150	Pacific Mail	10¾	10¾	9¾	10¼
60	Pennsylvania	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59½
20	Pitts. Coal	86	86	86	86
10	Pr. Steel Car	64½	64½	64½	64½
30	Ray Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
1,220	Reading	82⅝	83	82¼	83
440	Rep. I. & S.	53⅞	53⅞	53	53
320	Southern Pac.	101½	102⅜	101¼	102¼
20	Southern Ry.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
110	Stude. rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
60	Stude. Co.	155⅝	156¼	155⅝	156¼
120	Tenn. Copper	58½	59	58¼	59
80	Texas Oil	210½	210½	210½	210½
60	Third Av.	61½	61¾	61¾	61¾
1,250	Union Pacific	138⅛	139½	138¼	139⅜
40	U. S. Ind. Al.	122	122¼	122	122¼
320	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	56½	55¼	55⅝
9,880	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87	86¼	86⅞
420	Utah Copper	80	81	80	80⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem	47	47	47	47
80	Wabash	16½	16½	16¼	16½
80	Wab. pf. B	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
80	West. M'land	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
80	W. Un. Tel	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
380	W'house Elec.	69	69½	68¾	69⅛
32,480					

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	.24⅛	.24⅛	.24	.24
150	Batopilas	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
500	Elliton	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
600	Jim Butler	1.10	1.12½	1.10	1.12½
500	Mispah Ext.	.80	.80	.80	.80
500	Montana	.87	.87	.87	.87
185	Ontario	6.36½	6.50	6.36½	6.50
800	Tonopah Ext.	3.95	4.10	3.95	4.10
400	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83
5,035					

NEW HAVEN ASKED TAFT TO BE EASY

Mellen Says Ledyard Went to Washington to Have Scope of Inquiry Limited.

CRASH FOLLOWED FAILURE

Witness Testifies He Offered Grand Trunk Liberal Traffic Terms to Enter New England.

Charles S. Mellen yesterday asserted that it was the Federal Government and not the ex-Directors, who are now on trial, that was responsible for the financial crash of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. After twenty-eight days of direct examination, counsel for the Government in the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court, turned Mr. Mellen over to the defense for cross-examination. Answering the questions of Charles F. Choate more freely than he had those of R. L. Batts for the Government, Mr. Mellen declared that it was the intervention of the Washington authorities at a moment when the New Haven's financial affairs were in a critical state that caused the crash.

Mr. Choate was merely following up the last questions asked for the prosecution by F. M. Swacker. Mr. Mellen had testified that when the Grand Trunk matter had come up Lewis Cass Ledyard had at his earnest insistence undertaken to see Attorney General Wickersham to persuade him to limit the inquiry into New Haven affairs, which was imminent in November, 1912, after Mr. Mellen had been indicted for the first time in connection with the cessation of the Grand Trunk's extension in New England.

"We felt," said Mr. Mellen, "that every influence should be brought to limit the scope of this investigation. Mr. Ledyard called up Mr. Wickersham at Washington from my office and made an appointment to go and see him. He saw President Taft and the Attorney General, and said he thought the results would be satisfactory.

"We were in a most critical condition. In January, 1912, we had issued a series of one-year notes, and we had a comprehensive plan for funding them. After what happened it failed, and we had to renew the notes in December, 1912, for another year at a higher rate of interest.

"Mr. Swacker's investigation did exactly what I expected it to do. It practically ruined the New Haven for a time, if not permanently. I could not imagine anything worse happening to the company than what did happen through the intervention of the Federal Government. Up to the time of the Government's investigation, or persecution, or whatever you like to call it, the company's reputation had been of the highest and its shares were selling far above par.

"I knew if I could limit the scope of the investigation it would be to the advantage of the road, and I knew it would mean my own reindictment and destruction. They accomplished that at once, and later they accomplished the other. We met refusal when we wished to renew our notes. Our stock came tumbling down. We had to carry a great floating debt, and we have not been able to fund it to this day."

Turning to the plan of the Grand Trunk to build into Providence, the dropping of which led to the Federal investigation, Mr. Choate showed that long before the Grand Trunk had adopted it the New Haven had been willing to grant it other means of entering New England.

Correspondence between Mr. Mellen and Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk, as far back as 1906 showed that Mr. Mellen then offered Mr. Hays entry to New England, and when the latter demanded a differential on westbound freight for the National Despatch Company, Mr. Mellen agreed to give it. Mr. Mellen added that at the last meeting he had had with Mr. Hays he had thought that all difficulties had been overcome.

"All the details had not been thrashed out," he said, "but I felt I wanted nothing he could not give, and there was no thought of hostility in my mind."

Mr. Mellen stated that some time before the Grand Trunk began its invasion of New England the New Haven had granted the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk's Canadian rival, joint rates on grain by way of Springfield, which opened up New England to the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Hays, he said, wanted better terms, and when he could not get them he made his demonstration.

Asked to explain the document, which the Government contends constituted an agreement between Mr. Mellen and E. J. Chamberlin, successor to Mr. Hays, for the abandonment of the Grand Trunk's Palmer-Providence Line, Mr. Mellen denied that he had ever reached an agreement with Mr. Chamberlin. He said the document was merely a memorandum. As Mr. Chamberlin had been rather "uncomplimentary" to his handwriting, he had set down his proposals in typewriting. One point of these was that the Grand Trunk should give the New Haven all its business.

"I even offered," said Mr. Mellen, "if we could not reach an agreement on details, to leave them to an arbitrator appointed by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Prouty. That proves my liberality."

Mr. Mellen will resume his testimony in cross-examination at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	5½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	.	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	5½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2½@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71	$4.70⅝	$4.71	+.00⅛
Cables	4.71¾	4.71¼	4.71¾	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.71	4.71¼
Paris	5.1826	5.87½	5.86⅝
Berlin	95.28	.78⅜	.78⅞
Austria	20.26	14.00	14.05
Greece	19.29	19.40	19.45
Holland	.4019	.41⅛	.41⅛
Italy	5.1826	6.58⅜	6.58
Russia	51.45	..	32.25
Scandinavia	26.78	28.00	28.10
Spain	19.29	..	19.00
Switzerland	5.1826	5.33⅛	5.32½
China—			
Hongkong	..	47.30	47.35
Shanghai	..	63.50	63.63½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	..
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.63	49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	.41⅝	.41⅛
Rio	32.44	.32½	.32⅝
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.00	50.12½
Yokohama	49.84	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66½	$4.64½	$4.65¾	$4.63¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $295,162,218; balance, $13,815,802; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,156,265.

The local banks have lost $338,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c. premium; Montreal, 62½c. discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 56¼c, up 1¼c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103½	103½
4½s	June, 1965	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	March, 1963	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	May, 1957	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
4½s	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	March, 1964	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	102¼
4½s	March, 1962	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4½s	March, 1930-60	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼
4s	May, 1958	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
4s	Nov., 1958	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
4s	May, 1957	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
4s	Nov., 1956	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s	Nov., 1955	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4s	Nov., 1936	97	98	97	98
3½s	Nov., 1955	87¼	..	87¼	87¾
3½s	Nov., 1954	87¾	88½	87¾	87¾
3½s	May, 1954	87¾	..	87¼	87¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Hale & Norcross	.03
Andes	.09	Mexican	.32
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.28
Challenge Con	.04	Overman	.08
Chollar	.04	Savage	.07
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.22	Sierra Nevada	.52
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	.67
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con	.15

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	Booth	.39
Halifax	.60	Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	1.10	Diam'd'd B. B.	.03
McNamara	.03	Diam'd'd Daisy	.04
Midway	.14	Florence	.30
Mizpah Ext.	.28	Gold'd Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.18	Gold'd Kawanas	.01
Rescue Eula	.06	Gold'd Merger	.16
Tonopah Ext.	4.02½	Jumbo Ext.	1.17½
Tonopah

Ordnance Stocks

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength Characterize the Trading in the Curb Market—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 362,420 shares of stocks and $504,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 95,971; oils, 26,194, and mining, 240,255. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
212	Am. Int. Corp.	109½	111	109	111
300	Am. Zinc	70½	70¾	70¾	70¾
600	A.G.&W.I. S.S.	32½	32¾	32	32
400	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	48	48	47	47
30	‡Bankers D. C.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	B.-A.T. Co., or.	13¾	15¾	14¾	14¾
400	B.-A.T.C., or.b.	15	15	15	15
70	Carbon Steel	85	85	80	80
700	‡Car. L. & P.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
3,350	‡Chandl. Mot.	(82-84)	86½	82	85¼
4,500	‡Chev. M. Co.	134	140½	134	139½
1,250	C. of R. & H.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
690	Cramp Ship	85	88	80	88
1,220	Driggs-Seab.	165	175	162	172
100	Emerson Phon.	10	10	10	10
200	F. D. & C., w.i.	44½	45	44½	45
235	Guan. Sugar	60	67	60	61
250	‡Hall Signal	20	20	19	19
500	‡Hendee Mfg.	29	31	29	31
85	‡H. & A. Arms	57	59	57	50
5,100	‡Int. M. Mar.	17⅜	17⅞	17	17½
3,600	‡Int. M. M. pf.	67½	67¾	65¾	66½
200	Int. Motors	37	37	36	36
550	Int. Mot. pf.	65	67	65	67
200	Jewel T., w. i.	62¾	63	62¾	63
3,000	Kath. Br. pf.	18¼	19¼	18¼	19
190	Kelly Sp Tire.	298	300	298	298
400	‡K. S. T. w. i.	75	75½	75	75
70	K.S.T.,n.1st.pf.	98	98	98	98
300	‡Keyst. Ord.	11½	11¾	11	11
800	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	15	*16	15	15¼
200	‡L.T. B. 1st pf.	16	16	16	16
10,100	Man. Tran.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
200	Mar. of Am.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
9,600	‡Max. Muni.	13⅞	14	13½	13⅝
6,900	‡Mid. Steel	75⅞	77	75¾	76¼
300	N. Y. Transp.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼
2,350	P. T. & M. C.	35	35½	34½	35
300	P. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.	61	62	61	62
505	‡Py'e Mfg. Co.	19	*19½	19	19
1,500	‡S. M. C. Co.	68	70	68	70
900	‡St. Jos. Lead	14½	14¼	13¾	14
1,073	S. & R., Ltd.	67½	68	*65	68
10,200	S. B., v. t. c	46¾	46¾	43⅝	45⅝
185	‡Tob. Pro.	35⅜	35⅜	*35	35⅜
3,000	T. F. v. t. c.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
11,900	U. F. Rights.	6	6	5	5¼
400	Un. D., w. i.	82	82	81	81
100	Un. Drug pf.	95	95	95	95
3,000	Un. Profit S.	1½	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
1,000	‡Utah Sec. C.	19¾	19¾	18⅝	19
800	Va. Railway.	22¾	24¼	22¾	24¼
300	W. F. C. v. t. ctfs.	...	4¼	4¼	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,000	Cosden & Co.	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
1,950	‡Houston Oil	22¾	21⅛	22¼	+ ¾
245	Ill. Pipe Line	185	181	185	+ 7
2,700	‡Inter. Petrol.	13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅞
150	Nat. Transit	38	36	36	..
1,200	Pierce Oil	18	17	18	+ 1
250	Prairie Pipe L.	227	222	227	+ 4
14	Std. Oil, Cal.	345	343	345	+ 4
5	Std. Oil, Kan.	360	360	360	..
180	Std. Oil, N. Y.	217	215	215½	+ 4½
5,000	‡Ventura Con.	13¼	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅜
3,500	‡Victoria Oil	3¼	3	3¼	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	††A. C. M. Co.	10	10	9½	10
500	††Am. Com'der.	9	9	9	9
1,000	††Atlanta	23½	23½	23½	2⅛
200	Big Ledge	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
20,000	Braden Copper.	16⅛	16¼	16	16⅛
5,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6	7⅛	6	7¼
350	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
8,000	†Caledonia	83	83	80	80
10,000	†Can. Copper.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
600	C. de P. Cop.	37	37½	37	37½
14,500	Con. Ariz. S.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,200	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	††Emma Cop.	20	20	19	20
750	First Nat. Cop	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5½
1,005	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	††Gold. Merger.	18	18	18	18
650	Hecla Mining.	3⅞	*4	3⅞	*4
3,000	††Int. Mines	20	20	20	20
3,400	††Iron Blossom	96	99	98	99
2,000	††Jim Butler	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,200	Ken. Copper	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53½
7,000	††Kewanas	24	24	22	23
1,500	La Rose Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Magma Copper.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼
1,500	††Maj. Mines	1¾	1⅞	1¼	1⅝
1,400	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾
6,000	††McIntyre	1¼	110	105	1¼
10,000	††McKinley-D.	60	63	59	61
1,500	Mines of Am.	3⅜	3½	3¼	3⅜
29,000	††Mother Lode.	30	32	30	31½
600	††Nat. Z. & L.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
600	N. U. Bing.	3	5¼	3	3¼
1,100	Nip. Mines Co.	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅝
1,500	N. Y. B. Devel.	⅝	¾	½	⅝
1,500	††Oro	6	6	6	6
15,000	Peterson Lake.	36	38	36	38
2,000	†North Star	17	17	17	17
7,600	†Ray Her. Min	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
13,300	††Rex Con. M.	28	34	28	34
11,700	†Roch. Mines.	80	80	70	72
500	††Sand. Ken.	9	9	9	9
510	†San Toy	17½	17½	17¼	17½
500	†San. Fe Min.	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
5,100	Stl. Stl.-Lead.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
700	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	††Success Min.	63	63	60	62
4,700	††Super. M. Co.	34	35	34	34
500	††Temisk'mg.	65	65	65	65
450	†Ton. Bel.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,000	Tonopah Ext.	4	4¼	4	4¼
3,300	Ton. Jim But	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,400	†W. End Con.	85	85	83	83
800	W. K. Cop. pf.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
100	Yuk. Gold.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$500,000	B. & O. n. 4s.	99¼	100⅞	100½	100⅝
21,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	120	120	119½	119½
43,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	210	212	210	210

†Unlisted. ††Sells cents per share. *Odd lots.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Canadian Car & Fdy.	96	99	96	99
Canadian C. & F. pf.	110	113	110	112
Dominion Steel	47	48	47	48
Hopk. & Al. Arms pf.	94	97	94	97
Int. Motors pf.	63	65	63	65
Lima Locomotive	23	26	..	..
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
M. Rumely, new	20	28	20	28
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15

MINING STOCKS.

Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Booth	39	41	39	40
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Marsh Mining	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Merger	55	65	55	60
Tri-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	87	88	87	88

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	142	148	143	148
Aetna Explosives pf.	90	92	90	92
Atlas Powder	240	255	240	235
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox	127	131	127	131
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	350	340	350
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	197	202	197	202
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	885	885	885	885
Du Pont Powder, new	395	415	375	395
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	404	415	400	410
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond	185	192	185	192
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	400	480	460	480
Scovill Mfg. Co.	420	430	420	430
W'chester R. Arms.	2,450	2,625	2,450	2,625

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	18	18½	17½	18
Atlantic Refining	655	665	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	116	119	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg.	785	750	785	750
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50	47	50
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	183	186	170	180
Indiana Pipe Line	111	114	111	114
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13½	12¾	12¾
National Transit	36½	37½	36	37
N. Y. Transit	232	238	222	237
Northern Pipe Line	114	142	110	113
Ohio Oil	173	176	173	176
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	69	66	69
Prairie Oil & Gas	433	437	433	437
Prairie Pipe Line	220	228	222	225
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	233	238	233	238
South Penn Oil	370	375	368	372
So. West. Penn	138	142	138	142
Stand. Oil of Cal.	343	345	340	343
Stand. Oil of Ind.	503	507	500	505
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	503	507	503	507
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	215	217	212	215
Stand. Oil of Ohio	530	540	525	535
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	135
Union Tank	88	90	87	90
Vacuum Oil	228	231	227	230
Washington Oil	46	50	46	50

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	95½	..	Pan. 2s, r, 1938	98	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..	Pan. 2s, r, 1961	101½	..
2s, r, 1936	101¼	..	Pan. 2s, c, 1961	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	110¼	..	Pan. 2s, r, 1936	98	..
4s, c, 1925	110¾	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf.	99	100	L E & W pf.	29	32
Am B Sug pf.	94	95	Lig't & M.	252	256
Am B S & Fdy	102	103	L-W Bls.	20¼	27
Do pf.	198	200	Do 1st pf.	91	98
Am Coal	20	..	Do 2d pf.	..	65
Am Coal P pf.	115	118	Lorill'd Co pf.	115½	..
Am Cot O pf.	98	100	M'kay Cos.	80½	81¼
Am Lo pf.	102	102½	Man Beach	3	8
Am M pf.	34	36	Man Shirt.	65¾	90
Am Snuff.	150	165	Do pf.	104	109
Lo pf.	106	110¼	Mich Cent.	120	135
Am S Ref pf.	117	119	M & St L.	15¾	19
Am T & C.	65¼	67	M, St P & S M pf.	130	132
Am T pf.	100½	100¾	Do 1 l.	75	85
Am W pf.	97	98	Moline Plow 1st pf.	94	..
Am Wr Pa pf.	11	14	Mont Power pf.	112	113
Assets R.	7½	9½	M & B pf.	65	75
A M 1st pf	52	95	N C & St L.	130	140
Assoc Oil.	60½	63	Nat C & S pf.	108¼	110
Atl C L.	115	117	Nat Bis pf.	126½	129
Bald L pf.	111½	112	Nat Ld pf.	110½	114
Booth Fish	35	75	N Y, C & St L.	42¼	43½
Do pf.	..	78¾	Do 1st pf.	80	85
Beth Steel.	463	470	Do 2d pf.	60	65
Do pf.	155	160	N Y Dock.	14	19¾
B Un Gas.	134½	136	Do pf.	..	40
B, R & P.	90	100	N Y, L & W.	..	123
Do pf.	110¾	..	Norf So.	20	27
Butk Co.	31	32	Norf & W pf.	86	88
Burns Bros pf.	104	108	N Ohio Trac & Light.	67½	68
Canada So.	58½	61¾	N W Tel.	51	..
Case (J I) pf.	89½	90	Pabst Brew pf. ex d.	..	86
C R R of N J.	300	320	Pac T & T.	44	44½
Chi & Alt.	8½	14¾	Peatlbone-M	1	5
Do pf.	17	22½	Pitts, C C & St L pf.	93	100
C, M & St Paul pf.	132¾	133½	St L pf.	91	96
C & N W pf.	173	176	Pitts S pf.	102½	103
Chi. St P. M & Om.	120	125	Prad S Car pf.	105	106
Do pf.	133	140	Quicksilver.	3½	4¼
C. C. C & St L.	48	49	Do pf.	4	5
Cleve & P.	79	..	Ry Stl Spg pf.	98	100¼
C & P sp.	45	..	Rdg 1st pf.	41¼	42½
Clu-P pf.	108	109	Do 2d pf.	42	43¼
Col F & I pf.	128	175	Rumely (M) Co.	3¼	4¼
C & S 1st pf.	37	50	Do pf.	6¼	11½
Do 2d pf.	47	52	Do ctfs.	26	27
Cons G, B.	115	115¼	St L & S F 1st pf.	10	10⅜
Crex Carp.	40	50	Sears-R pf.	126	..
C-Am Sug pf.	103	107	S-S S & I pf.	97¼	98
D P & L.	39	50	So Ry, M & Ohio cfs	65	75
D & Co pf.	95¾	96¾	Stand Mill.	83½	85½
Del & H.	150¾	152	Do pf.	82	85½
D & R G.	15	16	Studebaker Co pf.	111	118
Dia Match.	105	112	T P L Tr.	105¼	112
D. S S & A.	7	7¾	Tob Pr pf.	100¾	102
Do pf.	13	14½	Tol. St L & West.	7¾	9
East Kod.	500	70	Do ctfs.	5	8
Erie & P.	..	..	Do pf.	12	17
Elec S B.	67½	68	Do ctfs.	11	23
F M & S.	26	33	Twin City R. T.	96	98
Do pf.	48½	51½	Do pf.	130	135
Gen Ch pf.	116	116¾	Under Typ.	80	90
G B & W.	60	..	Do pf.	107	110
Hav El Ry.	90	..	Un B & P.	7¼	7¾
Do pf.	98½	100	Un C Mfrs pf.	104¼	109
Helme (G W) Co.	182	190	Un Dry G.	20	35
Do pf.	..	112	Do pf.	66	75
Hock Val.	..	112	Un Rys Inv pf.	39	40
Homest'ke.	121½	122	U S C I P pf.	49	50
Inger-R.	175	200	U S I Alco pf.	103	105
Do pf.	102½	..	Va Ry & P pf.	101	..
Inter-M pf.	87	88	W Md pf.	46	49
I H, N J. pf.	..	120	W F & M 1st pf.	76	80
Int H Cor pf.	100	110	Weym-Bru.	25½	..
Int N pf.	107½	109	Do pf.	114	..
Int Paper pf.	45	46	W & L E 1st pf.	15	18
Iowa Cent.	7	10	Do 2d pf.	6	7
Do pf.	15	22	W'l'w'h (F W) pf.	123½	124
K C, F S & M pf.	68	70			
Kayser (J) & Co.	83	86			
Do 1st pf.	106	110			
K & D M.	4	4½			
Do pf.	30	..			
Kresge (SS) Co.	200	260			
Do pf.	110	111			
Lecle Gas.	102	103			
Do pf.	80	100			

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	81.83	80.84	81.70	+ .88
Industrials	100.92	99.76	100.59	+ .85
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Nov. 29	90.90	89.73	90.25	— .70
Nov. 30	90.61	89.86	90.39	+ .14
Dec. 1	90.77	89.64	89.71	— .68
Dec. 2	89.83	88.58	88.95	— .76
Dec. 3	90.10	88.86	89.85	+ .90
Dec. 4	90.41	89.62	90.29	+ .44
Dec. 6	91.37	90.30	91.14	+ .85

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec., 1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.14
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	75
*American Gas & Electric	125	128
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	51
American Power & Light	71	75
American Power & Light pf.	85½	..
American Public Utilities	38	42
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. par. pf.	17	21
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	61
Cities Service	88	90
Cities Service pf.	76	78
Colorado Power	25	30
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	58	59
Commonwealth, P., R. & L. pf.	84	86
Consumers Power Co. (Me.) pf.	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	93½	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	70	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Empire District Electric 5s.	79½	83½
Empire District Electric pf.	73	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	55
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10½	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	61	66
Northern States Power	41	45
Northern States Power pf.	92	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	59½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	92
Republic Ry. & Light	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	68	72
Southern California Edison	77	80
Southern California Edison pf.	95	98
*Standard Gas & Electric	8½	9½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44	47
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	74	76
Utah Securities	19	21
Western Power	12½	19
Western Power pf.	52	54

*Par value, $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin, F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	485	505	485	505
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. are distributing a circular on preferred stocks of industrial corporations.

P. H. Clarkson has assumed charge of the investment bond department of the Broadway Trust Company. He was formerly associated with Colgate, Parker & Co.

Robert H. Herrick, a Boston attorney and head of the Merrimac Mills, was elected a Director of the New American International Corporation yesterday. He was the twenty-fourth Director elected, and his selection fills the board. It is understood that Mr. Herrick will be elected a Vice President.

The Wabash Railroad Company announces that the new Wabash Railroad securities will be ready for delivery about Dec. 15. Holders of certificates representing the old first refunding and extension mortgage bonds on which all assessments have been paid may obtain new securities and payments on the 1912 interest coupon at the Equitable Trust Company.

The Stock Exchange firm of Markoe & Morgan dissolved yesterday by mutual consent. A new company has been formed and will be known as Markoe, Morgan & Co. The members of the new firm are Stephen C. Markoe, Charles Morgan, and Samuel K. Martin. Offices at 120 Broadway, formerly occupied by Markoe & Morgan, will be the headquarters of the new concern.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Fourteen roads....$11,164,828+$3,344,555

GREAT NORTHERN for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$8,725,676	$8,036,762	$2,638,914
5 mos. gross	37,394,044	35,684,397	1,909,647

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,587,702	2,177,970	2,154,251
Net after taxes	1,305,746	960,043	879,717
4 mos. gross	7,715,873	7,316,995	7,552,510
Net after taxes	3,110,196	2,832,125	2,563,532
Chicago Division:			
Gross	1,016,818	942,098	1,011,682
Net after taxes	380,513	297,057	323,525
4 mos. gross	3,916,015	3,678,732	3,823,060
Net after taxes	1,455,703	1,131,033	1,147,968

NORFOLK & WESTERN for October—

Gross	4,588,127	3,526,889	4,139,599
Net	2,213,967	1,147,099	1,327,204
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,730,662	737,315	933,991
4 mos. gross	18,874,591	15,374,944	15,970,393
Net	8,116,264	5,214,245	5,263,399
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,271,427	3,724,878	3,5 5,123

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for October—

Gross	1,221,816	1,015,305	1,208,660
Net after taxes	513,144	260,658	282,701
Sur. aft. chgs.	321,210	56,038	108,710
4 mos. gross	3,954,771	3,779,976	4,405,727
Net after taxes	1,228,497	674,438	1,018,798
Sur. aft. chgs.	447,052	*24,478	358,448

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DETROIT UNITED LINES for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,188,900	1,042,679	146,221
Net	349,440	253,691	95,615
Sur. aft. chgs.	189,440	92

AMERICANS MAY RUN BRAZIL'S RAILROADS

New York Company Negotiating to Take Over Operation of Government Lines.

WOULD SUCCEED EUROPEANS

Southern Republic Turns to This Country for Capital and Up-to-Date Methods of Management.

Negotiations are under way whereby the operation of the Brazilian State Railways, a system almost as large as the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be assumed by American interests, displacing the management by English and French intercsts.

The negotiations have been carried on through the Latin American Public Works Corporation, a concern started eight months ago by interests associated with the J. G. White Management Corporation. The Latin American Public Works Corporation, about which little has been known, was organized for practically the same purposes which prompted the incorporation of the American International Corporation, the $50,000,000 concern started by the National City Bank. The head of the corporation is J. W. McCroskey. He is in Brazil in charge of the negotiations with the Brazilian Government and the English and French interests who now operate the Brazilian State Railways.

The new project, as meagrely outlined yesterday, does not call for ownership by American interests of the Brazilian railway system. That ownership will remain with the Brazilian Government. The Government has leased its railways to English and French capitalists for a period of years, and it is understood that the Latin-American Public Works Corporation merely plans to take over the lease for the unexpired term. The project, however, will carry with it the necessity of financing for new equipment and possibly for new construction. This financing may call for the sale of South American securities in the New York market.

There is much agitation in Brazil for electrifying the interurban branches of the Brazilian State Railways. All the lines are operated by steam. It was impossible to finance the proposed development work in England or France, it is said, and this gave the American capitalists the opportunity to enter the field. It was said that the railway properties in Brazil had been allowed to deteriorate, and that the railing stock was in need of overhauling and replenishing. Brazilian railroad experts, it was said, had made extensive inspections of American railroads and had urged the adoption of American railroad methods in their country.

The J. G. White Management Corporation has long been associated with railroad building and management in South American countries. It is now operating twelve quasi-public corporations in South America and is managing others in the Philippines. The concern has strong banking connections. J. H. Pardee is President, and the long list of Directors includes names of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Albert Strauss, and Richard Sutro.

Confirmation of the reports from Rio de Janeiro about the negotiations for the operation of the railways was reluctantly given at the offices of the J. G. White Management Corporation. It was hoped to keep the negotiations secret until they had been closed. A banker closely connected with the concern, when asked about the reports, said that he knew nothing about the negotiations. Bankers in the financial district in close touch with South American affairs also professed ignorance of the undertaking.

One report in circulation that German interests in Brazil had done everything in their power to expedite the transfer of management of the Brazilian State Railways from English and French control to American control could not be confirmed. It had been previously stated, however, that German agents were busy all through South America in fomenting opposition movements to British business ventures.

NEW RESERVE BANK RULES.

Govern Purchase and Sale of Cable Transfers and Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Federal Reserve Board has promulgated new rules as to the purchase and sale by Federal Reserve banks of "cable transfers and bills of exchange, both domestic and foreign, and bankers' acceptances payable in foreign countries and foreign currencies." These transactions come under the head of "Open Market Operations" in the Federal Reserve act, and the Reserve Board, for the purpose of explaining the object of the section of the act which applies to open-market transactions, has put out the following regulation:

"In order to carry on open-market transactions in cable transfers and foreign bills of exchange, including foreign bankers' 'acceptances'—that is, payments to be made in or bills payable in foreign countries—it will be necessary for Federal Reserve banks to open accounts with correspondents or establish agencies in foreign countries. As the law prescribes that these connections are to be established only with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks will be required to communicate with the Federal Reserve Board whenever they are ready to enter these foreign fields.

"The Federal Reserve Board will require that unaccepted 'long bills' payable in foreign countries, when purchased, unless secured by documents, shall bear one satisfactory indorsement, preferably that of a banker.

"The Federal Reserve Board has determined that a bill, in order to be eligible for purchase at the rate to be established for open-market operations, must be a bill the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, in producing, purchasing, carrying, or marketing goods in one or more steps of production, manufacture, and distribution; but shall not be eligible if its proceeds have been used, or are to be used, for a permanent or fixed investment of any kind; for example, land, buildings, machinery, &c. Bills for any investment of a merely speculative character, must have been drawn by a domestic or foreign firm, company, corporation, or individual upon a firm, company, corporation, or individual in the United States, but need not bear the indorsement of a member bank and must have been accepted by the drawee prior to the purchase by a Federal Reserve bank unless accompanied and secured by approved warehouse receipts, bills of lading, or other such documents covering readily marketable goods.

"Before purchasing domestic bills of exchange, the Federal Reserve bank must secure statements concerning the condition and standing of the drawer of the paper, and, if possible, also of the acceptor of the bill, sufficient to satisfy the bank as to the nature and quality of the paper to be purchased.

"No Federal Reserve bank will be permitted to purchase bills of any one drawer, or issued upon any one maker, to an amount to exceed in the aggregate a percentage of its capital, to be fixed from time to time by the Federal Reserve Board except when secured by approved warehouse receipts, bills of lading, or other such documents."

Coal Operators Lose Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The petition of coal operators in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania for a rehearing in the new rates to the Atlantic Coast on small sizes of anthracite was denied today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission also denied a petition filed by the so-called anthracite roads asking for a modification of its orders to permit the carriers to increase their rates on prepared sizes and pea coal by 5 per cent.

OPEN RURAL CREDITS FIGHT.

Two Bills for Loans to Farmers Put In by Congressman Henry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The rural credits fight opened in the House today when Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, introduced two bills relating to loans to farmers on their products and land. Mr. Henry predicts the passage of rural credits legislation at this session.

"One of the bills introduced," said Mr. Henry, "provides in effect that whenever any member bank presents to a Federal Reserve Bank a note secured by warehouse receipts for cotton for a loan on agricultural products, with a maturity of not more than six months, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, including commissions, the Federal Reserve Bank shall advance the member bank the full amount of the loan, the interest rate not to exceed 3 per cent. This is practically the identical proposition contained in the commodity rates made by the Federal Reserve Board to cover the cotton situation in the South last Fall. Its effect will be to lower interest rates.

"The other bill, relating to long-time loans on farm lands, provides for a Federal Farm Loan Board, and creates the office of Farm Loan Commissioner, and provides for the organization of National Farm Loans Associations as the initial units for loaning money at a low rate of interest on farm lands. These associations are to be chartered by the Federal Government to loan money at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. These associations are federated into twelve Federal Land Banks, to be established in various sections, and authorized to purchase mortgages on farm lands given to the National Farm Loan Associations. The land banks also may issue debenture bonds, based on farm mortgages, to be sold in the open market and to the Government, thus insuring funds to take up the mortgages.

"Provision is made for depositing half of the public funds of the United States in the Federal Land Banks and making them fiscal agents of the Government. This section requires a division of the Government moneys between the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Land Banks. Another section provides that the Government annually shall purchase not exceeding $100,000,000 of these debenture bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Forty-three corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $2,112,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Federal Bearings Co., Poughkeepsie, machinery, tools, appliances, patents, $1,000,000; J. W. Gover, H. and Hermann A. Schatz, Poughkeepsie.

New York & New Hampshire Textile Co., Fultonville, chamoisette gloves, $300,000; J. M. Dunlavey, J. T. Sweeney, C. H. Knapp, Saratoga Springs.

New Castle Land Corp., Mt. Kisco, realty, operate golf course, tennis courts, clubhouses, $100,000; J. H. Hammond, M. Taylor, R. S. Brewster, Mt. Kisco.

Frances Clyne, Inc., millinery, clothing, haberdashery, dry goods, $200,000; Frances Clyne, J. Lichtenberg, M. S. Hirch, 19 Cedar St.

Wilson Welder & Metals Co., machinery, engines, boilers, factory supplies, minerals, metals, alloys, $100,000; L. G. Shorthouse, C. W. Hochette, H. S. Skinner, Montclair, N. J.

People's Liquor Co., Buffalo, wines, liquors, hotels, restaurants, $60,000; S. S. Blum, Jacob and Max Stovroff, 746 Elmwood Av., Buffalo.

North American Products Co., merchandise, $30,000; Robert Forbes, Joseph Battle, J. J. Dashiell, 44 Whitehall St.

Samuels-Weisberger Co., wearing apparel, $25,000; E. C. Tishler, Arnold Aram, F. E. Samuels, 347 Fifth Tiffany St.

Maito-Ferrin Chemical Co., Brooklyn, drugs, medicines, industrial preparations, $25,000; C. R. and C. M. Black, Benj. Harris, 16 Devoe St.

Kaplow Bros., cloaks, suits, skirts, $20,000; William, Samuel, and David Kaplow, 1,816 Crotona Park, Bronx.

Budd Const'n Co., Brooklyn, realty broker, building materials, $15,000; A. F. Minnie, and S. A. Budd, 41 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Bauer Mfg. Co., Queens, mechanical devices, novelties, auto sundries, $15,000; Frederick Schoenemann, C. G. Bauer, F. C. Lemmerman, 2,530 Palmetto St., Queens.

The Craftsman Advertising Service, Rochester, $10,000; G. B., Charles, and Harriet M. Miller.

The Near Eastern Corp., facilitate trade between foreign Governments, broker for American manufacturers, $20,000; T. P. Ion, John Panagoulopoulos, H. C. Glore, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hotel Gleamore Corp., Utica, hotels, restaurants, department stores, dry goods, foresters, lumbermen, $24,000; Florence H. Finnegan, Dana Bissell, Harry Kellogg, 111 Bay St., Glens Falls.

Chamberlain Paint & Oil Co., Warsaw, soaps, petroleum, auto accessories, $15,000; Emma F., J. K., and J. T. Chamberlain, Warsaw.

Williamsburg Chemical Co., Brooklyn, dyestuffs, colors, varnishes, paints, $15,000; Maurice Herzog, Jesse Ehrich, Augustus Lewis, 134 West 104th St.

Maravel Restaurant Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; Ira Wolfson, Louis and Peter Maravel, 88 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

United Carbon Co., carbons, supplies for motion-picture theatres, $10,000; H. H. Walker, Thomas Touer, O. Peterson, 1,180 Fox St.

William George & Co., Syracuse, plumbing, steam heating, $10,000; C. E. Cooney, Romeyn Wormuth, D. F. Costello, 327 Westcott St., Syracuse.

Radiant Auto Heater Co., Silver Creek, auto heaters, accessories, $10,000; Mary I. and H. A. Powis, Mary A. McCarthy, Silver Creek.

Canavan Cont. Co., excavating, shoring, construction, $10,000; D. Meenan, E. J. Murphy, P. F. Canavan, 333 Riverside Drive.

Borough Hall Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, merchandise, $10,000; Edward E. Rosenblume, N. Rubenstein, I. Freedman, 340 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Bernstein-Gunst Co., Esopus, dresses, costumes, ribbons, veilings, chemicals, dyes, $10,000; J. L. Jacobs, M. A. Gunst, D. Bernstein, 12 East 32d St.

Minturn Corp'n, realty, construction, building materials, $10,000; H. D. Sedgwick, I. N. Phelps Stokes, R. S. Minturn, 109 East 21st St.

Cohen, Goldman & Co., Pleasantville, merchandise, realty, brokerage, $10,000; N. Cohen, W. and M. Goldman, 894 Broadway, New York.

J. N. Levene, Inc., women's underwear, apparel, $10,000; M. and J. Norman Levene, L. Goldberg, 980 Kelly St., Bronx.

Manhattan Children's Dress Co., dress goods, embroideries, $5,000; J. and S. Soraci, L. Vaccaro, 105 West 47th St.

Unique Homes Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; A. N. Lane, W. Ferguson, B. E. Rockwell, 215 West 23d St.

Betron Schiff, cloaks and suits, $5,000; M. Export, A. and M. Betron, 136 West 17th St.

Community Motion Picture Bureau, metropolitan agency, motion pictures, $5,000; T. A. Clements, J. S. and Betsey C. Judd, 925 Park Av.

David Cohen Sales Co., commission, selling agents, $5,000; I. Hess, G. L. Jordan, D. Cohen, 875 West 181st St.

Hudson Buffet Co., restaurants, cafes, saloons, amusement places, $5,000; G. C. Campbell, E. Sullivan, J. E. Nes, Hotel Marlborough.

Penn Marine and Ordnance Castings Co., mining, iron, steel, copper, coal, lumber, fire-arms, projectiles, bridges, ships, cars, capital no par value; W. B. Hunting, D. W. Koons, D. W. Morgan, 109 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

Bofan Amusement Corp'n, motion pictures, vaudeville, capital no par value; A. Fauchi, A. and L. S. Bolognino, 864 Manhattan Av.

The Efbe Waist Co., waists, dresses, $5,000; D. Furman, Radoskowitz, B. Frucht, 391 Chester St., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Wakefield Mills Co., South Kingston, R. I., textile fabrics, $35,000; representative, R. L. Broome, 257 4th Av., Manhattan. Air Color Motion Picture Co., Phoenix, Ariz., $100,000; representative, G. O. Eaton, 189 Broadway, Manhattan. Behr Bros. & Co., Newark, N. J., musical instruments, $100,000; representative, L. Lowenstein, 80 Wall St., Manhattan. Peter F. Connolly Co., Massachusetts, contractors, builders, $5,000; representative, J. F. Murtaugh, Elmira. Dodge & Bliss Co., Jersey City, lumber, wood manufacturing, $500,000; representative, F. B. Edick, North Tonawanda. The Safe Cabinet Leasing Co., Washington, Ohio, office furniture, $10,000; representative, F. B. Cutter, 1,482 Broadway, Manhattan. Sachs Bros., Pennsylvania, ladies', nurses' cloaks; representative, H. F. Ross, 1,261 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Central Bank of Rochester, $250,000 to $300,000; Edith Mining Co., New York, $5,000 to $100,000; E. V. Stratton Co., Albany, $500 to $15,000; William J. O'Mara Co., New York, $1,500 to $11,500; Scully-Bettinson Co., New York, $10,000 to $20,000;

Voluntary dissolutions: Newport Dress Co., New York; Hadden & Fenton, New York; Ver Meer Studios, New York.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons, follows:

	Dec.4,'15.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$8,135,000	$1,000
Loans, discts., and inv.	387,761,000	*1,310,000
Ind., depe. inc. U. S.	324,676,000	5,160,000
Due banks	119,567,000	2,130,000
Time deposits	14,586,000	*90,000
Exch. for Clear. House.	17,405,000	*1,296,000
Due from banks	35,702,000	*705,000
Cash reserve vault	27,100,000	*1,247,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	15,507,000	912,000
Res. with other banks	48,880,000	11,018,000
Cash excess	4,944,000	*1,135,000
Excess in New York	30,415,000	11,112,000
Excess with F. R. Bk.	735,000	988,000
Total excess	36,094,000	10,970,000

*Increase.

STOCKHOLDERS HALT DRUG STORE MERGER

Owners of Riker & Hegeman Common, Dissatisfied with Terms, Avoid Meeting.

DIRECTORS TO TRY AGAIN

Share Allotted to Liggett Interests in New Company Said to be Out of Proportion.

The proposal to merge the Riker & Hegeman Company with the United Drug Company, of which Louis K. Liggett is the head, may be blocked by holders of common stock in the Riker & Hegeman Company, who are dissatisfied with their allotment of stock in the new company that would be formed if the two existing companies were combined.

A meting of the stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company was called to be held yesterday afternoon in the company's general offices at 340 West Fourth Street to permit them to vote upon the proposed merger, which had been indorsed by the Board of Directors, but not enough stock was represented for the vote to be taken, so an adjournment was declared until Dec. 14, when the matter will come up again.

It was inferred by those at the meeting that the holders of the stock not represented were opposed to the combination, and as 75 per cent. of the stock must be voted favorably before it can be effected, some of those present yesterday feared that the proposition as it stands would never be accepted. However, another attempt will be made at the meeting next week.

The particular complaint of the stockholders opposed to the plan is that they would not fare as well in the new company as the stockholders of the United Drug Company. By the proposed terms the holders of common stock in the Riker & Hegeman Company for each $100 worth of stock would receive $100 worth of common stock in the new company, and $44 worth of second preferred 6 per cent. stock. The common stockholders in the United Drug Company for each $100 worth of their stock would receive $225 worth of common stock in the new company, and $100 in second preferred stock. The difference here evident, the dissatisfied Riker & Hegeman stockholders say, represents more than the difference between the value of their stock and that of the United Drug Company.

The combination is the proposal of several large stockholders in the Riker & Hegeman Company and the principal stockholders in the United Drug Company. John B. Cobb, John H. Flagler, and Edward D. Cahoon were made a committee of Riker & Hegeman stockholders to form the plans. They came to terms with Mr. Liggett and others of the United Drug Company, and then put their proposal before the Directors of the Riker & Hegeman Company, who approved it.

The stockholders in the United Drug Company, so far as can be learned, favor the plan.

NEW PRUDENTIAL DIRECTORS

220,000 Policy Holders of the Newark Insurance Company Vote.

Policy holders of the Prudential Insurance Company elected fifteen Directors yesterday at the election held at the home office in Newark. The voting was by proxy, and 222,000 of the 4,000,000 policy holders cast their votes. The officers of the company voted in person.

Those elected Directors were Theodore C. E. Blanchard, Edward Kanouse, Forrest F. Dryden, William T. Carter, Anthony R. Kuser, Wilbur S. Johnson, Richard V. Lindabury, John K. Gore, William J. Magie, Bennet Van Syckel, Gilbert Collins, Edward Gray, Edward D. Duffield, James S. Alexander, and Howard Bayne.

State Senator Austen Colgate, as trustee for the policy holders under the law, will vote for the Directors selected yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on Jan. 10, 1916. The trustee holds about 95 per cent. of the company's stock. The remaining 5 per cent. of stock is held by stockholders who refused to accept the mutualization plan of the company, which was effected about a year ago by an act of the Legislature.

Each proxy required a 10-cent stamp under a provision of the Federal War Tax act, and $22,200 will be turned over to the Government. President Forrest F. Dryden presided at the election, and Willard I. Hamilton, Secretary of the company, recorded the proceedings during the hour of voting.

$1,050 FOR GENEALOGIES.

Collections, Sold in London, Coming to This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the sale at Sotheby's today of the library of the late Lothrop Wilmington of Newburyport, Mass., £210 was paid for Lot 175, comprising geneological collections bearing on the history of the principal families of Virginia and New England.

The purchaser was F. Edwards, who, it is understood, was acting for an American client.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market is apparently getting back on a war basis, with sentiment strongly on the bull side. Trading yesterday was very active, with quick and violent fluctuations, and prices made new high records for the season. At the high point of the day values were 8½c to 9½c above the low point of last Saturday and 14¾c to 17¼c above those of ten days ago. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of only 1,976,000 bushels, notwithstanding last week's receipts of over 10,000,000, which was considered a very clear demonstration of the active disappearance which is taking place. At the close of the day the feeling was intensely bullish in many quarters, although some conservative operators were of the opinion that values had been advanced too rapidly to hold, and even some of the leading commission houses which have been enthusiastic on the bull side recently were advising longs to take profits. The sharp advance interfered materially with the export demand, but there were orders here and a fair volume of business was executed, sales being estimated as high as 500,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.16¾ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.24¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.26, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.26¾	1.19¼	1.30¾
May	..	..	1.28¾	1.21¼	1.30¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.20	1.14¾	1.19¼	1.16¾	1.16¼
May	1.20¼	1.15¾	1.19¾	1.16¼	1.21¾

CORN.

The corn market also advanced to new high records on active buying prompted by the strength in wheat and on private crop estimates which indicated a yield of 2,778,844,000 bushels, or over 300,000,000 bushels less than the last Government estimate. The visible supply increased 177,000, against an increase of 2,771,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¾	67	68¾	68¾	62¾
May	72¼	70¼	71¾	70¾	68¾

OATS.

The oats market followed the lead of wheat and corn, and the May position in Chicago made a new high record for the season, while December was only ⅞c under the previous high. The visible supply decreased 1,331,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,008,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white, 47@47¼c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 46@51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	43¾	42¾	43½	48	47¾
May	36⅝	45	46¼	45⅝	51⅞

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs at Western points were very heavy, and in consequence the whole hog market showed weakness which was reflected in a weaker tone throughout the provision list. The average weight of hogs was said to be light, however, and consequently the lard market was only moderately affected, while late in the day there was a general rally in sympathy with the strength in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 80,000; estimated for Tuesday, 50,000. Kansas City received 18,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.50	9.37	9.47	9.50	9.70
May	9.80	9.70	9.77	9.77	9.95
Ribs—					
January	9.72	9.72	9.72	9.77	9.70
May	9.97	9.90	9.92	9.97	10.05
Pork—					
January	18.07	17.87	18.02	18.15	18.10
May	18.02	17.80	17.97	18.10	18.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, with active general buying, prompted by the strength in the cotton market and on a number of bullish private estimates on the cotton crop. Closing prices were 5 to 11 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.35	8.25
December	8.38	8.35	8.34@8.35	8.29
January	8.41	8.35	8.38@8.40	8.31
February	..	..	8.42@8.47	8.30
March	8.54	8.45	8.52@8.53	8.41
April	8.57	8.56	8.56@8.57	8.46
May	8.68	8.60	8.62@8.63	8.52
June	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.58
July	8.84	8.76	8.77@8.80	8.71

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely narrow, so much so that, after showing practically no change in values throughout the greater part of the day, prices advanced near the close on scattered buying of only a few lots, and final quotations were 3 to 10 points net higher. Total sales for the day were only 3,500 bags. The local spot market was dull and featureless, with prices nominally unchanged on the basis of 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.52
January	..	..	6.62@6.64	6.53
February	..	..	6.65@6.67	6.55
March	6.70	6.70	6.68@6.70	6.59
April	..	..	6.70@6.72	6.62
May	6.74	6.65	6.73@6.74	6.65
June	..	..	6.76@6.78	6.69
July	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.73
August	..	..	6.83@6.85	6.78
September	6.89	6.82	6.87@6.89	6.83
October	..	..	6.91@6.93	6.88

SUGAR.

Opening steady, 3 to 8 points higher, sugar futures continued to advance during the day on short covering and reports of continued strength in the raw sugar market, where offerings were small and prices higher. A little realizing just before the close eased the market a little, but the close was steady, 2 to 10 points net lower, with sales for the day 7,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.25	4.25	4.20@4.35	4.15
January	3.85	3.85	3.87@3.88	3.80
February	3.57	3.50	3.51@3.52	3.44
March	3.51	3.48	3.48@3.49	3.42
April	3.49	3.49	3.48@3.49	3.42
May	3.50	3.50	3.51@3.52	3.44
June	3.54	3.53	3.53@3.55	3.48
July	3.62	3.62	3.61@3.62	3.53
August	..	..	3.64@3.66	3.56
September	3.65	3.65	3.68@3.70	3.60
October	..	..	3.72@3.73	3.64

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,872 packages. Market very highly supplied with high-grade fresh creamery, and prices were further advanced. Most houses had no stock to offer on the open market, regular trade requiring about all of the receipts. Grades closely approximating the fine brand got better place in the trade and were also higher, but the inferior to good qualities still quite plentiful and unimproved. Renovated steady. Ladles ruling quiet. Packing stock selling promptly on arrival. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36@36½c; higher scoring, 36@36½c; firsts, 25½@34½c; seconds, 25@28c; thirds, 23½@24½c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 25½@29c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 25@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,447 cases. Arrivals of fresh gathered are light, but there is some stock on hand and offerings appear to be sufficient at about previous range of prices. There is, however, a firmer undertone to the market, advices indicating only moderate supplies to come. Values are still extremely irregular owing to the varying proportion of new-laid and older eggs contained in the receipts. Storage eggs are showing a fairly firmer tone; there is more inquiry and less urgent offering; sales reported are fairly covered by recent quotations, but some holders are refusing to sell at the prices at which goods were offered last week. Nearby white eggs are in fairly liberal supply, some receivers having a considerable accumulation. Most of the fresh stock is running of irregular size, containing a good many small eggs, and there is still a good deal of such mean stock in the receipts; very few of the arrivals show the high quality necessary to command top quotation, bulk of the business generally at the secondary quotations. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds and poorer, 24@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 16@19c; Mixed, held, 33@34c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to choice, 35@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, small whites, 35@40c; Western, gathered whites, 36@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation at a meeting held today declared from surplus a dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 10th, 1915.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 4, 1915.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., December 18, 1915, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business November 30, 1915.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, November 22nd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on January 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 30th, 1915.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1915. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING WRECK.—U. S. Engineer Office, Newport, R. I., To whom it may concern: Whereas navigation is obstructed and endangered by the wreck of the tug "Lackawanna" in Nantucket Sound, Mass., notice is hereby given that unless otherwise removed within 30 days, it will be removed by the United States under authority of law. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., Dec. 8, 1915, and then opened, for its removal. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR ACID.—PICATINNY ARsenal, Dover, N. J., Nov. 23, 1915. Sealed proposals for all or any part of 1,800,000 pounds of mixed nitric and sulphuric acid will be received here until 11 o'clock P. M., December 20, 1915, and then opened. Information furnished upon application to the Commanding Officer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Two-name Paper

Ask your bank whether it prefers to buy obligations collectible from a single person or corporation, or so-called "two-name paper," which is the obligation of both the maker and the endorser of the note and can be collected from either if the other fails to pay. The

Anglo-French 5% Bonds

are "two-name" obligations. Great Britain and France are each responsible for the full amount of the principal and interest of the loan. Either nation has ample resources to meet its full obligation. The purchaser of these bonds buys double security and obtains an income yield of nearly 5½%.

Issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Circular on request

N. B. Stark & Co.

Specialists in Canadian Municipals

52 Broadway, New York

Montreal Toronto Boston

To the Holders of
Two-Year Secured Gold Notes (Extended and Unextended) of

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company:

The only security for your notes are the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Railway Company which have been deposited with the Trustee for the noteholders. A suit has now been begun to foreclose the Consolidated Mortgage securing these bonds. It thus becomes imperative that the undersigned Committee, which has been organized to protect the interests of the noteholders, should know promptly to what extent it may count upon the noteholders' support and what amount of notes it may represent upon a sale or a reorganization of the property. It is important, therefore, that those noteholders who have not deposited their notes with the Committee do so *on or before December 10th, 1915, after which date no deposits will be received* except in the discretion of the Committee and upon such terms as the Committee may impose. Such deposit may be made at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, Sub-Depositary, in St. Louis, Missouri, under a deposit aggreement of which copies may be obtained from the Depositary.

Certificates of deposit will be issued for all notes deposited and application will be made to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

November 18, 1915.

WILLARD V. KING,
President Columbia Trust Company, Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
FREDERICK T. HASKELL,
Vice-President Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
E. S. PAGE,
Vice-President Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia.
EDWARD TIKER,
Vice-President Chase National Bank of New York.
FESTUS J. WADE,
President Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.
J. Y. G. WALKER,
Vice-President Union Trust Company, New York.
Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Counsel.

CHELLIS A. AUSTIN,
Secretary,
60 Broadway, New York City.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

	MATURITIES	PRICES
*City of Chicago 4s	1920-1931	99⅞
*State of Tennessee 4s	1952	98½
City of Minneapolis 4s	1942	yielding 4.10%
*State of New Mexico 4s	1927-1935	yielding 4.20%
City of Nashville, Tennessee, 5s	1924-1934	yielding 4.50%
*Village of Wellsville, New York, 4½s	1933-1939	yielding 4.25%

Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

43 Exchange Place, New York City

Chicago Boston San Francisco

Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. First Mortgage Twenty-five-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated March 1st, 1912, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1915, for the sale to it of approximately Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00) of bonds as above described. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, TRUSTEE.

By R. A. KOEHLER, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

Dec. 6, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the twelfth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable on January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

GRAY MILLER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the quarter ending December 31, 1915, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 17, 1915.

F. J. ALLEN, Secretary.

New York, December 6, 1915.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY,

95 Madison Avenue.

New York, December 6, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) will be paid January 3d, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record as of the 17th day of December, 1915.

LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 11th, 1915.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 2, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid January 3, 1916, to the registered holders of December 7, 1915. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and will be reopened December 18,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

J. Hood Wright Estate Sells Another Washington Heights Plot—West Bronx Block Front Sold to Builders as Apartment House Site—The G. Schirmer Company Buys Factory for $210,000.

Upper Washington Heights furnished another good sale yesterday of the J. Hood Wright estate holdings, and Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who began buying portions of the tract about three weeks ago, were again the purchasers. Their latest acquisition includes nearly six lots at the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 173d Street, fronting 99.5 on the avenue by 159.1 on the street.

The plot adjoins the 172d Street corner purchased a short time ago, and gives the Mandelbaums control of the entire avenue frontage. They have now acquired twenty-three lots from the Wright estate, and six of them, in the rear of the latest purchase, were sold to a building company last week. The J. Romaine Brown Company was the broker in the recent sale, as in the preceding deals.

Schirmer Company Buys L. I. City Factory for $210,000.

The G. Schirmer Company, music publishers of East Forty-third Street have purchased from the Courtney Development Company, through Bryan L. Kennelly, the two-story reinforced concrete building situated on the block bounded by Gosman Avenue, Addison Place and Anable Avenue, Thomson Hill, Long Island City, adjoining the new Bliss Street Station of the Dual Subway system. The building covers a plot of forty lots and was sold for $210,000.

The property was leased by Mr. Kennelly to the Schirmer Building Company some three months ago for twenty-one years at about $15,000 a year net, with a privilege of buying.

Tenant Buys on Ninth Avenue.

Martin O'Dowd, who has been the lessee of the building at 68 Ninth Avenue, 19.8 by 100, on the northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, bought the property at auction yesterday in foreclosure proceedings for $12,250. The judgment, with unpaid taxes, was cut $13,000. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Bronx Block Front Sold to Builders.

As a site for apartment houses Lewin & Kempner have purchased from Henry F. Keil the block front on the north side of 188th Street, between the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Creston Avenue.

The property adjoins the taxpayers recently completed by the Gaines-Roberts Company and fronts 180 feet on 188th Street, 80 feet on the Concourse, and 54 feet on Creston Avenue. It was held at $50,000. B. H. Weisker negotiated the sale.

Buys East River Ferry Realty.

The New York Terminal Company, it is reported, has contracted to sell to Clarence T. Birkett for about $90,000 the Manhattan water front property of the old Grand Street and Broadway, Williamsburg, Ferry.

The property includes a frontage of 244.11 feet from the centre of the old Pier 56, extending outshore 256.3 feet to the United States pierhead line; the old pier 57 at the foot of Broome Street, and another pier near the north boundary of the property, together with land under water, easements, wharfage, &c.

Harlem Tenement Sale.

An investing client of William S. Baker has purchased from the T. and S. Realty Company, Samuel Wacht, Treasurer, 343 West 101st Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100.11.

Bronx Sales.

S. J. Taylor sold for Maria G. Russo and Carmela Barba to Charles E. Nessle a vacant lot on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, fifty feet north of North Street, 25 by 66.10 by irregular. The same broker also sold for the Grand Avenue Realty Company a one-family house to be removed to said lot from the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and 188th Street, where five-story apartments will be erected.

Charles R. Faruolo has sold for the Harlem Savings Bank 709 East 176th Street, 70 feet east of Crotona Avenue.

Paul A. McGolrick has resold to James Crowley 992 and 994 Freeman Street, a five-story new-law apartment house, on a plot 47 by 90.39. This was an all-cash transaction.

An investor has purchased from the Dayton Building Company (Harris and Ely Moran) 628 and 630 Coster Street, two two-story houses, each on lot 20 by 100, between Randall and Spofford Avenues. The selling company recently acquired the property, together with 24 Rutgers Place, from Emily H. Wheeler, in part payment for the new apartment house at 633 and 635 West 171st Street.

Hugo Wabst sold for William G. Appleton the dwelling on plot 30 by 100 on Julianna Street, about 40 feet east of Duncomb Avenue, in the Williamsbridge section.

Brooklyn.

The Kinsey Estate has sold the two-story and basement dwelling 278 Eleventh Street to Eliz Barberi. F. C. Sauter negotiated the sale.

N. Rubenstein and I. Freedman, in conjunction with H. Callister, report the sale of the southwest corner of Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue for Grace Sachs to Albert Jarett. The new owner will improve the property with three two-story buildings with stores.

Louis Gold has purchased the northeast corner of Avenue U and East Fifteenth Street. Four modern store and apartment buildings will be erected on the site.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Amy Hope Boville a corner plot at Commerce Park, Mariners' Harbor, 42 by 112, to Antonio Teneriello for improvement.

New Jersey.

H. C. Reynolds has sold the old Atno farm of fifty acres, on Littleton Road, near the Lackawanna Railroad Station at Morris Plains, N. J., to Arthur S. Pierson. Mr. Pierson will subdivide the property into acre and half-acre plots, make a lake, and follow contour lines in shaping intersecting streets and roads. The property was held at $15,000.

Acreage Sale at Orienta Point.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the Corporate Investing Company a plot of ten acres on the Esplanada, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to H. B. Young, who will improve the property with a house and outbuildings. The property adjoins the estates of John R. Hegeman, E. H. Weatherbee, and the late Henry M. Flagler.

Recent Buyers.

Henry A. James is the buyer of the old residence at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street, sold through William B. May & Co. He intends to alter the house, on a plot 20 by 100, into an English basement residence.

Augusta P. Fowler is the purchaser of 40 Vandewater Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 80.2, sold recently by Simon P. Flannery. The buyer gave in exchange the four-story building, on lot 25 by 80, at 197 South Street.

R. J. Collier Dwelling Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented, furnished, for Mrs. Robert J. Collier, her large five-story 28-foot American basement house at 752 Park Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, to Joseph P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co.

$650,000 L. I. City Lease.

The Degnon Realty Terminal and Improvement Company has leased the plot at Anable Avenue and Quick Street, Long Island City, together with the building to be constructed thereon, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $650,000, to the Rome Metallic Bedding Company and the New York Couch Bed Company, now located at 418 to 426 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The plot is 300 feet frontage and has a depth of 125 feet, including railroad siding. The building will be three stories in height and will contain a total of about 110,000 square feet of floor space. The entire building will be occupied by the lessees. M. & L. Hess negotiated the lease.

New Bronx Terminal to be Built.

C. D. Jackson, who purchased the old Fisher marble plant at Port Morris, on the East Bronx water front, last month, has organized the Port Morris Industrial Terminal Company, for the purpose of developing the property to its utmost capacity as an industrial terminal, the central feature of which is to be a large reinforced concrete structure directly on the waterfront, and connecting with new piers to be built.

This structure, plans for which are under advisement, will contain an aggregate floor area of more than 500,000 square feet. The property has a frontage of 261 feet on the East River, with riparian rights, and was sold for about $262,500.

Receiver for Fifth Avenue Building.

Robert H. Montgomery has been appointed receiver of the rents of the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, a twenty-three story commercial building, on a plot 127.5 by 56.4 by irregular, by Supreme Court Justice Whitaker. In proceedings brought by John and William Farson, as committee of 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Croisic Realty Company and others, against the Croisic Realty Company and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $200,000.

The prior mortgage is $1,200,000, and is held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Saul S. Myers is attorney for the plaintiffs. The receiver is required to give a bond of $50,000.

Property Owners' Meetings.

A special meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor this evening.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The Clason Point Property Owners' Association has called a meeting for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park.

Commercial Leases.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased for John I. D. Bristol, general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, his residence at 45 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Myrtle Bowman, Inc. The lease to Gimbel Brothers of the Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Company warehouse at 249-55 West Seventeenth Street and 258-242 West Eighteenth Street for a long term of years was also made by this company.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for F. & G. Pflomm the entire store and basement at 240 Broadway for a term of years to Benjamin H. Kaufman; the store, basement and subcellar at 16 Spruce Street to the Gutman Leather Company of Chicago, and the store and basement at 94 John Street to D. W. Hutchinson.

A. J. Moore has leased the store at 1 West Forty-second Street, corner Fifth Avenue, formerly occupied by the M. A. Gunst Company, 16 by 100, for Walter J. Salomon, to Henry Shendel for a term of seven years.

This store was held at a rental of $15,000 a year.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has leased the store and basement at 47-49 Liberty Street to Carl Bergman for restaurant purposes.

Duross Company have leased for P. E. Guerin & Co. the property 16 Horatio Street to the Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores for storage purposes. It is opposite their general offices and laboratories at Horatio and Fourth Streets.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 24 East Forty-ninth Street for Advocate Realty Company to C. P. Snow, art dealer.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Richard Mortimer, executor, to the Schulte Cigar Company, the small building at 825½ Broadway.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the building at 235 West Fifty-second Street for a term of years for T. R. Reynolds to David Guttfreund, late of Paris.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store and basement 102 Walker Street to Carpenter & Bayles.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

9th Av, 68, n e corner of 15th St, 19,8x100, three-story tenement and store; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against A. C. M. Azoy, trustees, &c., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $11,909.06; taxes, &c., $1,350; to Martin O'Dowd, tenant, for $12,250.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

94th St, 25 East, n s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.1x100.8, four-story dwelling; taxes, &c., $5,201.79; also

147th St, 535 West, n s, 308 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; mtg $6,000; taxes, &c., $424.05; E. D. Hayes et al. against E. H. Hirst et al.; Bassett, G. & T., attorneys; W. P. Maloney, referee; partition.

93d St, 156 East, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.10x100.8, three-story house; A. F. Randolph et al. against M. A. Thornton et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $11,004.08; taxes, &c., $961.12.

Lispenard St, 44, s s, 129 ft e of Church St, 28x93.5, five-story loft; Warren Crulkshank, trustee, against M. J. French et al.; Lord, D. & L., attorneys; F. W. Pollick, referee; due, $52,813.63; taxes, &c., $271.15.

73d St, 43 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $371.50.

By Henry Brady.

Orchard St, 82, e s, 65.5 ft e of Broome St, 21.9x60, three-story front and rear buildings; K. M. Blake et al. against Hopkins Sec. Co. et al.; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $16,083.64; taxes, &c., $312.07.

138th St, 511 West, n s, 187.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 37.6x99.11, five-story flat; V. E. Macy et al., trustees, &c., against Levy & Welnstein Ry. and Con. Co. et al.; attorneys, Davison & U.; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $36,310.25; taxes, &c., $25,000.

159th St, 515 West, n s, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; Edw. Ritz against Thomas Shlelaw and others; attorney, A. H. Atterbury; J. V. Mitchell, referee; due, $7,369.28; taxes, &c., $504.90; prior mortgage of $-7,000.

124th St, 112 West, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, four-story dwelling; B. H. Harned against J. O. Hobby and others; attorneys, Taylor, K. & H.; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $19,105.49; taxes, &c., $474.64.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mercer St, 113 and 115, w s, 150 ft n of Spring St, 50x100, two five-story lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Bellemore Holding Co. and others; attorney, Harold Swain; Thomas L. Hurley, referee; due, $74,650.71; taxes, &c., $3,929.75.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

157TH ST, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.2, ten-story loft; J. A. Stewart and others, trustees, against W. G. Pigueron and others; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G.; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $72,511.16; taxes, &c., $1,762.70.

AT 8,210 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

183d St, 59 West, n s, 80 ft w of Grand Av, 20x100, three-story brick dwelling.

Charles Leitz against Janpole & Werner Con. Co. and others; attorneys, Davis & D.; F. F. Moran, referee; due, $7,506.44; taxes, &c., $376.06.

Prospect Av, 2,062, e s, 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 33x150, two-story frame dwelling; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. against G. Gallana and others; attorneys, Carrington & P.; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $5,568.41; taxes, &c., $400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

40th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, for a one and two story dairy and office building, 24.11x93; John C. Forster, Rockaway Beach, L. I., owner; J. H. Kimbel, 305 West 43d St, architect; cost.....$6,000

Burnside Av, e s, 113.64 ft w of Ryer Av, for one and two story brick stores and dwellings, 21x70.8, 21.6x104; William L. Phelan, Inc., William L. Phelan, 2,043 Ryer Av, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av. and 148th St, architects; cost.$16,000

Stebbings Av, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 97.3½x107; Louis L. Klebaun, 1,714 Crotona Park East, owner; Maximilian Zipkes, 465 Lexington Av, architect; cost $60,000

Montgomery St, s w corner of Water St, for a six-story factory, 185.10x70; Butwell Building Corporation, 120 Broadway, owner; J. A. Fitzpatrick, 71 Broadway, architect; cost $125,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted

West St, s e corner of Clarkson St, to a three-story warehouse; W. E. Aitken, 287 West St, owner; A. M. Duncan, 37 Liberty St, architect $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 150 ft s of 207th St, 25x141.7, except part for Broadway; Alfred C. Rader et al. to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, (mtg $3,332,) all liens, Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way..$6,100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, from 163d to 164th St, 228.2x115x irregular x128.11; 163d St, n s, 118.11 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 50x112.6; 163d St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x112.6; 163d St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6; St. Vincent's Hospital to St. Laurence Hospital, 457 West 163d St, Nov. 23; attorney, R. L. Peele, 26 Liberty St. .....Court order

FERRY ST, 51, n e side, 22.4x96.6x22.8x93; J. Dunbar Wright and another, executors, John H. Wright to Richland Realty Co., at Park Row, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,942 and 1,944, s w corner of 125th St, 42x100, Henry Hinke to Bertha, his wife, 511 Concord Av, one-fifth part, April 30, 1914; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 156, n s, 104 ft e of Suffolk St, 23x100; Mrs. H. Hogan, referee, to Eugene L. Richards, as trustee of Adolph Mandel, bankrupt, Prospect Av, New Brighton, S. I., (mtg $19,000,) Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,100

SEAMAN AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x100; Mary A. Bensel, White Plains, N. Y., to John S. Sutphen, 311 West 72d St, Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

VARICK ST, w s, 420 ft s of Charlton St, 33x25x irregular; Annie Aaron to Louis Aaron, 221 West 115th St, ½ part, (mtg $7,000,) all liens, Sept. 14 .....$100

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of Worth St, 25x50; Emma A. Mayhew to Louise H. Cornell, 571 Madison Av, all liens, Dec. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

2D AV, 2,186, e s, 84.2 ft s of 113th St, 41.8x100, except gore on rear; Morris Silver to Thomas Jones, 930 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 25; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft e of 115th St, 17.2x100; Mirheln Realty Co., Inc., to Israel M. Finkelstein, 25 East 90th St, (mtg $13,000,) all liens, Dec. 3; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway $1

8TH AV, 2,684, s s, 99.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Henry Hinck to Bertha, his wife, 511 Concord Av, one-fifth part, (mtg $8,000,) April 30, 1914; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$1

10TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of University Place, 24.10x94.9; Strathcona Construction Co. to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, Dec. 3; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$1

101ST ST, 343 and 345 East, n s, 40 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.11; T. & S. Realty Co. to 137th Street Realty Corp., 128 Broadway, (mtg $80,000,) Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

113TH ST, 339 and 341 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 33.4x100.11; Giuseppe Franco to William McBrien, 1,417 Walnut St, Borough of Queens, B. & S., Dec. 4; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$50

118TH ST, 30 East, s s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Leopold Brand to Lyceum Holding Co., Inc., 44 Cedar St, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, A. H. Mittelmann, 44 Cedar St. $1

125TH ST, 172 East, s s, 119.6 ft w of 3d Av, 19.3x99.11, (foreclosure Nov. 30;) James M. Donohue, referee, to Mary Le Boutillier, 125 East 38th St, and Clement Le Boutillier, Highbridge, N. J., executors, &c., of Elizabeth Le Boutillier, Nov. 30; attorney, William B. Aitken, 165 Broadway.....$5,000

142D ST, 135 West, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 3; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. $38,000

148TH ST, n s, 217.6 ft e of Broadway, 14.6x99.11; Hannah Mendes to Lottie C. Baker, Livermore Falls, Me., (mtg $7,500,) July 6; address, 1,374 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, w s, 129.4 ft s of 231st St, 43x112.2; Edw. H. Kelly to John I. Smith, 626 West End Av, (mtg $22,250,) Nov. 29; attorney, John T. Smith, 43 Cedar St..$100

CLAY AV, 1,051, w s, 25x100; Edmund Schnabel to William Schnabel, 514 2d St, College Point, L. I., and another, (mtg $7,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway.....$100

JULIANNA ST, n s, 85 ft e of Dunoomb Av, 30x100; William G. Appleton, executor, to Leiogar Siebert, 574 74th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,400,) Dec. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $2,000

LOT 43, Block 45, map of Morris Park; Mary D. Crary to James Dunnigan, 1,214 Simpson St, and another, Dec. 4; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av..$100

LOT 41, Block 45, same map; James Dunnigan et al. to Mary D. Crary, 1,956 Bogart Av, (mtg $3,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, same, $100

LOTS 48 and 49, map Tremont Terrace; Moe Levy et al, executors, to Sarah Jacobs, 16 East 96th St, Dec. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, e s, 275 ft s of Fletcher St, 25x150; William J. Duggan to Mary Duggan and Anne E. Lenz, 530 West 179th St, Nov. 20; attorney, T. J. Sullivan, 27 Cedar St..$1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 184.9 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 34.7x irregular; Mary A. McCormick to David Faith, 1,239 Olmstead Av, (mtg $25,000,) Dec. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100

147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect Av, 24.2x100; Edna Elfin to Herman Weinstein, 875 East 147th St, Dec. 4; attorney, Herman Weinstein, 875 East 147th St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FERRY ST, 51, n e s, 22.8x96.6; Richland Realty Co. to J. Dunbar Wright and another, executor, John H. Wright, 41 East 41st St, Dec. 1, 5 years, 4½ per cent.; attorneys, Foster and T., 141 Broadway.$12,000

SEAMAN AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x100; John S. Sutphen to Mary A. Bensel, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 6, 3 years; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,000

12TH AV, w s, at centre line of 157th St, runs n about 130 ft to centre line of block between 157th and 158th Sts, x— to e s; Hudson River R. R. Co. x irregular, with all title to lands under water, &c., adjoining; Emma L. Adams to Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St and 9th Av, prior mortgage $50,000, Dec. 6, due Feb. 26, 1918, 6 per cent; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$10,000

137TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of 8th Av, 125x—; Church of St. Bernard to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Dec. 6; attorney, William J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St $100,000

207TH ST, n s, 356 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9, ½ part; Lorenzo E. Tripler to Herbert P. Whitlock, 132 Chestnut St, Albany, N. Y., et al., due Jan. 1, 1917, 5½ per cent; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $2,000

70TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.4; David Last to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, Nov. 15, demand, 6 per cent; attorney, Weil and Mayer, 5 Beekman $3,000

170TH ST, 564 West, s s, 125 ft e of Audubon Sq, 25x95; Johanna Meyer to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 6, 3 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $4,000

Bronx.

EASTCHESTER RD, s s, 25.2 ft w of Blondell Av, 25x100.8; Edward Secor to William J. Butler, 1,017 East 180th St, Dec. 4; 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

ELLIS AV, e s, 305 ft from Havemeyer Av, 25x108; Dean Mazeau to Henry Maillard, 2d Manhattan Av, Dec 2, 3 years, 6 p c; attorney, J. Mazeau, 2,331 Gleason Av.....$250

FOX ST, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 40x108.2; Swastika Realty Co. to Hattie A. Stewart, Stamford, Conn., prior mtg $25,000, Dec. 6, 8 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hattie A. Stewart, 40 South St, Stamford, Conn. $5,000

JULIANA ST, n s, 65 ft e of Duncomb Av, 30x100; Leodegar Siebert to William G. Appleton, executor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Dec 2, installments; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1,400

LANE leading from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad Station at Riverdale, central line, at s w corner of land of Mrs. Petrullo, runs n e 290x s 400x s —xw — to beginning; also Webster Av, s e s, at s w s of Scott Av, 25x100; also Lots 65 to 67, map of Waldo Hutchins estate; also Lots 20 to 22 and 92 and 93, map of Samler estate; also Lots 51 to 56, map of Van Cortlandt estate; also land in Manhattan, Queens, and Nassau; Fordcraw Co. to International Trust Co., Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, due June 3, 1916; attorneys, Rounds, S. & D. $25,000

LOT 118, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Isabella M. Christie to George Christie, Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 2, 1907, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strong & T., 3 Court St, White Plains, N. Y. $1,600

LOTS 48 and 49, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Sarah Jacobs to Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 160 Broadway, Dec. 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $23,000

SEDGWICK AV, 2,241, w s, 83.3x irregular; Frederick G. Ringer to Babette Moller, 2,015 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Dec 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St. $12,500

WHITE PLAINS RD, n e corner of 232d St, 114.10x130.6; North Side Investing Co. to Marie Garfiel, 20 E. 90th St, Dec 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 25 ft s of 237th St, 48.11x100; Elizabeth Ditchett to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, prior mtg $4,000, Dec. 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway $1,000

163D ST, 855 East, n s, 43x100.5; Williams Building Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Dec. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $30,000

228TH ST, s s, being part of Lot 482, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Emil Briegel to John Rippell, 1,828 Hereell St, Dec. 1, 3 years; attorney, F. W. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE D, 56; 5th St, 802 East, all; Samuel Gruber to Rebca and Arnold, 56 Avenue D, 5 years and 5 months from Nov. 15, 1915; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St. $2,750

PLEASANT AV, 281, 269, and 275, all; Louisa Garofarlo to Giuseppe Puccio, 205 East 107th St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1915.....$900

AVENUE B, 216; 13th St, 547 and 549 East, all; Ellen V. Dollard to Fanny Goldstein, 216 Avenue B, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel B. Pollak, 63 Park Row, $1,605

8TH AV, 977, store floor; Zinwill Co. to Silver Lunch Co., 905 8th Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Hy. M. Plateau, 51 Chambers St. $6,000

129TH ST, 617 West, store and part of basement; Thomas Lee to Joseph F. Hull, 400 West 124th St, 4 years and 5 months from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, Olcott, G., B. & McM., 170 Broadway.....$1,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,341, all; Henry Schmidt to Loretta Siegert, 2,236 Hughes Av, 10 years and 1 month, from Nov. 23, 1915; attorney, G. Frey, 3,420 3d Av..$1,320 to $1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,225; William Deuser against Nathan Hirsch, owner, (renewal).....$115

88TH ST, 2 West; William Deuser against Louis Stern, owner; Louis Korn and Adjustment Realty Co., lessees, (renewal).....$93

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 275; William Deuser against Louis Stern, owner; Louis Korn and Adjustment Realty Co., lessees (renewal).....$93

COLUMBUS AV, 875; Iron Specialty Co., Inc., against Ellan A. Ashman, owner; Metropolitan Wiring Co., Inc., contractor...$92

106TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Alexander Glatter against Harry C. Burdick, owner; May Weinstein, contractor.....$40

AVENUE B, 279; Jacob Fein against Maurice L. Nadler, owner; Joseph Dukor and Morris Fein, contractors.....$300

12TH ST, 441 to 445 East; Louis Pollinger against Louis Solinsky, owner and contractor $127

RIVINGTON ST, 125; American Bar Lock Co. against Israel Fuchman, owner; Zimmerman & Gotthelf, contractors.....$200

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 75x137; Harby, Abrons & Mellus, Inc., against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owners and contractors.....$2,825

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

133D ST, 171 West; Philip Zabludovsky against Albert Schaefer et al., Nov. 16, 1915 .....$50

48TH ST, 3 and 5 East; Sachary I. Feinberg against Ella Hawk et al., Oct. 23, 1915..$150

SAME PROPERTY; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against same, Oct. 23, 1915.....$163

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

140TH ST, n s, 264 ft e of 7th Av, 136x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Waldemar F. Timme et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

142D ST, 217 West; City Real Estate Co. against Michael Levi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

5TH AV, n w corner of 29th St, 56.4x127.6; John Farson et al. against Croisic Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Myers.

Bronx.

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,447; Matilda G. Tinker against Charles P. Schneider et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Wolf.

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of Fordham Road, 85.9x115.4; Davidson Av, w s, 28.2 ft n of Fordham Road, 50x98.7; Davidson Av, w s, 245.4 ft s of St. James St, 50x98.9; Edith R. Thorn against Emma A. Jackson et al., (partition suit;) attorneys, Geller, Holston & Horan.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 220 ft s of 183d St, 48x90; Fannie A. Dodge against Inland Holding Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

LOTS 430-431, Map of Wakefield; Thomas J. Byrne against L. Josephine Moses, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, L. F. Moynahan.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee,

Friday, December 10

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City,

30-32-34-36 West 70th St.,

Bet. Central Park W. & Columbus Av,

To be sold as 1 parcel.

Four 4-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, with 2-story brick extension in rear, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths each; size of plot 79.6x100.5. Title Policy Issued Free to Purchaser.

Hamilton, Gregory & Freeman, Attys. for Pl'ntiff, 100 B'way, N. Y. City.

Write for Particulars. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO 111 BROADWAY

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against fifteen cases, each containing 48 cans of sweetened condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 24, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney

"We cater to those who want the BEST."
BOFINGER BROS.
QUALITY SIGN MAKERS
Plain and Electric Signs.
Modern Lettering on Windows and Offices.
Wood and Metal Gilded Signs.
Brass and Bronze Signs.
Temporary Signs and Show Cards.
146 E. 42d St. Phone 8271 Murray Hill.

TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.
The Automobile Exchange published daily in The New York Times presents opportunities for purchase of used cars at all kinds of prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE FRENCH

Mostly Huguenots, settled in New York between 1700-1780. They bought Real Estate.

Its increase in value made their decendants wealthy.

Among these families are :

THE ENOS, GOELETS, RHINELANDERS, KORTWRIGHTS.

241 LOTS

At Elevated Stations
On Main Avenues
On 100 Foot Streets

on Westchester Ave., White Plains Ave. and Leland Ave., On and near Jerome Ave., 162d to 170th Sts., Bronx. Including Huber's Casino and Road House

of SCHRENKEISEN—HUBER

Have Got To Be Sold
For Whatever They Will Bring
AT AUCTION.

You will be able to buy these lots at your own price regardless of their value.

YOU ARE SURE TO MAKE MONEY.

REMEMBER The 14th of December 14 Vesey St.

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free.

Send for the Book to Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street; J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street & Third Ave., Agents and Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALL YEAR COUNTRY HOME.

Overlooking Long Island Sound, near Stamford, Conn.; charming English stucco House of ten large rooms and three tiled baths; hardwood floors, latest plumbing; two porches and sleeping porch; ample grounds, with shrubbery, fruit trees and garden; electricity, gas, water and sewer; convenie to beach, tennis courts and golf course; five minutes by trolley to Stamford (express) station; $16,000. A 277 Times Downtown.

8 ACRES WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE

Remodeled dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; large stable, cow barn, numerous chicken houses; artesian well; orchard; station ¾ mile.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42ND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INCOME FOR UNIMPROVED

Builder, owning some of the best paying elevator apartments and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free and clear acreage. Builder, 97 Times Downtown.

FARM OR RESIDENCE

free and clear, wanted in exchange for two elegant double flats, Harlem; all rented; subject to first mortgages only. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOTS WANTED

Exchange for two double flats, 49th St., Brooklyn; within 100 feet 4th Av. subway; all rented; big future. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE MITCHEM COMPANY to Harry Zalkin, Assignee.

Creditors and all other persons interested in this estate are hereby given notice:

1. That the following is a copy of an order entered in this court on the 1st day of December, 1915:

Ord

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Guaranteed Net Income $1,650 Year.

Must sell five-story new apartment house, Bronx, leased to responsible party. For particulars phone owner, 2380 Madison Square.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large verandas, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Have just completed some four-story 16-family apartments in the best secion of Flatbush and renting up very fast; I am offering them for sale at attractive prices, guaranteeing the purchasers 8% net income on their investment; will consider good vacant property in part payment. Address James Carpenter, 189 Broadway, New York.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$100 cash and $8 monthly buys 5-room house and big garden plot; 30 minutes out; near trolley; full price, $1,650. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Need $50 cash quick; will sacrifice 2 Jamaica lots for $170 each; $5 monthly; bargain. E. B. Treiss, 143 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE $4,000 equity above mortgage of $11,500 on fine private dwelling in 97th St., near Central Park; nine rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity; new fixtures; perfect condition; now leased; would like in exchange small suburban house. R. Beck, 22 East 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

87th, 153 West.—Private residence for rent, fully furnished. Call any time.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BUYING OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE, TO RENT; DIVIDING TO SUIT. BIJOU BUILDING, 1,237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS, 12TH FLOOR.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av. corner 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Light room, 18x20, 13-ft. ceiling, fireproof building, with furniture factory; glider or artist almost earn rent from leaser. Engle, 410 East 32d.

For rent, office, 9x24 feet; best location in city; Columbus Circle, facing north; rental, $25. Address 2 Columbus Circle, Room 55.

Lofts to let; good light, air, power; fireproof; ideal for manufacturing. Spindler & Derringer, 243 Mercer St., Jersey City.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale. Rental. Management.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace.
Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Twenty lots at Jamaica, near railroad station; will subordinate. T 5 Times.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables, $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

:Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FARM in village of 3,000 people, only $5,500; your own terms. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate—Out of City.

CALIFORNIA.
Will transfer your property to California. Jos. M. Murphy Realty Co., 727 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have just completed some 4-story 16-family apartments in the best section of Flatbush, and renting up very fast. I am offering them for sale at attractive prices, guaranteeing the purchasers 8% net income on their investment. Will consider good vacant property in part payment. Address James Carpenter, 189 Broadway, N. Y.

Elegant single flat, East 18th St., New York; bank mortgage $10,000, four years to run; $18,000; also two double flats, Harlem; will exchange for Brooklyn lots. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Small unfurnished house, or part of house; good neighborhood; reasonable rent; give particulars. B 25 Times Annex.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.—Apartments of quality. 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PAI.KWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents, $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St.,
Overlooking Sherman Square; offer finely appointed, furnished apartments of six, eight, or nine rooms; two and three baths.
Manager's office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

Lady will sell on easy terms the magnificent furnishings and give lease of extremely attractive nine-room house; just thoroughly renovated inside and out; white enamel, parquet floors, two bathrooms; suitable private dwelling or furnished rooms; rent, $75 month. 39 West 97th.

Desirable, furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St.; $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near B'way.
Fully rented. Waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

Exceptional apartment, $80; seven months; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; elevator. Bryant 6294. Hallam, 27 West 46th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (corner 157th.)—Magnificently furnished, seven rooms, two baths; silver, linen, piano; moderate rent; Mrs. Odell.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d; phone 5889 Greeley.

We have for rent five to ten room apartments furnished. For particulars see Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Riverside Drive, 120, (north corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven, all light, well furnished rooms. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

GRANT COURT.
610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.—4-5 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

New Annex to The Bonheur, 128 West 79th.—Residential Hotel; two-room and three-room suites; very attractive.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Entire floor, consisting two or three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished; parquet floors; electricity.

Attractively furnished front apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet, January, February, March. Apt. 3 B, 309 West 99th.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

Handsomely furnished apartments; all sizes. R. de Florez, 501 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

7 light rooms; modern improvements; take over lease; concessions. Apply Janitor, 133 East 30th St.

Apartment, from 15th.—7 light rooms; modern improvements; $70. Apply Janitor, 133 East 30th St.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

St. Nicholas Av., 723, (cor. 146th St.)—Four and six large, exceptionally light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $35 to $60. Apply Supt., or Pease & Elliman, 165 W. 72d St.; phone Col. 8300.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

140th St., 507 West., (between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.)—Five and six large, light rooms and bath; electric light, telephone; rents, $30 to $40. J. S. Maxwell, agent, 3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, outside rooms, high-class elevator building at 191st St., near Broadway subway; a very desirable small apartment; $30. 'Phone Audubon—4200, Apt. 26.

36th St., 52, 54, and 56 West.
2 and 4 room apartments; all improvements. Rents, $40 to $80.
A. A. Hageman, 67 West 36th St.

Manhattan Av., 494-496, Near 121st St.—4 rooms, front; all improvements; steam heat, &c.; rent, $22-$23.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

69th, 111 West.—Desirable front parlor, medium room; electricity, steam, hot water; references.

180th, 661 West.—Sublet 5 rooms; elevator; southern exposure; very reasonable. Dillon.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 3-9 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Sublet delightful 6-room unfurnished apartment, high-class house.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

10th, 60 West.—4 rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartments, $45-$60.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.: 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St. — Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,880.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760 to 768, 5 blocks east Prospect Av., station; 4-5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Finely furnished 5 or 6 room apartment wanted in modern building below 110th St., convenient to B'way subway station; will pay $100 monthly, three or four months. Address S., Room 530, Hotel Martinique.

Furnished apartment New York City, not less than four bedrooms, not above 70th St. Box 278 Times, 2 Rector St.

Great demand for four to ten rooms, furnished. Send particulars for quick rentals to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Five or six room apartment wanted; preferably new; convenient west side "L." Box 10, Station "V."

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large rooms, excellent table; private baths, steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large sunny room; also single; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Attractive, comfortably furnished; modern improvements; excellent cuisine; refined service.

16TH, 22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Table boarders wanted; excellent variety; $5 week; 6 lunches, $1.50.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Elegant double room; bath, toilet; also other rooms; excellent table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electric light; table board; references.

66TH, 62 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 835 WEST.—Sunny front room, private bath; other rooms; parlor dining; reference. Columbus 4054.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

72D ST., 111-117 WEST.—Large rioms, with board; ideal location; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; private bath. M. Luez.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1804.

73D, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath; also small room; steam, electricity; reasonable; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; attractive home; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; bath optional; board, table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., Pension Luquelle.—Handsomely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths; parlors; electricity; unsurpassed table; home comforts.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Large room; good table; parlor dining; table boarders; reference.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; steam, electric light, hot water; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; warm; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; Southern cooking; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; business people; small room for man.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; reference.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private home; meals optional.

112TH, 227 WEST. — Fine large furnished back parlor; home comfort; excellent table.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

115TH, 351 WEST, (corner Manhattan Av., Morningside Park.)—Family hotel; cosy, well-heated rooms; electricity; home comforts; good meals; social surroundings; entertainments; $8 to $14 weekly. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

152D, 513 WEST.—Single room; good home for young man. 7392 Audubon.

LADY offers unusually attractive rooms, board, and prices in her private home to few paying guests. X 329 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow will rent, with board, studio, (36 feet,) fireplace, magnificent views; also large bedroom. 8026 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Two large connecting cosy steam heated rooms with superior board; two, $22 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BACHELOR desires room and board. State details in full. L 28 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS.—Fifteen minutes from Penn. Station; home cooking; hot water; moderate. 6424 Forest Hills.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor and single rooms; baths; telephone.

11TH, 10 EAST, (5th Av.)—Pleasant back parlor; other rooms; steam heat.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Newly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6; telephone.

53D ST., 32 EAST.—Large room, with bath; electricity; gentlemen.

61ST, 108 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; other rooms; private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Desirable sunny rooms, all conveniences; select private house; references; telephone; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 747.—Elegant one room; private bath; studio.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; private bath; open grate fire; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished, private house; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

34TH, 219 WEST.—Sunny room, suitable two; elevator; telephone; electric light; $7. Payne.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 60 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with, without bath; also floors; breakfast optional.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome large room, electricity; small rooms; reasonable; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

58TH ST., 23 W.—Large back parlor; private bath, electricity, telephone; steam heat; $10.

57TH, 49 WEST.—Refined home offered gentleman in English family; spacious room. Bowden.

57TH, 49 WEST.—An elegantly furnished, spacious front sitting room, bedroom adjoining. Bowden.

68TH ST., 24 WEST.—Private house, modernly furnished; front room; all conveniences; references required.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room, southern exposure.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—LARGE, CHEERFUL ROOM, BATH; BREAKFAST.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

73D, 162 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; running water; adjoining bath; telephone; subway express.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing rooms; running water; moderate.

78D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; gentleman; all conveniences; high class. Owner.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure single, double rooms, near Park; reasonable.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; attractive home; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, also medium front room; home comforts.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Just opened, furnished, large, small rooms; also suite two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; also medium; running water; bath adjoining; moderate.

78TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; kitchenette.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; baths; phone; breakfasts optional; $6 up.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom; suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable heated room, ground floor; telephone; subway corner; references. Bartlett.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; elevator apartment; near Broadway. Murray.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Desirable large room; running water; elevator apartment. 5 West.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room, private house; all conveniences; L, subway express.

96TH ST.—High-class 12x10 room; kitchen privileges; $4; references. F 370 Times.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2 D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 9.

102D, 305 WEST, (between West End, Riverside Drive.)—Private house, exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen, couples; references given, required; board optional. Riverside 2007.

111TH, 520 WEST.—Homelike outside room, attractively furnished; elevator, block subway express. Apartment 6 D.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Attractive, outside room, lavatory; large closets; high class; privileges; refined home; preferred couple; gentlewomen preferred; references exchanged. Phone 3560 Morningside. Apt. 73.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Apt. 83.

113TH, 501-523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; lavatory, phone, electricity; reasonable. Towner.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Double and single room; clean and quiet. Apply elevator man.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable one or two; reasonable. Hale.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apt. 21.

120TH ST., 417 W.—Apt. 1-N. E., two pleasant rooms, for rent; single on en suite.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; also single room; quiet; every convenience; subway. Apartment 4 RE.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; wide outlook over Park and Hudson. Wells.

124TH, 283 St. Nicholas Av., (Apt. 33.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bathroom; elevator; private.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, single or en suite; beautifully furnished private house; exceptionally good table; references.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single and double rooms; running water; telephone; breakfast.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view, $6; front, $4, convenient; high class. 2B.

146TH, 600 WEST. (Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 42.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,401, (93d St.)—Well-furnished large front suite; very homelike; telephone, electricity; $15; elevator. Apartment 11.

LADY will rent large room to couple; references exchanged. Telephone 5291 Morningside, Apt. 5B.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson. Campus, Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.
Apartment 4, (corner 94th;) beautifully furnished, large room, private bath; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Overlooking Hudson; modern appointments; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; eastern exposure; private family. Apt. 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; 2 years' experience; neat, accurate; $8. S 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; 1½ years' experience; age 18; salary $7; conscientious worker; best references. Miss I., 11 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; five years' experience advertising and manufacturing lines; thoroughly competent and reliable; salary $18. T 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young lady, having four years' experience, wishes position. B M 330 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; typist; $15. F 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; stenographer; 4 years' experience; competent; excellent penman. $10. P 36 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts; modern methods; trial balance; 8 years; $15. F 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; double entry; trial balance; stenographer; $12. F 363 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS PEOPLE'S apartments arranged, cleaned, morning or afternoon. High Class, Audubon 1794.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; willing and obliging; reference. Burns, 25 Manhattan St.

COMPANION, &c.—Young woman of 25, cultured, congenial, and adaptable, wishes position as companion, nurse, masseuse; experienced; willing to make herself useful; homelike atmosphere before salary; references. Egleston, 1,284 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

COMPANION, middle-aged lady of experience, to go to California or South; excellent references. X. Y., 210 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—Young lady as companion or secretary, permanent or visiting; French, English. X 377 Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker."
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pierce-Arrow (1914) limousine, 38 h. p.
Fiat (1915) limousine town car, "30."
Renault (1913) limousine town car, "20."
Marmon (1916) touring, five passenger, "41."
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Oldsmobile Limousine Body; made to order; used a few months; verified cost, $4,200; paid $500 for painting and new upholstery. Will sacrifice for $2,000. Address Attorney, Room 1,683, 27 Cedar St.

Hupmobile 1916 touring car; slightly used for demonstrating purposes; material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Chevrolet, 1914, roadster, electric lights and starter, excellent condition, $400. B. L. Porter, 1,690 Broadway.

Ford 1914 roadster; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1914, seven passenger touring car, six cylinder, excellent condition; will sacrifice, $750. G. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson 1913 touring car; first-class condition; electric lights and starter; $475. Geo. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1912 "20" roadster; first-class condition; special equipment; $200. F. A. Blank, 1,690 Broadway.

Packards.—All styles; bargain prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 65th St. 3258 Columbus.

Packard 30 1910 foredoor touring, demountable rims; excellent condition; $500. Morningside 8833.

Ford Runabout, 1915 model, excellent condition; fully equipped; shock absorbers. S 169 Times.

Orson, 50 h. p., in excellent condition; cost $7,000; will accept $475. T 3 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AN UP TO DATE 7 PASSENGER RENAULT LANDAULET, NEWLY RECONSTRUCTED, WITH CAREFUL CHAUFFEUR; WILL MAKE SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; DEMONSTRATION GLADLY GIVEN; SAME MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. 'PHONE 7719—CHELSEA. L. C. MARTINI, 220 WEST 30TH ST., N. Y.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner driver. Lenox 8767.

Owner leaving town will rent his Renault Landaulet for the Winter or by the month. B. Francis, Hotel Netherland.

New twin-six Packard cars by the month or year to select clientele. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly; excellent service; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard landaulet, late model; weekly, monthly contract solicited; owner drives. S 70 Times.

Beautiful seven-passenger limousine for hire; $350 monthly; inspection invited. T 11 Times.

Elegant 7-passenger limousine; shopping, $2.50, $2 per hour. Meier, 5638 Riverside.

Automobile Supplies.

Buy your Winter bodies now; immense stock; lowest prices. 305 West 59th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel.7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, or housework in apartment; colored; sleep out; $6 per week; references. Lewis, 414 West 52d.

COOK.—Experienced girl wishes position as cook; best personal city reference. Care of Murphy, 174 East 85th St.

DRESSMAKER, out; really competent, experienced; gowns, wraps; having unusually good taste, style, materials, coloring, would be the real help to wealthy lady wanting the right thing; finest reference. T 16 Times.

DRESSMAKER, Belgian, up-to-date gowns, also fine Belgian embroidery, wants more customers; out by day. Mme. Pere Siddon, 148 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER by day, $2.50; work done home. Miss Cleary, 863 Amsterdam Av.

FINNISH WOMAN wants day's work, washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. G. Limbroon, 269 West 146th St., Apartment 11.

FRENCH visiting governess or lady's companion; speaks best accent. Address S 152 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable and refined young woman wishes position; highest references. X 374 Times Annex.

MAID and NURSE.—Refined colored girl as maid and nurse giving child. Telephone 5422 Columbus.

NURSE to paralytic or nervous person; city reference. K., 927 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; high school education; $10. Helen Werner, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 8 years' experience; accustomed volume technical dictation; first-class reference; Christian; $15. A 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, graduate high school, desires position; moderate salary. Florette Brown, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STEN

OUST BIG FINANCIERS FROM N. Y. RAILWAYS

Income Bondholders, Led by J. C. Cobb of Boston, Elect All Five of Their Directors.

THEY WANT FULL INTEREST

Defeat D. P. Kingsley, H. Ollesheimer, F. S. Witherbee, and F. L. Leland of Insurance Companies.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Henry Ollesheimer, President of the Metropolitan Bank and Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Frank S. Witherbee, President of Witherbee, Sherman & Co. and Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Francis L. Leland, President of the New York County National Bank and Director of the United States Life Insurance Company, were defeated yesterday for re-election to the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company. Frank Presbrey, head of the Frank Presbrey Company, another candidate for the board, was also defeated.

The defeat was due to John C. Cobb of Boston, who had been fighting the majority faction on the New York Railways Company's board, composed of Theodore P. Shonts and his associates in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation for nearly three years. The defeat came as the result of a proxy fight waged on behalf of Mr. Cobb by a committee representing a large number of holders of the New York Railways Company adjustment mortgage 5 per cent. income bonds. This committee was composed of Frank L. Hall, Charles P. Howland, and George B. Leighton.

Coup Surprises Wall Street.

Mr. Cobb, who was elected at the 1914 meeting of stockholders along with Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Ollesheimer, Mr. Witherbee, and Mr. Leland, was re-elected yesterday against the opposition of the majority of the board. Those elected with him in opposition to the representatives of the life insurance companies were Charles P. Howland, a New York attorney; George B. Leighton of Boston, William H. Remick of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Remick, Hodges & Co., and Richard H. Swartwout of the Stock Exchange firm of Swartwout & Appehzellar.

To the financial district the defeat of Mr. Kingsley and his associates was a surprise. It was known that the insurgent bondholders were fighting for a change in the board, but it was understood that the life insurance companies represented on the board had sufficient power to overcome the opposition. The Shonts Directors, constituting the management of the New York Railways, did not even conduct a proxy campaign, and Mr. Kingsley and his associates did not want to enter a proxy fight. The strength of the Cobb faction was not known until the ballots were counted.

There are about $30,000,000 of the adjustment mortgage income bonds outstanding, but only $21,000,000 were registered. Out of this amount eligible for voting, the vote at the meeting showed the Cobb party had $9,792,000 and the Kingsley faction had $3,550,000, making a total of $13,342,000.

Want Full Bond Interest.

Under the terms of the indenture of the adjustment income bonds the stockholders of the New York Railways can elect six of the company's Directors and the bondholders can elect five. It was over the election of the bondholders' representatives that the contest was waged. The full 5 per cent. interest on these income bonds has never been paid. It has been alleged by Mr. Cobb and his associates that the full interest was earned, and that it should have been paid for a series of years. A claim for the unpaid back dividends was instituted in the courts in 1913, and is still pending.

When the suit for the back payments was first instituted the life insurance companies holding large blocks of these bonds were parties with Mr. Cobb to the suit. Some months ago the life insurance companies withdrew as plaintiffs. It appears that this move caused Mr. Cobb to start the opposition fight which resulted yesterday in a victory. Mr. Cobb is determined to continue his fight for the unpaid interest, and the Bondholders' Committee which he and his associates formed has also pledged itself to continue this fight.

Big Interests Unrepresented.

The New York Railways Company paid 3 per cent. on the income bonds in 1912, 3.9 per cent. in 1913, 3 per cent. in 1914, and 1.37 per cent. for the first half of 1915. The payments were always decided on by a committee of three experts, but the Cobb faction held that the adjustments were not just to the bondholders. It was counted that funds which the New York Railways reserved for contingent obligations should rightfully have been applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds.

Mr. Leland, one of the Directors who was dropped, was credited with representing more than $2,000,000 of the bonds, held principally by the banks in which he is interested. The New York Life Insurance Company was credited with holdings of $100,000, the Equitable with holdings of $750,000, and the Metropolitan Life with holdings of $250,000. It was contended yesterday by a representative of the New York Railways Company that the ousting of the four Directors excluded representation on the board of the largest bondholders. The new Directors, it was said, did not personally hold large amounts of the bonds.

The Shonts faction on the Board of the New York Railways, representing only the stock, elected its ticket without opposition. The late Andrew Freedman was succeeded by W. Leon Peppermann. The other Directors are August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Theodore P. Shonts, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Cobb faction, of course, will remain as a minority on the board. It therefore cannot control the payment of interest on the income bonds.

FOUND RECORDS IN CAIRN.

Stefansson Comes Upon Mementos of the Explorer McClintock.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 6.—News of the discovery by the explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson of records left by one of the Franklin search parties sixty-two years ago is contained in the detailed report of his explorations received by the Naval Service Department. The records were those left by McClintock, who headed one of the parties which went in search of Franklin in 1853.

McClintock's records, left in a cairn near Cape McClintock, on Prince Patrick Island, say that the explorers intended to travel three days westward in search of new land Stefansson, instead, traveled three days north and made his discovery of new land, as has been recorded.

In the cairn were various records, some illegible. They recorded the fact that McClintock's party were all well, had already examined the southeast coast and were about to proceed west.

Stefansson is now in camp on Banks Island, if he has not already reached Prince Patrick's Island. At the latter place he expects to establish a Winter base as far north as possible. In February he will start on another exploring trip over the ice of Beaufort Sea. The explorer is of the opinion that the new land he discovered does not extend far west until it is defined by a narrow channel. On the other side of the channel he hopes to find more new land to add to Canada's far northern possessions.

POLICEMEN TO GIVE CONCERT

Department Band Will Play at Its Own Benefit.

The forty musicians of the Police Department Band, who have provided free concerts during the year, will play for themselves tomorrow night, when they hold their annual reception and entertainment at the Harlem River Casino, Second Avenue and 126th Street. The annual reception gives the band the only financial assistance it receives toward the expense of maintenance.

Special instrumental numbers and a song composed and written by members of the band will be presented. The song is by Sergeant Schasberger and is entitled "Miss Columbia." Patrolman William D. Benisch of Traffic C will play a cornet solo of his own composition, Policeman Herman H. Escher of the 275th Precinct, Brooklyn, will follow with a clarinet solo, and Sergeant Thomas J. McCormick will be heard in one of his own songs. A second reception will take place at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening.

FRANCE SEEKS NICKEL DISKS

Wants 2,000,000 a Week—Neutrality Question Arises.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The French Government, it was learned today, has asked the United States Government if it can manufacture for it each week about 2,000,000 nickel disks about the size of a five-cent piece. The Director of the Mint has asked A. M. Joyce, Superintendent of the Mint in this city, whether it was mechanically possible to fill such an order, and he replied that it is. It is understood here the inquiry was made through the National City Bank, New York.

As in the case of all foreign orders, the matter will be referred to the State Department. The question of neutrality is involved in the present contemplated order. While officials at the Mint believe the French Government wants the blocks for money, the denominations to be stamped abroad on the metal, it has been reported that the disks may be utilized in the manufacture of munitions.

Supt. Joyce said the cost of the disks would be around three-quarters of a cent each. This price, he added, would give the Government a slim profit.

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MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

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MAT. TO-DAY 10c & 15c. EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 50c.

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Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington.

FIGHTING IN FRANCE

The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to

The New York World

through E. ALEXANDER POWELL, its War Correspondent.

Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross. Full Orchestra. Prices 25c & 50c.

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GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43 St. 4 Performances Daily 1:30-3-7:30 & 9 P. M.

Official French Government Pictures.

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Symphony Orchestra 40 Conducted by DANIEL DORE

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.

VICTOR HERBERT'S BIGGEST HIT The Princess Pat With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eves. 25c to $1 MAY IRWIN in Mat. Today 25c 50c. "33 Washington Square"

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c JULIA ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY."

YORK 116th St. nr. Lenox Av. Ev. 25c-$1. Mat. Today Pop. Prices. "INSIDE THE LINES"

TEA AND CHRISTMAS SALE

Arranged by Madame Paderewski and Mrs. Ernest Schelling for the benefit of THE POLISH VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND AT THE HOTEL GOTHAM

Wednesday, December 8, from 3 to 7 o'clock

Miss Helen C. Moller, Greek Dancing; Dr. Radwan, demonstration of Psycho-Suggestion. Dancing. Refreshments. Sale of imported gowns and blouses, also Madame Paderewski's Polish Refugee Dolls.

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Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.

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Dec. 7th to 11th, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.—Biggest, Most Complete Show in America. See LADY EGLANTINE. Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Song Birds. CATS—Wed., Thurs., Fri. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St.

Phone 9059 Bryant. Eves. 8:30. MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:30.

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Literary Mat. Friday, by request, "Petite Peste."

STRAND Broadway & 47th Street. Noon to 11:30. 10c. to 50c.

Edwin Arden in "The Beloved Vagabond," and Greenwood & Grant in "Jane." Strand Orchestra & Soloists.

Next Week—FANNIE WARD in "The Cheat."

CHILD EXHIBITION OF ART 665 Fifth Avenue To Dec. 13th: from 10 to 6 25 CENTS.

Acolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:15

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OPERA TICKETS Phone 7878 Bryant | CHOICE Seats for all Operas, Sat. Mat., Dec. 11, CARUSO in "MARTHA." Special Night Performance, MDA. BUTTERFLY. CONSOLI, 123 W. 40. 6th Ave. & B'y.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONE 4188 Greeley | Choice seats for all operas and theatres. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

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Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. $1-50c

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VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way. | 1 to 11 Continuous P. M. 15c, 25c & 50c | Frank Daniels | Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, Maurice Costello.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15

LAMBERTI, MARCO TWINS, POLLY PRIM, and 7 Other Acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED

Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c. 35c. 50c.

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Every Eve. 8:15. "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

By Permission of His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley

A Military Concert, CARNEGIE HALL, December 15th, at 8:15 P. M., For the Benefit of The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer.

National Marches, Anthems, Army Calls and Other Appropriate Selections, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF JOHN GEORGE FRANK, Late with the Metropolitan Opera Co., Conducting His "Fanfare" of 60 Musicians, augmented by a Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

Tickets for sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office. Boxes $25.00 and $15.00. Seats $1.00 and $1.50.

Net profits are to aid in the support of St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St., New York, and Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

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The Most Varied and Novel Performance of the Season. One Act from Each of Selwyn & Co.'s Four Big Hits.

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Thurs. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.

Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

Sat. Mat., at 2, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.

Sat. Eve. at 8:15, Spec'l Perf'ce, Butterfly. Villani, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

Next Mon. at 8, Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.

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First Appearance This Afternoon at 3

Yvette Guilbert

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Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202.

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